Reading to Learn and efl Students' Construction of Spoken Biographical Recounts

El método Leer para aprender y la construcción de relatos biográficos orales por parte de estudiantes de inglés como lengua extranjera

La méthode Lire pour Apprendre et la construction de racontes biographiques à l'oral parmi des étudiants d'anglais langue étrangère

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Abstract

Reading to Learn (R2L) is a genre-based pedagogical model that has been used worldwide for promoting student literacy in L1 and L2 contexts. Despite its increasing popularity, very few studies have reported how R2L can be used to support learners' spoken communication in foreign language classrooms. This article reports the results of a qualitative study that explored how a rural-school teacher of efl used this model to support ninth graders' understanding and production of spoken biographical recounts. Findings revealed that learners' spoken meaning-making potential increased during the R2L lessons, both in terms of the amount of new content students conveyed throughout the stages and phases of the genre and in connection with the variety of lexico-grammatical resources learners used. Findings also revealed that the teacher's use of metalanguage, both verbally and represented in a diagram, became a key scaffold in students' independent construction of biographical recounts. The study underscores the value of this pedagogy for promoting spoken discourse in efl classrooms.

Keywords: spoken discourse; systemic functional linguistics; Reading to Learn; biographical recounts; genre-based instruction; efl.

Resumen

Leer para Aprender (lpa) es un modelo pedagógico basado en el concepto de género textual que se ha utilizado en todo el mundo para el desarrollo de la alfabetización académica de los estudiantes en contextos de lengua materna y lengua extranjera. A pesar de su creciente popularidad, muy pocos estudios se han ocupado de cómo se puede utilizar este modelo para apoyar la comunicación oral de los alumnos en el aula de idiomas extranjeros. Este artículo presenta los resultados de un estudio cualitativo que exploró cómo un profesor de inglés como lengua extranjera (ile) de escuela rural usó el modelo pedagógico para apoyar la comprensión y la producción de relatos biográficos orales en inglés por parte de estudiantes de noveno grado. Los hallazgos del estudio muestran que el potencial de significación oral de los estudiantes aumentó durante las clases con esta estrategia, tanto en relación con la

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cantidad de nuevo contenido que los estudiantes pudieron expresar en las etapas y fases del género como en la variedad de recursos lexicogramaticales que usaron para tal fin. Los hallazgos también muestran que el uso de metalenguaje por parte del profesor, tanto verbalizado como representado en un diagrama, se convirtió en andamiaje central para la construcción independiente de los relatos biográficos de los estudiantes. Este estudio resalta la utilidad de este modelo para la promoción del discurso oral en las aulas de ILE.

Palabras clave: discurso hablado; lingüística sistémico.funcional; Leer para Aprender; recuentos biográficos; pedagogía de género; ILE.

Résumé

Lire pour Apprendre (LPA) est un modèle pédagogique qui fait appel au concept de genre textuel. Ceci a été utilisé dans le monde entier pour le développement de l'alphabétisation des élèves dans des contextes de langue maternelle et de langue étrangère. Malgré sa popularité croissante, très peu d'études ont abordé la manière dont ce modèle peut être utilisé pour soutenir la communication orale des apprenants dans l'apprentissage des langues étrangères. Cet article présente les résultats d'une étude qualitative qui a exploré comment un enseignant d'anglais langue étrangère dans une école rurale a utilisé le modèle pédagogique pour soutenir la compréhension et la production de récits biographiques oraux en anglais par des élèves de neuvième année. Les résultats de l'étude montrent que le potentiel des élèves pour la signification orale a augmenté pendant les cours avec cette stratégie, à la fois en relation avec la quantité de contenu nouveau que les élèves ont pu exprimer dans les étapes et les phases du genre et dans la variété des ressources lexicogrammatiques. qu'ils ont utilisé à cette fin. Les résultats montrent également que l'utilisation du métalangage par l'enseignant, à la fois verbalisée et représentée dans un diagramme, est devenue un échafaudage central pour la construction indépendante des récits biographiques des élèves. Cette étude met en évidence l'utilité de ce modèle pour la promotion du discours oral dans les classes d'anglais langue étrangère.

Mots-clés : discours oral ; linguistique fonctionnelle systémique ; Lire pour Apprendre ; racontes biographiques ; pédagogie des genres ; anglais langue étrangère.

Introduction

Reading to Learn (R2L) is a genre-based pedagogical model that seeks to promote students' independent meaning-making in both reading and writing across the school curriculum (Rose & Martin, 2012). Like other genre-based models (see Martin, 1999 and Martin & Rose, 2012 for a revision), R2L follows a cycle of three stages through which teachers prepare students to understand an exemplar text from a genre, then the teacher and students construct a new text together, and finally students construct another text in the same genre independently. Extensive research has demonstrated how genre-based pedagogy aids teachers to develop learners' meaning-making potential in reading and writing at high school and college levels (Achugar, 2003; Achugar & Carpenter, 2012; Boccia et al., 2013; Brisk & de Rosa, 2014; Byrnes et al., 2010; Coffin, 2006; de Oliveira & Iddings, 2014; Dreyfus et al., 2016; Gebhard et al., 2007; Humphrey & Feez, 2016; Joyce & Slade, 2000; Schleppegrell et al., 2014; Whittaker & Lövstedt, 2017). R2L grounded research has also illustrated significant L1 and L2 literacy gains among low achievers (Martin & Rose, 2008; Whittaker & Acevedo, 2016; Millin & Millin, 2014). Becerra et al. (2019) illustrated how R2L helped EFL students to improve their results in reading tasks, providing them with strategies to read explanation texts independently.

Although genre-based research has flourished in the past two decades, few studies have explored how this pedagogy, and R2L in particular, can facilitate the teaching and learning of students' spoken L2 discourse. Joyce and Slade (2000) argued that the use of authentic and comprehensive dialogues accompanied by the study of their identifiable generic structure could become a springboard for the teaching and learning of oral conversational genres (i.e., recounts, anecdotes, storytelling). Banks (2000) echoed Joyce and Slade's genre-based orientation (2000), illustrating how the familiarization and rehearsal of a generic structure of casual conversation helped students negotiate the existing structure and successfully engage in long casual conversations. McKay et al. (2000) also reported how the identification and implementation of five co-constructed teaching and assessing strategies facilitated improvement of students' casual conversation skills and propelled independent learning. Khatibi (2014) demonstrated through a quasi-experimental study that genre-consciousness tasks based on Benedict's model (2006) helped Iranian students perform significantly better in standardized speaking tests which included diverse spoken genres (e.g., recounts, reviews, biographies).

