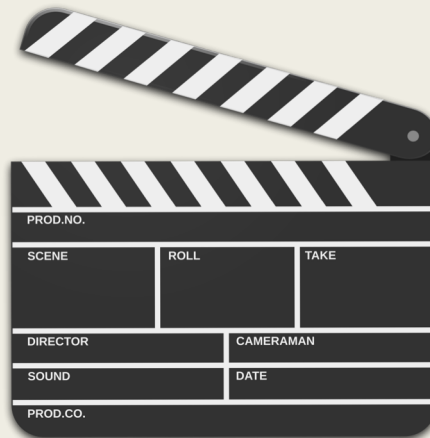


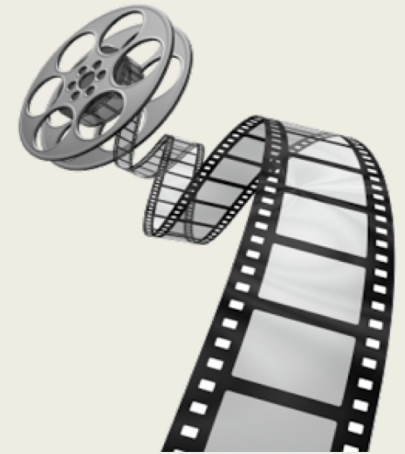
USE OF FILM SCENES AS “REAL DATA” IN AUTHENTIC PRAGMATIC ASSESSMENT

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Introduction



- Share assessment experiences with you today
- Not new method – inherited this technique from predecessor
- **Made important tweaks to enhance different aspects**
- Can lead to mutual benefit to student and teacher
- Authentic assessment is arguably achieved
 - *Involves individual problem solving*
 - *Grades are indicative of students' ability and understanding*
 - *Some candidates need greater support (thus further experience gained)*

What is Pragmatics?



- Meaning in Interaction (Thomas, 1995) (and Situation)
- Intended meaning given factors like **context, person, situation, goal**, etc.
- Meaning more than what is said – they often speak indirectly
- Taking someone’s feelings into consideration when saying something
- At a picnic: “I’m tired”/”Its cold” – could mean “Let’s go home”
- At a cafe: “Is anyone sitting here?” – normally means can I sit here
- At home: “The cookies taste interesting” – normally means they taste terrible

- In pragmatic research, the use of real data is fundamental – “constructed” examples would be invalid

Final Assignment Challenge



- Large class of around 80 students
 - *More challenging to require all authentic data*
 - *Waiting for something interesting to happen that's worthy of analysis*
 - *Could suffer from Observer's Paradox (their recording affects the subjects' linguistic behaviour)*
 - *Possible but challenging...*

One Solution



- Allow students to choose freely from movie clips and treat as analyzable data
- Students need to find clip themselves – this acts as a pre-assessment
- Able to use any suitable clip that meets the basic requirements
- Films and drama are constructions of “**believable worlds**” and we as assessors can benefit from this:
 - *We can be emotionally affected by the film – you forget its acted*
 - *Combination of good acting, directing, ad-libbing, script writing, etc. leads to a believable interaction*
- Use of “real data” is also welcome – political speeches, unscripted TV interviews, documentaries, etc.

Pros of Using Film Scene Data



- Huge pool of data to choose from – approximately +56,000 films (English language) – multiple possible clips per film
- Vast breadth of genres, situations, dialogue types, etc.
- Students are able to choose a clip they have a personal interest in – Stanley Kubrick, vampire genre, Benedict Cumberbatch, etc.
- Instructor is able to monitor and advise – able to easily pinpoint weaker members of the class early on to give support/guidance
- Data easily accessible – YouTube, DVDs, video streaming, etc.
- Resulting analysis could be both interesting, challenging and original

Cons of Using Film Scene Data



- Its not real data!
 - (*...but its close*)
- Some students are daunted by the huge variety of possible clips, getting lost in the selection process and the detection
- Not all clips chosen are suitable
- Maintenance and supervision is required
- Not suitable for research

Basic Guidelines for Students



- Transcript should take up approximately one side of A4 (~2-4 minutes)
- Chosen scene has to be naturalistic and believable
- Chosen scene has to be complete and unedited/unbroken
- Chosen scene must be pragmatically interesting and worthy of analysis
- Application of 2-3 applicable pragmatic theories learned from the course
- Completed analysis will be around 2,000 – 2,500 words essay (5-6 sides of A4)
- Certain choices explicitly **excluded** – TV Sit Coms with audience laughter (Friends, Big Bang Theory, etc.); specific clips that many people previously misunderstand; languages that instructor/tutor are not native speakers of; ...