More specifically, Wilkins (2018) illustrated how the study of the recount genre, along with the combination of a negotiated genre model (deconstruction, joint construction, and self-construction), helped Japanese learners of English add more clauses to their utterances and complete oral tasks more successfully. Interestingly, Wilkins explained that, while students engaged in conversations more successfully, they still had limitations to initiate talks spontaneously with the teacher and other peers. Not unlike Wilkins, Herazo (2014) reported how genre-based pedagogy could be used to promote high school students' meaning-making in shopping exchanges and spoken recipe procedure genres, emphasizing the use of a metalanguage as conceptual tools that learners could use to support their attempts to create meaning in English as a foreign language (EFL). Fernandez (2017) and Fernandez and Donato (2020) have also explained how the study of the genre of service encounters, accompanied by the Schema of a Complete Orienting Basis of Action (SCOBA) helped L2 Italian learners successfully engage in conversation during a study abroad experience.

To our knowledge, no research has used R2L for supporting students' spoken meaning-making potential in a new language. This study adds to current R2L and genre-based research by illustrating how R2L helped students increase this potential in spoken biographical recounts in an EFL classroom. The study

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addressed two research questions: (1) What are the changes which may occur in students' meaning-making potential in spoken EFL discourse during R2L lessons, and (2) in what ways may the teachers' use of metalinguistic knowledge contribute to such changes?

Theoretical Framework

The following section describes the founding principles of R2L and provides thorough details of its stages.

The Reading to Learn Approach

R2L draws from Systemic Functional Linguistics' (SFL) view that language is a semiotic resource for making meaning in social contexts (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Language offers a variety of options from which users can choose to respond to the semantic demands of particular situations and cultural purposes. From this view, it follows that R2L conceives language learning as the expansion of the semiotic resources learners can use to make meanings in context (Christie, 2004; Halliday, 1993).

R2L is also based on SFL's premise that any language use in context comprises texts that, in turn, belong into specific genres (Christie, 2004). A text is any instance of language use in communication involving a person who means, some form of meaning, and a person to whom that meaning is addressed (Hasan, 2004). Genres are patterned ways of language use that respond to the demands of particular social contexts (Derewianka, 1990; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004; Martin & Rose, 2007). These include, for example, the way language is used to explain a recipe procedure or the way a biographical recount describes the life events of a person. Genres are classified according to their primary social purposes: Narratives tell a story, usually to entertain; and instructions tell people what to do, while expository texts argue a viewpoint (Derewianka, 2003).

Not unlike other genre-based models inspired by SFL, R2L follows the principle that the patterned ways of using language in genres should be made explicit to learners (Schleppegrell, 2004). To this end, R2L favors the use of a shared metalanguage (i.e., language to talk about language) as a pedagogical resource to talk about texts and thus promote learners' awareness of how language works to create various kinds of meanings (Humphrey & Macnaught, 2011). Examples of such metalanguage are the specialized terminology used in SFL (e.g., orientation, complication, resolution) or the one teachers and students may customize (e.g., action, reaction, interaction; Humphrey & Feez, 2016) to scaffold students' understanding and creation of texts.

R2L is also based on the sociocultural view (Vygotsky, 1978; Gibbons, 2003) that learning occurs thanks to guidance from others in the context of meaningful tasks. Hence, R2L proposes a series of support strategies to enable students to read and write various kinds of genres independently (Rose & Martin, 2012). These strategies are organized along three levels of support, from understanding and producing whole texts to
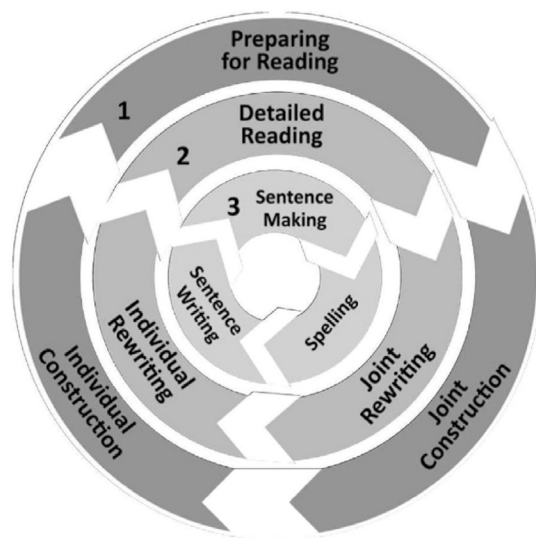
Figure 1 Reading to learn cycle

becoming aware and using the wordings of discrete clauses (Figure 1).

The first level of support focuses on whole texts and comprises three stages: *preparing for reading, joint construction, and independent construction* (the outer layer of the cycle in Figure 1). *Preparing for reading* supports students to read along the text with a general understanding of its context of situation and culture. Students' background knowledge of the genre type is activated by briefly explaining to the students what the text is about and pointing at its schematic structure. Then, a summary of the text is provided to give more intensive support by telling students how the text unfolds step by step. The purpose of this stage is to reduce the semiotic load of trying to understand a model text of the genre learners would use in the next stage. In joint construction, the teacher and the students collaboratively deconstruct the stages and phases of the model text and jointly construct a new one organized with the same schematic structure. During independent construction, students can work individually or in groups to write a new text of the same genre independently. Based on the current level of students, the teacher can decide on providing little or no support to the groups during this stage of the cycle.

The second level of support, the intermediate layer in Figure 1, focuses on key segments of texts and comprises three other stages: *detailed reading, joint rewriting, and individual rewriting*. These stages help students understand how groups of words create meaning in clauses (Rose & Martin, 2012). In detailed reading, teachers support students' understanding of the text following a carefully planned, three-part interaction cycle. First, teachers prepare students by reading sentence by sentence, summarizing the meaning of the whole clauses in language students can understand and telling the position cue of the wordings to be read. Second, students engage in the learning task, identifying, in the text, the wordings previously signaled through the teacher cues. Last, teachers affirm and elaborate on students' answers by

explaining the wording's actual meaning or how they make sense in the text (Rose, 2015). This stage enables students to understand and participate by elaborating meaning, defining terms, and explaining relevant concepts from the text (Rose, 2008). In joint rewriting, students, along with the teacher, use the words they highlighted in the previous stage to brainstorm ideas on the board in order to reconstruct the text using their understanding from detailed reading. Finally, in individual rewriting, students use the notes to rewrite the same segment of text on their own.

The third level of support focuses on sentences and comprises *sentence making, spelling, and sentence rewriting* (the innermost cycle in Figure 1). These stages help learners to understand how letters are arranged, and how groups of words, sentences and clauses create meaning in the genre. At the level of words and sentences, students learn how to select elements of the texts and organize them into coherent and well written sentences and sequences (Rose, 2008).

The strategies used within the cycle can be used flexibly to accommodate students' needs, proficiency, and genre type (Rose & Martin 2012). For instance, teachers can think of engaging learners in joint construction after the *preparing for reading* stage, depending on their English level. Similarly, the teacher may select the skill to emphasize, for example, adapting the R2L cycle for teaching spoken discourse (as is the case of this study) or focusing on reading over writing (Becerra et al., 2019; Benítez et al., 2018).

Becerra et al. (2019) report how a high school teacher adapted the R2L cycle to promote ninth graders' comprehension of explanation texts in EFL during six lessons. For instance, the teacher privileged a focus on lexicogrammar during the step-by-step summary before actual reading and detailed reading, which appeared to be material for developing students' understanding of explanations. Similarly, Benítez et al. (2018) focused on students' critical reading and thus added the

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stages of building context, purpose and structure of the text, detailed reading, re-representation of ideas from the text, reaction to it, and self-assessment. They also incorporated conscious attention to reading strategies by the teacher.

Methods

This qualitative study (Richards, 2003) aimed to explore the changes in students' meaning-making that ensued from a high-school teacher's implementation of R2L to develop spoken discourse. Consistent with the nature of qualitative research, the study focused on understanding how R2L was used in an unaltered high-school classroom and documenting the qualitative changes that occurred in EFL learners' spoken discourse as a result.

Context and Participants

Participants were an EFL teacher, Mr Noel (pseudonym), and his 14-16-year-old ninth graders in a small rural state school in Colombia. Mr. Noel is an experienced teacher who holds a bachelor's degree in English language teaching and a masters' degree in education. Mr. Noel was invited to participate in the study because of his reputation as a successful EFL teacher who frequently sought out professional development. At the beginning of this study, his students were beginning EFL learners who could introduce themselves or describe friends orally using basic language but usually struggled to follow L2 instructions.

The Reading to Learn (R2L) Program

The R2L professional development program consisted of four 3-hour workshops based on R2L teacher resource books (Reading to Learn, 2007) and five collaborative lesson planning sessions that helped Mr. Noel: (1) understand the concept of text, (2) identify different genres, (3) recognize R2L strategies, and (4) integrate them into his R2L lessons. Mr. Noel's R2L lessons focused on ninth graders' ability to recount life events orally through two biographical recounts (Steve Jobs and famous Colombian singer, Martín Elias) over four lessons.

Rather than implementing it rigidly, Mr. Noel and researchers modified the R2L model to suit learners' needs to develop spoken discourse, adapting the stages of the R2L as follows: Preparing for listening, Detailed listening, Joint retelling, Joint construction and Independent speaking. During Preparing for listening, Mr. Noel described to students the purpose and typical stages of a biographical recount by pointing to Steve Jobs' biography and mentioning the key stages and events that students eventually watched in a video. For Detailed listening, students watched the video again while reading its transcript. Mr. Noel followed Martin and Rose's (2008) interaction cycle, pausing the video repeatedly to help students focus on specific wordings realizing Jobs' life events, aiding students to identify and highlight those key wordings in the transcript from the spoken text. For Joint retelling, Mr. Noel used a timeline to revise the purpose and key wordings of this text and guide the joint retelling of the video. During Individual retelling, the students retold Jobs' life events using their previous notes and teacher's cueing through the timeline.

For Joint Construction, Mr. Noel and the students co-constructed the biography of the Colombian Vallenato singer, Martín Elías, using a timeline to annotate key wordings associated with the singer's life events. Afterwards, they jointly told Martín Elías' biography using the timeline as a scaffolding tool. During the independent speaking stage, Mr. Noel asked students to work in dyads to construct a timeline diagram and present the biography of a famous celebrity in front of the class.

Data Collection and Analysis

Data sources included four audio recordings and two video and audio-recorded lesson observations lasting 90 minutes each on average, as well as the production tasks of six students (three tasks before the implementation and another three at the end). Classroom observations served to document Mr. Noel's implementation of the R2L cycle and students' responses to this model. Whereas the first three production tasks helped researchers gain an

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initial understanding of the students' linguistic resources and schematic structure for biographical recounts, the other three provided insights about variations in students' linguistic choices and meaning-making after R2L.

To identify the changes in students' oral production of biographical recounts, we analyzed the schematic structure, average units of meaning, and lexico-grammatical resources of three students' spoken biographical recounts presented individually at the beginning of the study and three more recounts students performed in pairs at the end. The schematic structure analysis involved the identification of the typical stages and phases of a biographical recount (Rose, 2018). The units of meaning analysis followed Halliday and Matthiessen's (2004) position that each clause construes a figure of meaning providing new content. For their identification, we considered utterances that contained a verb or process (Thompson, 2013) or provided new information despite not having a verb (e.g., "no children") in each one of the students' texts. Repeated utterances or students' self-correction were counted as a single clause.

Analysis of lexico-grammatical resources focused on the identification of transitivity elements (Thompson, 2013), namely participants (e.g., actor), processes (e.g., material, verbal, mental, etc.), and circumstances (e.g., time, manner), and their roles in each clause.

To understand the teacher's use of metalinguistic knowledge and its contribution to students' understanding and production of spoken recounts, we focused on how the teacher used the metalinguistic concept of stages and phases of a text as a tool to scaffold students' spoken meaning-making throughout the different stages of the R2L cycle for spoken discourse. We first identified all moments in lessons in which the teacher used metalanguage, coding whether it was used verbally by the teacher or students, or whether it appeared represented in the form of a diagram (i.e., as a biographical timeline). Microanalysis of

interaction (Wertsch, 1985) followed the coding stage in order to describe the roles of such metalinguistic knowledge in facilitating students' meaning-making in the various tasks of the R2L lessons. Qualitative analysis of these episodes was shared and discussed among researchers before arriving at interpretations.