Maintenance and Advising



- Several check points are necessary to ensure quality of choice:
 - Show and Tell Tutorial – students showcase their clip to instructor and comments come from everyone – allows for cross pollination/inspiring others (but no copying)
 - Green Light for Clip – ideally sought before plan
 - Essay Plan (5% weighting) – to check if analysis is appropriate
- If students “get lost” or “misdirected”,
 - Suggest types of films, actors, directors, etc. – e.g. David Fincher, Cohen Brothers, Quentin Tarantino, etc.
 - After several attempts we give an “emergency list” of films
 - If still problems we have a “super emergency list” of clips

Interesting Examples

- Over the years there have been some very interesting analyses, some highly original, others very perceptive
- Here are a few of the clips that students have chosen:

Ex. 1 – The Danish Girl

- Student identified with the main character in film
- Carried out an deictic analysis of the people talking in the scene (real and “fictitious”)
- Done with great sensitivity and (perhaps) personal experience
- Showed me a level of insight that I overlooked

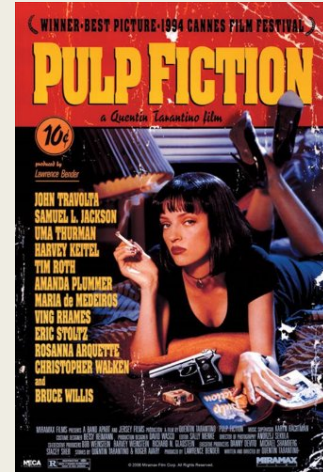


Ex. 2 - Fargo

- Student was interested in the pragmatics of police interrogation/questioning
- Chose a scene from Fargo where the suspect is evading answering questions
- Had to devise a new pragmatic theory to cope with her findings and that from the literature (**Potential Conversation Implicature**)



Ex. 3 – Pulp Fiction



- Very interesting choice of clip with use of lethal force and how it affects conversation/negotiation
- Scene with 3-way “Mexican stand off” and associated dialogue
- Highly original choice of clip to analyze pragmatically – seems to veer towards power analysis (verbal and physical)



Ex. 4 – Toy Story 3

- Animation is also possible if the world is believable
- Scene with Lotso using verbal persuasion strategies and verbal power with Buzz Lightyear
- Not all animation can work, but there have been several good analyses from this source



Ex. 5 – My Left Foot



- In my class I had a quadriplegic student with **Spinal Muscular Atrophy** (meaning limited physical movement)
- Also allows for self expression in the choice of clip
- Chose to analyze Christy Brown who had **Cerebral Palsy**
- The scene where he becomes emotional during a dinner meeting with friends and his carer/doctor announces her engagement (to someone else)
- A good analysis of pragmatic strategies Christy uses to show his emotional state



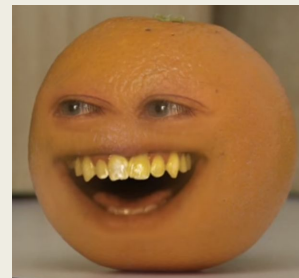
Other Examples...

- Obligation Strategies for Entrapment in “Girl with a Dragon Tattoo”
- Possible Asperger's Syndrome Affect on Implicature Detection in “The Imitation Game”
- Power Strategies Between Director and Leading Actor in “Birdman”
- Seduction Techniques and Refusals in “The Graduate”
- Nurse Power in a Mental Institution from “One Flew Over the Cuckoo’s Nest”
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- What Makes Annoying Orange Annoying?

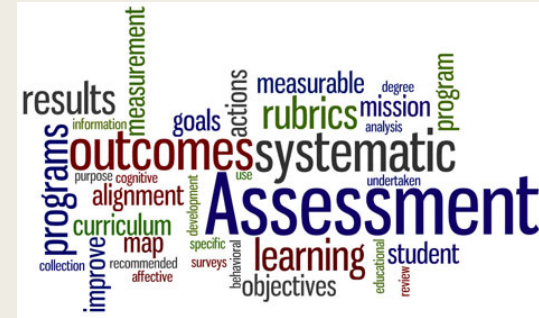


Use of Actual Real Data Also Encouraged

- How Barak Obama Deals with Hecklers
- Analysis of Nigel Farage's Post Brexit Election Speech
- Persuasion Techniques During Donald Trump First Press Conference
- Management of Bad News During Anthony Weiner's Telephone Conversation



Challenges Related to Real World Assessment



- Students have to demonstrate their knowledge of the subject in first selecting the clip (we don't give them the clip) and apply appropriate pragmatic theories from the course
- Provides a significant assessment challenge with a high degree of latitude for:
 - *expressing interest*
 - *original analysis*
 - *using naturalistic-type data*
- With movie data there is a vast pool of easily-accessible situations available
- Checkpoints allow for guidance, suggestions, inspiration and intervention (if necessary)

Additional Benefits of Method



- Wide variety of approaches and choices of clips – makes for interesting research by student and interesting reading by the instructor
- Some students are able to clearly demonstrate their strong analytic ability and originality of choice and approach
- Quite a number of students have received a ‘D’ or ‘F’ in their 5% plan and went on to do A-range analyses (appropriate intervention)

Summary



- While it may not be real data, allowing movies to be used as such brings in a rich and various source of data to allow for pragmatic analysis.
- Problem solving needed in finding a suitable clip and on how to analyze it
- Demonstration of application of pragmatic knowledge required
- Appropriate supervision given to ensure all stay on target
- Easy detection of students requiring support

Thank You for Listening! (Q&A)