Findings

Findings suggest that, towards the end of the R2L lessons, students became able to tell the life stages of famous people by following the schematic structure of biographical recounts and using more varied linguistic resources, which resulted in richer meaning-making. Below, we discuss these findings and describe how the teacher used metalinguistic knowledge, presented both verbally and visually as a pedagogical diagram, to scaffold students' meaning-making.

Using the Genre's Schematic Structure to Produce Biographical Recounts

Analysis revealed that students became able to organize their texts following the typical stages (orientation and life stages) and phases (e.g., early life, fame stages) of a biographical recount (Rose, 2018), including new phases that varied according to each celebrity's life. Table 1 illustrates the stages and phases of students' initial and final texts, including the number of clauses for each (e.g., X2 stands for two clauses).

Analysis of the phases conducted in students' biographical recounts also revealed that students became able to represent an increased variety of life events towards the end of the R2L lessons. As Table 1 shows, initial students' texts[1] only included phases related to the orientation stage of a biographical recount. For instance, Mario's text about Neymar contained an initial phase indicating his

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1   Square brackets indicate pronunciation errors, double parentheses show missing information; successive colons indicate lengthening of preceding phoneme.

Table 1 Schematic Structure of Students' Biographical Recounts

Stage	Phase	Initial Biographical recount			Final Biographical recount		
		Bonny's text	Mario's text	Vale's text	Bonny & Wendy's text	Mario & Jose's text	Vale & Yesi's text
Orientation	Identifying the person	X4	X3	X3	X	X	X
	Birth	X2	X2	X2	X	X2	X
Life stages	Childhood	…	…	…	…	X	…
	School	…	…	…	…	X	…
	Work	…	…	…	X4	…	…
	Marriage	…	…	…	…	X	X
	Children's birth	…	…	…	…	X	…
	Divorce	…	…	…	…	X	…
	Fame	…	…	…	X	…	X
	Death	…	…	…	X3	X	X

Note: X= number of clauses in each phase, … = no clauses in the phase.

name (*He is Neymar Silva Santos),* his age *(he is 30)* and his profession *(his job a play soccer)*. The second phase included Neymar's date and place of birth (*[Date of birth] 5 of [February]::: ((1992)) , [Date of place] ((Mogi das Cruces)) Brazil*). Bonny and Vale's texts included the same stage (orientation) and phases (person's name and date of birth) identified in Mario's text.

The students' final texts contained the two typical stages of biographical recounts (e.g., orientation and life events) as well as a variety of phases (birth, childhood, school, marriage, death) that signaled different events in the celebrities' lives. For instance, Mario and his partner Jose's final text included phases related to princess Diana's life events such as childhood (*her parents divorced*), school (*she first time in school in September first 1970*), marriage (*his get [married] with [prince] Charles*), children's birth (*had his first [child] and second [child]*), divorce (*Diana and Charles divorced*), and death (*princess Diana dead in Paris, She died in Paris*). Likewise, their partners' texts included varied phases that included marriage (*Maria Teresa was (,1) his ? wife esposa, wife*), fame (*leader of the patriory [society]*), and death (*He ::: died 18[30]*) along with remarkable life events of their chosen celebrities.

In sum, findings indicate that students' final texts included the typical stages of the biographical recount genre and a rich variety of phases according to each person's life experience. This may suggest that students gained awareness of the schematic structure of the biographical recount at the end of the R2L adapted cycle.

Students' Use of Transitivity Resources

Analysis of initial and final texts revealed that students conveyed more meanings using more varied transitivity resources in their spoken biographical recounts towards the end of the R2L lessons. Students' initial texts included an average of five units of meaning and transitivity resources such as relational processes, participants as value, carrier and attribute, and a few circumstances of time and place. In contrast, students' final texts included an average of nine units of meaning along with a greater number and variety of transitivity resources such as new participant roles, processes, and circumstances. This comparison is illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2 details students' use of units of meaning and transitivity resources in their texts. The units of meanings increased by almost four mean

Table 2 Units of Meaning and Transitivity in Students' Spoken Biographical Recounts

| | Initial Texts | | | Mean | Final Texts | | | Mean |
	Mario's	Bonny's	Vale's	Mario & Jose's	Bonny & Wendy's	Vale & Yesi's		
Units of meaning	6	5	5	5.3	11	9	7	9
Participants								
Value	1	1	2	1.3	2	1	1	1.3
Carrier	4	2	2	2.7	2	2	2	2.0
Attribute	4	2	2	2.7	2	1	2	1.7
Actor	0	0	0	0.0	5	6	1	4.0
Processes								
Material	0	0	0	0.0	7	5	2	4.7
Relational	6	2	5	4.3	3	3	3	3.0
Circumstances								
Time	1	1	1	1.0	4	2	4	3.3
Place	2	1	1	1.3	3	3	1	2.3
Role	1	0	0	0.3	1	0	0	0.3
Accompaniment	0	0	0	0.0	2	1	0	1.0

points, specifically each case used between two and four more clauses containing new information in their final texts. This contrast can also be observed in Bonny and her partner's texts in Tables 3 and 4. Specifically Bonny's initial text (Table 3) contained six units of meaning. The first two units and the last one identify who Benito is (name, age, and occupation), whereas the other three units give information about his birth (birthdate and place of birth). Bonny and Wendy's final text contains eleven units of meaning. The students were able to tell the orientation in Clause 1 (name) as well as life events in Clauses 2 to 11 (birth, professional debut, signing of first international contract, obtention of first international prize, cerebral accident that caused death, and death). This points to a clear expansion of meaning potential throughout the R2L sessions, as students appear to have become able to produce a larger number of clauses conveying new content.

Regarding changes in students' use of transitivity resources, the number of clause participants as value, attribute, and carrier did not have significant differences; however, the number of participants as actors increased four mean points. Regarding processes,

the number of relational processes decreased one mean point while the number of material processes increased almost five mean points. The number of circumstances also increased in the final texts; specifically, time circumstances increased two mean points while circumstances of place and accompaniment increased one mean point each. However, the number of role circumstances did not vary.

Students' use of these transitivity resources is further illustrated by qualitatively comparing students' initial and final spoken biographical recounts in Tables 3 and 4. For example, Bonny's initial text included human participants in relational clauses with only two circumstances of place and time, realizing the orientation stage of spoken biographical recounts (in Table 3, students' pronunciation mistakes have been omitted to facilitate reading).

As presented in Table 3, Bonny's text specifically contained the participant *he* as value in Clause 1 (*He is Benito Antonio Martinez Ocaso)* and as carrier in Clauses 2 to 6 (*he is twenty-three*), as well as several attributes (e.g., *twenty-three, a singer*). In Clause 1, the relational process *be* performed an Identifying

Table 3 Benito's biography by Bonny

1	He	is	Benito Antonio Martinez Ocaso	
	Part:Value	Rel: Identifying	Token	
2	He	is	twenty-three	
	Part:Carrier:Human	Rel:identifying	Part:Attribute	
3	He	is	born	of twenty-six of March 1994
	Part:Carrier:Human	Rel:Attributive	Part:Attribute	Circ: time
4	He	is	born	in San Juan Puerto Rico
	Part:Carrier:Human	Rel:Attributive	Part:Attribute	Circ: place
5	He	is	from San Juan de Puerto Rico, Estados Unidos	
	Part:Carrier:Human	Rel:Attributive	Part:Attribute	
6	He	is	a singer	
	Part:Carrier:Human	Rel:Attributive	Part:Attribute	

Note: Part= participant, Rel= relational process, Circ= circumstance

function; in Clauses 2 to 6, its function was Attributive, describing the person's age, birth, profession, and nationality. Bonny's text included only two circumstances, one of time in Clause 3 (*He is born of twenty-six of March 1994*) and one of place in Clause 4 (*He is from San Juan de Puerto Rico*). Although Bonny's use of these linguistic resources allowed her to introduce the character of her biography, they seemed insufficient to achieve the distinctive purpose of a biographical recount, which is to narrate the life events of a person.

In contrast, Bonny & Wendy's final text (Table 4) included a greater variety of units of meaning and transitivity resources. This allowed them to retell important events in a person's biography, therefore achieving the purpose and following the stages and phases of a biographical recount. These resources included both relational and material clauses with participants (i.e., the celebrities) as actors, a variety of which was missing in the initial texts.

Bonny and Wendy's text included eleven clauses, four of which were *relational*. Clauses 1 and 2 were of the identifying type (*He is Miguel Calero*), whereas Clauses 3 and 10 were *attributive* (*He was born in 1971*). These clauses included participants as value, carrier and attribute, and one circumstance of time (*in 1971*). Clauses 4 to 7 contained four material: intentional processes *(e.g., he debuted*); Clause 8

contained a passive: material process (e.g., *he was taken*), and Clauses 9 and 11 contained material: involuntary processes (e.g., *he died*).

New participant roles appeared in the text such as actor, in Clauses 4 to 7 and 9 to 11 (e.g., *he first obtained the Mexican title*) and goal in clause 8 (e.g., *Calero was taken to emergency*). Students included varied circumstances such as role (e.g., *as professional player*) and accompaniment (e.g., *with Pachuca, with cerebral thrombosis*) in Clauses 4, 6, 7, and 8; time (e.g., *in 14 of April, in December 4th 2012*) in Clauses 2, 3, 8, and 11; and place (e.g., *in Barranquilla, in Mexico, to emergency*) in Clauses 5, 6, 8, and 9. A combination of circumstances is also observed in the sixth and eighth clauses where students specified role and place (e.g., *with Pachuca in Mexico*), and place, accompaniment, and time (e.g., *to emergency in a day of Sunday noviembre 25 with a cerebral thrombosis*), respectively.

In sum, the increased number in units of meaning as well as the greater variety of transitivity resources in students' final spoken biographical recounts may provide important evidence of the students' expanded meaning-making potential by the end of the R2L lessons. Such increased potential allowed students to achieve the distinctive purpose of biographical recounts, which is to narrate the main events of a person's life. In other words, learners' meaning-making

Table 4 Calero's Biography by Bonny & Wendy

1	he	is	Miguel Calero		
	Part:Value	**Rel: Identifying**	**Token**		
2	his birth	was	in 14 of April,		
	Part:Value: Non-Human	**Rel: Identifying**	**Circumst: Time**		
3	he	was	born	in 1971	
	Part:Carrier: Human	**Rel: Attributive**	**Attribute**	**Circumst: Time**	
4	he	debuted	as profession player		
	Part:Actor: Human	**Mat:Intentional**	**Circumst: Role**		
5	--	started	in Barranquilla, Colombia,		
	Part:Actor: Human	**Mat:Intentional**	**Circumst: Place**		
6	he	signed	his main contract	with Pachuca	in Mexico
	Part:Actor: Human	**Mat:Intentional**	**Goal**	**Circumst: Accomp**	**Circumst: Place**
7	he	first	obtained	the Mexican title	versus Tigre de UANL
	Part:Actor: Human		**Mat:intentional**	**Goal**	**Circumst: Accomp**
8	Calero	was taken	to emergency	in a day of Sunday *noviembre* 25	with a cerebral thrombosis
	Part:Goal	**Mat:Passive**	**Circumst: Place**	**Circumst: Time**	**Circumst: Accomp**
9	and he	died	in Mexico city		
	Part:Actor: Human	**Mat:Involuntary**	**Circumst: Place**		
10	He	was	41 years old		
	Part:Carrier: Human	**Rel: Attributive**	**Attribute**		
11	He	died	in December 4th 2012		
	Part:Actor: Human	**Mat: Involuntary**	**Circumst: Time**		

Note: Part = participant, Mat = material process, Rel = relational process, Circumst = circumstance, Accomp = accompaniment.

potential went from simply introducing the person whose life events they would describe to both introducing the person and recounting his/her life events using a greater variety of linguistic resources during the R2L lessons.

Scaffolding Spoken Discourse Through Metalanguage and Pedagogical Diagrams

This section describes how Mr. Noel used metalinguistic knowledge of stages and phases of a text as a tool to scaffold learners' attempts to tell biographical recounts in the R2L lessons. This tool appeared first verbally, in Mr. Noel's explanations during preparing for listening, detailed listening, and joint retelling (Lessons 1 and 2), and then as a diagram in the form of a biographical timeline that students used to prepare for individual retelling, joint construction, and independent speaking (Lessons 2 through 4).

Metalinguistic support of learners' understanding and reporting of a spoken biographical recount

Metalinguistic knowledge of stages of a text first appeared verbally, in Mr. Noel's interaction with

1	T	Vamos a ver un video, de la vida de <u>Steve Jobs</u>	Let's watch a video, about <u>Steve Jobs</u>' life
2	S?	Steve Jobs	
3	T	Una biografía, y nos van a contar un poquito acerca de su::: nacimiento, Atentos aca por favor, nos van a contar un poquito acerca de su nacimiento, his BIRTH, recuerdan BIRTH?	A biography and it will tell us a little about his::: birth, pay attention please, it will tell us a little bit about his birth, his BIRTH, remember, BIRTH?
	S?	Uh huh	
	T	<u>¿verdad?</u> Nacimiento, nos van a contar un poquito acerca de sus::: primeros trabajos de su vida en la universidad::: nos va a contar un poquito acerca de?, Eh::	Right? Birth, it will tells us a little bit about his::: first jobs, his life in college::: it will tell us a little bit about?, Eh:::
4	S?	Y que estudió él, profe?	And what did he study, prof?
5	T	(.2) esa es una muy buena pregunta, su familia::: los amigos::: verdad? Nos van a contar, de todo eso, pero no nos van a decir hacer- no nos van a hablar de la fecha de cuando falleció por eso que, era importante que revisaran verdad? Entonces vamos a estar atentos al video eh, y eh bueno, vamos a prestar atención al video	(.2) that's a really good question, his family::his friends:::right? It will tell us a little bit about all that, but it won't tell us, it won't tell us the date when he died because it was important that you check, right? So, we are going to pay attention to the video eh, and eh well, we are going to pay attention to the video

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Figure 2 Mr. Noel's Use of Verbal Metalinguistic Support (transcript 1)

learners, to support understanding and retelling of a biographical recount of Steve Job's life. Transcript 1 (see Figure 2) occurred after Mr. Noel brainstormed students' previous knowledge of Steve Jobs at the beginning of the first lesson. Mr. Noel stood in front of the class while the video of Steve Job's life was projected on the board.

Mr. Noel used the metalinguistic term 'biography' (Turn 3) and referred to the contents of the video in terms of the stages of Steve Job's life, such as birth, first jobs, university life (Turn 3), and family and friends (Turn 5). Such preview of the contents of the video intended to facilitate understanding by offering students a sequence of events they could use to guide their listening and watching of the video.

Verbal support about the stages of a text also occurred as shared metalanguage that Mr. Noel and students used in their interactions towards the end of the first lesson. Unlike Transcript 1,

such support facilitated students' active engagement in reporting their understanding of the video. Transcript 2 (see Figure 3) occurred after detailed listening and highlighting of key wordings in a written version of Steve Jobs' video, at the end of the first lesson. The video was paused but projected on the board.

Similarly to Transcript 1 (Figure 2), Mr. Noel's use of the idea of stages provided a framework for students to report their understanding of the video. Unlike Transcript 1, however, metalinguistic terms appeared both in students and Mr. Noel's talk as a metalinguistic tool for naming the stages of Steve Job's life (Turns 2, 4, 6, 8, and 9) and to refer to the contents of the video more generally ("stages," Turn 1).

In addition to using metalanguage verbally, during the second lesson Mr. Noel represented it as a timeline. This timeline functioned as a Pedagogical Diagram (Martin & Rose, 2008) that organized

1	T	Qué etapas de la vida de Steve podemos identificar aquí, a ver? ((referring to transcript))	Which stages of Steve Job's life can we identify here, let's see?
2	S1	La infancia	Infancy
3	T	Okay:::	
4	S?	la adolescencia	Adolescence
5	T	podemos irlo ((writes *Birth* on the whiteboard)) BIRTH	We can go
6	S?	Nacimiento	Birth
7	T	okay, de que más nos hablan acá a ver? ((referring to transcript)), what else?	Okay, what else does it talk about, let's see?
8	S1	La niñez	Childhood
9	S?	La infancia	Infancy
10	T	Okay::: ((writes *childhood* on the whiteboard))	
11	S3	De su estudio	About his studies
12	S1	((addressing S3)) Etapas de la vida	Life stages
13	S2	la adolescencia (.2) adolescense	Adolescence
14	T	ADOLESCENCE ((writes *adolescence* on the board))	

Figure 3 Metalinguistic Support as Shared Metalanguage (transcript 2)

the joint retelling of Steve Jobs' biography. Mr. Noel drew the timeline from top to bottom on the left of the board. The timeline included the phrase "Steve Jobs Biography" as title and the words "birth," "school years," "college," and "work," written one below the other along an arrow-tipped line. Mr. Noel and students had also written notes consisting of phrases and a few sentences to summarize the stages of Jobs' life on the right of the board. To also provide support, Mr. Noel projected the video in the center of the board, without sound, and stopped it after each key stage in Steve Job's life. The phrase Reed College was one of the notes written on the right of the whiteboard. Transcript 3 (Figure 4) shows a clear example of how Mr. Noel used metalinguistic support in the form of a timeline for guiding joint retelling of Jobs' life.

While previous verbal uses of metalanguage had facilitated understanding of the video, the diagram representing the stages of Steve Jobs' life facilitated students' speaking, albeit in retelling under Mr. Noel's direction. Students first identified the stage they would talk about (Turns 2 and 4) and then

provided information about it supported by Mr. Noel's continuous prompting (Turns 5, 7, 9, and 11). It is revealing how the timeline, along with the notes and the muted video, was material in facilitating students towards what to say, also offering opportunities for Mr. Noel to clarify content (Turns 13 to 21) and emphasize the kind of lexicogrammar (Turns 23 and 25) students would need for joint construction and independent speaking in later lessons.

The Timeline as a Pedagogical Diagram to Scaffold Joint and Independent Construction of a Spoken Text

The timeline also worked as a pedagogical diagram that students used to guide their EFL spoken meaning-making. Students first annotated key wordings in the timeline and then used those wordings during both joint construction and independent speaking. As preparation for joint construction students looked for information about Martín Elías, a famous Colombian singer whose biography students had chosen to tell. Then, during the third lesson, Mr. Noel drew another timeline horizontally along the

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whiteboard. Students and Mr. Noel used the timeline to brainstorm details about Martin Elias' life, which they then annotated on the board. Transcript 4 (Figure 5) illustrates how students and Mr. Noel jointly constructed the stages in Martin Elias' biography using the timeline as visual metalinguistic support. The word "no" was the only note written under the stage "college" in the timeline.

Mr. Noel tapped on the timeline (Turn 1) to direct students' speaking towards the stage of "college"

in Martin Elias biography. Then, as S1 started to speak, he provided support by repeating S1's contribution with rising intonation (Turns 5, 8, and 12) and making clarifications about the content of this stage (Turn 10). It is revealing in Transcript 4 how S1 became able to build a full clause from the note "No" in the timeline, showing in turn how the timeline's and Mr. Noel's support facilitated S1's precise and grammatically accurate description of this stage in Martin Elias' life (Turns 11 and 13).

1	T	y ahora dónde vamos ((taps on the timeline that's drawn on the board)) en qué etapa vamos?	And now where do we go ((taps on the timeline that's drawn on the board)) what stage are we at?
2	SS	college	college
3	T	en qué etapa vamos,	what stage are we at?
4	SS	College	
5	T	college, que diríamos ahí, a ver?	college, what would we say there, let's see?
6	S?	he's	
7	T	HE::: no::: primero?	HE:::no:::first?
8	SS	He went ((almost inaudible))	
9	T	HE went:::	
10	S?	to college	
11	T	to college, what college? (.2) what's the name::: of the college?	
12	S	XXX	
13	T	no lo tienen ahí? Reed college	Don't you have it there?
14	S?	XXX (.3) no dice	(.3) it doesn't say
15	T	Si dice	Yes, it does
16	SS	no:::	
17	T	O es el Reed high school?	Or is it the Reed high school?
18	S?	no dice	It doesn't say
19	T	Claro véalo, aquí está, went to REED::: college, ese es el nombre Reed	Sure, see here it is, went to REED::: college, that's the name Reed
20	SS	AH::: ((giggles))	
21	T	claro el nombre de la universidad es REED, entonces cómo quedaría?	Of course the college name is Reed, then how would it be?
22	SS	Xxx	
23	T	Steve::: ((taps on whiteboard))	
24	S?	Went to Reed College	
25	T	WENT TO::: Reed college	
26	S?	Reed college	
27	T	Okay	

Figure 4 Metalinguistic Support in the Form of a Timeline (transcript 3)

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1	T	College ((taps whiteboard with the marker on the word college in the timeline))	
2	S1	No (.3) He	
3	T	He::	
4	SS	He didn't	
5	T	He didn't?	
6	S1	A college	-
7	S2	graduate graduate	-
8	T	He didn't? (.2)	
9	S2	Graduate No se graduó	He didn't graduate
10	T	Ok, no se graduó, pero es que ni siquiera empezó. Como diríamos entonces?	Ok, he didn't graduate, but he didn't even start. How would we say, then?
11	S1	He didn't::	
12	T	He didn't?	
13	S1	Go to college	
14	T	Go to college. Right, he DIDN'T go to college.	

Figure 5 Visual metalinguistic support of joint construction (transcript 4)

In the final lesson students used the timeline on their own, in small groups, as a visual support tool to tell their biographies independently. As preparation for independent speaking, Mr. Noel distributed written biographies of three famous characters students had chosen in the previous lesson: Miguel Calero (a Colombian soccer player), Simón Bolívar (a military leader during Colombian independence), and Princess Diana of Wales (the late princess of England). In small groups, students drew timelines in their notebooks and took notes about the life stages of the character whose biography they had decided to tell. Mr. Noel interacted with the small groups to help them with pronunciation, lexicogrammar, and understanding the written biographies. Figure 6, about Princess Diana's biography, is one example of the timelines each group drew and the kind of notes they took.

The picture shows students' notes of key events in Diana's life. Some of the notes consisted of abridged information, realized by circumstances of time (e.g., Diana's date of birth or the start of her schooling), while others included verb processes (e.g.,

divorced, died, or get married) or larger segments of text (e.g., get married with Prince Charles). Transcript 5 (Figure 7) shows Mario's attempts to recount the details of Diana's birth independently, using both the timeline and teacher prompts as support.

Mario started by identifying Princess Diana as the topic of his biography (Turn 1). The fact that this was not specified in the timeline shows Mario's ability to fulfill this part of the orientation stage of biographical recounts independently. Mario's recount of Diana's birth is especially revealing of the role of the timeline in scaffolding students' spoken meaning-making. Mario used the prompt "birth" in the timeline to start his recount, to which Mr. Noel provided implicit support (Turns 4 and 6) and then the pronoun (Turn 8) as a starter for Mario's talk. This allowed Mario to recount the details of Diana's birth with the clause "she was born in first July 1969 in Wales." The fact that Mr. Noel's support between turns 14 and 20 occurred simultaneously as Mario's talk (shown by the underlined segments) indicates that such support may not have been necessary for Mario to complete his
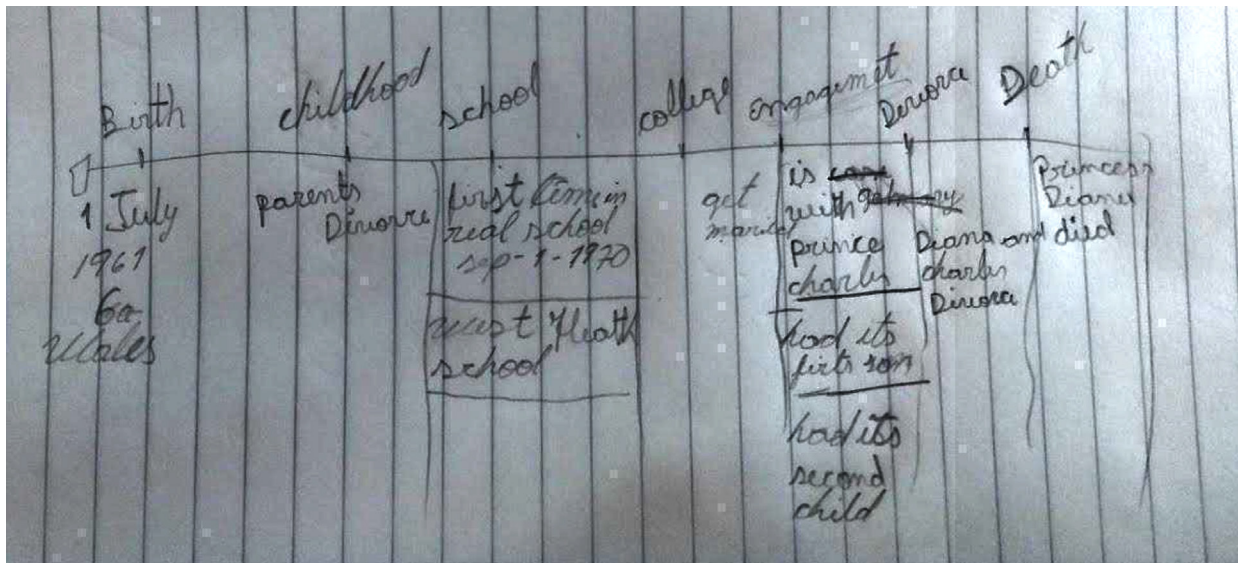
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Figure 6 Picture of a Student's Timeline of Princess Diana's Biography

intended meanings. A similar pattern of timeline-teacher support occurred during the rest of Mario's recount of Diana's life up to her schooling. For the rest of the biographical recount, Mario's partner, Jose, simply read from the timeline, which indicates his limited potential to retell the stages of Diana's life independently. As we will discuss in the next section, the combination of visual meta-linguistic support condensed in the timeline and Mr. Noel's prompting was material for engaging students such as Mario in purposeful and relatively independent meaning-making.

Discussion and Conclusions

This study investigated how a teacher's use of R2L during four lessons facilitated EFL learners' ability to tell biographical recounts in English. While extensive research has shown quite compellingly that genre-based pedagogy serves to improve reading and writing at the school level (see Schleppegrell, 2017 for a recent review), this study revealed that R2L pedagogy may also contribute to develop EFL students' spoken meaning potential. Findings indicated that learners incorporated more stages and phases to their texts, using a greater number of verbal processes, participants, and circumstances to realize a larger number of spoken clauses

including new content. Although we compared only six students' texts over four lessons, three of which were produced by dyads, results suggest that R2L may be a promising approach to promote learners' spoken meaning-making in EFL contexts. Further and more longitudinal research is sorely needed that investigates the uses of R2L and other genre-based models to improve spoken meaning-making in a greater variety of genres and curricular contexts.

The increase in students' meaning-making resources notwithstanding, findings also revealed that the four R2L lessons may have been insufficient to help all learners do a totally independent spoken recount. Indeed, while students such as Mario needed only a few abridged notes in the timeline and Mr. Noel's encouragement to be able to recount Princess Diana's biography using appropriate lexicogrammar, others like José simply read from the timeline, failing thus to tell their recount independently. One lesson to be learned from this is that transitioning from joint to independent construction may not be as smooth or straightforward as the genre-based model seems to imply (see also Wilkins, 2018 for a similar comment). Especially in spoken discourse where the production of texts occurs online (i.e., without the chance to draft or edit the text in advance to its

1	M	She is prince Diana	
2	T	Aja	Uhuh
3	M	Eh [birth]	
4	T	Ah?	
5	M	Me confundí, Bir- [birth] in	I got confused,
6	T	Ah? Birth?	
7	M	Se me olvidó, eh, <u>cómo se dice?</u>	I forgot, eh, how do you say?
8	T	<u>Qué diríamos?</u> (.2) she::	What would we say?
9	M	She birth she born no she was	
10	T	Aja?	Uhuh?
11	M	[born]	
12	T	She was <u>born</u>	
13	M	<u>Born</u> in first July eh como se dice diecinueve?	eh how do you say nineteen?
14	T	<u>Nineteen</u>	
15	M	<u>Nineteen</u> sixty-one	
16	T	Sixty-one aja <u>where?</u>	Uhuh
17	M	<u>In</u> Gales	In Wales
18	T	<u>She was born</u> in	
19	M	<u>She was born</u> on Gales	On Wales
20	T	<u>Wales</u>	
21	M	In Wales	
22	T	Aja	Uhuh

Figure 7 The Timeline as a Visual Metalinguistic Tool During Independent Speaking (transcript 5)

production), additional scaffolding tools may be needed that provide support to learners' attempts to create spoken meaning without teacher support. We argue that pedagogical diagrams such as the timeline Mr. Noel used may provide such kind of intermediate support between joint and independent construction in genre-based lessons. The use of pedagogical diagrams to mediate learning and development is an intriguing area of sociocultural, concept-based research (Arievitch & Haenen, 2005; Herazo, 2014; Karpov, 2018) that has potential to inform future genre-based studies.

This study also revealed that the metalinguistic knowledge that a biographical recount develops in stages over time, which Mr. Noel presented to learners in his explanations and in the timeline, was consequential to improving learners' spoken discourse. Recent research has emphasized the importance of such knowledge during genre-based lessons, arguing that it leads to increasing genre awareness (Humphrey & Feez, 2016; Schleppegrell, 2013; Yasuda, 2011) and developing student thinking (Gánem-Gutiérrez & Roehr, 2011; Herazo, 2021) in ways that favor independent meaning-making. What seems intriguing in our findings, however, is how the teacher combined a verbal realization of metalinguistic knowledge with a visual representation of it to purposefully hand over responsibility to learners

so that they could make meaning independently. Unfortunately, attention to such multimodal combination of support during classroom interaction seems to be missing in most genre-based research (Schleppegrell, 2013, 2017). Further research is needed that pays attention to how various semiotics resources (i.e., gesture, gaze, proxemics, visual representations) combine during classroom interaction in genre-based lessons so as to ensure independent meaning-making. More specifically, future R2L studies could draw from Systemic Functional Multimodal Discourse Analysis (Jewitt et al., 2016; O'Toole, 2011), multiliteracies (Early et al., 2015), and multimodal empirical scholarship (see, for example, Taleghani-Nikazm, 2015; Shin et al., 2020) to inform analyses of L2 classroom interaction in genre-based research.

This study has shown how a teacher used R2L to promote spoken meaning-making in an EFL classroom, weaving both verbal and a more visual representations of metalinguistic knowledge to scaffold students' ability to tell biographical recounts. To that end, the teacher adapted the stages of the R2L approach as he engaged learners in preparing for listening, detailed listening, joint retelling, spoken joint construction, and independent speaking through a series of four lessons. Although limited in the number of lessons, participants, and text corpus, this study offers insights into how teachers and future research studies can use genre-based models such as R2L to promote spoken meaning-making in EFL classrooms.

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