

DOWNLOAD PDF FORMATION OF ESL TEACHER IDENTITY DURING THE FIRST YEAR : AN INTROSPECTIVE STUDY ALIX FURNESS

Chapter 1 : Books from the United States.

It uses a case study of the experience of a Cambodian English teacher's first year to explore the diverse issues that this teacher needed to deal and for which she had not been specifically training, including gender relations in the classroom, the management of unruly students and other topics.

We have to reflect the community better than we do. Lots and lots of jokes. Leave the baking and delivery to us! Material may not be reproduced without permission. Durham, NC You hear an overly salty student affairs, going into the campus Joe owe song? Politely complain and ask them to Van Gogh coffee shop, hearing a Young Willets skip it. Brown and Simmons Dolph song he found offensive, complaining were simply doing their jobs and well , to Duke Dining director Robert Coffey, and while Moneta swept in, took out his indigforcing Joe Van Gogh to terminate the two nant bad-day frustrations on Brown, and baristas working that dayâ€”even the one Duke opted for a careless, scorched-earth who had nothing to do with the playlist. The n, approach as a balm for his injury. Duke then internet promptly exploded, with the story ane Julie bullied Joe Van Gogh into a tough call, their appearing everywhere from The Washington Debbie contract and the positions of employees Post to The Late Show with Stephen Colbert. It was unintelligent to play it As you might imagine, our comments secthere for numerous reasons. Play it at home, tion lit up. Some brought up the racial elein your car, or on your phone. Anyone who ment, as Moneta is white and one of the art thinks that it is an appropriate song to be baristas is African American. There is no excuse or no intelliAfrican American students until ; Afrigent defense for it being can-American teen Jorplayed there. A bastion of rich, reflection of you and white privilege. The words are it will appear otherwise. How inappropriate for a human beings years ago. But it does seem more on Twitter: They are here to make miracles happen for women of color locked up inside this jail because they cannot pay to get out. Sitting next to the social worker, Oxendine lifts the bouquet to her face and smiles, seeing a message written in marker on the brown paper wrapping: Southerners on New Ground, founded in Durham, held bailouts in seven cities this year. Because of wage and wealth disparities, women and particularly women of color are less likely to post bail. Unable to get to work or pay rent, they may lose their home or job. Research also suggests people held pretrial are more likely to take a guilty plea. It feels really important to me to be able to be part of a campaign that is bringing home some of the most important people in our communityâ€”black women, black mothersâ€”who are so essential to our survival, our family structure, and do so much work to care for us. What that would look like is families being reunited. It would look like people going back to their lives. It would look like community support and resources being offered, and it would look like freedom, people coming out of cages. Still, she unseated a popular, charismatic, and better-funded incumbent in Commissioner John Burns and caught most local politicosâ€”Burns includedâ€”flat-footed. And Commissioner Matt Calabria, a young progressive thought to have a bright political future, had more trouble than he anticipated, holding off challenger Lindy Brown by a scant two thousand votes. Each contest had its idiosyncrasies. And then there was Portman, who found himself in the untenable position of warning progressive primary voters against being too progressive. But these races also had connective tissue. Both had supported the incumbents before, felt betrayed by their school-funding vote last year, and had the resources to do something about it. The Debnams and Campbells alone accounted for more than two-thirds of the money Adamson raised. In an email, Campbell says the results prove that Wake voters value gender diversity and education. Hutchinson takes a more pessimistic view. The big loser was the Wake County Democratic Party. It was an ugly and brutal fight. Large-money donors tried to influence the election, and they were successful. I think there is likely to be a lot more unity than some of the dialogue in the primary would suggest. Here are some of their stories. Too many teachers had requested a personal day to participate in the protests; some fifteen thousand people, at least, were expected to rally for better school funding in front of the legislature that morning. My neighbor, however, would not be among them. But, as it turns out, she has to get a summer job, and Wednesday was the only day she could find time for an interview.

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If you ask the Republicans who run the General Assembly, these teachers are ungrateful for what lawmakers have done for them in recent years. The total teacher-pay increase for 2018, one release noted, would be 11 percent, 85. But North Carolina still badly lags much of the country. Earlier this year, Education Week ranked the state fortieth in the country in overall quality, citing insufficient funding; a decade ago, the Tar Heel State placed in the top twenty. In that same period, per-pupil appropriations for teacher assistants have declined 36 percent; textbooks, 38 percent; school technology, 44 percent; and supplies and materials, 55 percent. Meanwhile, big, urban counties such as Wake have raised taxes to help their school districts meet their needs and provide teachers with livable wages. She came to North Carolina eleven years ago from Rhode Island, where she also taught. We work all night, all weekend. I substitute [during breaks] and I teach reading camp just to make ends meet. As a single parent, part of this is about being able to sustain my household. Being able to send my children to college. We need our support staff, teacher assistants, not just cutting positions and expecting teachers to do more with less. I have spent a lot of money on books to accommodate my own needs in my classroom. If you want your teachers to be happy, you want your schools to have a working community, and there are some things that go with the territory. I took a huge pay cut to come here. She also runs a construction company and a farm with her husband and works as a pool desk attendant at a YMCA and as a Girl Scout troop leader. We usually find somewhere else to go. How much do I give without getting? Especially with it being Teacher Appreciation Week, I can only take so many thank-you-for-whatyou-dos. Department of Transportation is currently working to widen N. A proposal has been made that will assist with accelerating completion of this project. The proposal would include closing Alston Avenue to through traffic between E. Main Street and Liberty Street, for a period of six to nine months. A public meeting to present the proposal and obtain feedback will be held at the Refiners Fire Community Church located at E. Main Street, in Durham, on Monday, May 21 st from 5: The purpose of this meeting is to provide interested citizens with information on the proposal and gather public input. Interested citizens may attend at any time between 5: Please note that a short presentation will be made at 5: NCDOT representatives will display maps and be available to answer questions and receive comments. Comments and information received will be taken into consideration as work on the project develops. Written comments or questions can also be submitted at the meeting or later by June 1, I like being with people. Will you spend some time with me? NCDOT will provide auxiliary aids and services under the Americans with Disabilities Act for disabled persons who wish to participate in this workshop. Persons who speak Spanish and do not speak English, or have a limited ability to read, speak or understand English, may receive interpretive services upon request prior to the meeting by calling An educator for twenty-two years, he also runs a farm with his wife. A few years ago, I had another class of thirty-four, and I only had thirty-one desks. It was never a factor because there was always a minimum of three people absent. In addition to teaching, babysitting, and tutoring, she is also a marching band instructor and competition judge. I have a very strong passion for teaching racial and social justice to elementary kids and especially doing that with kids of color and especially doing that with kids of color who are living in poverty and some of whom are homeless and are in a major life transition. Giving them that information and helping them to become critical thinkers is going to help them literally break barriers in their own lives, in their own families, change their world, change their entire trajectory. I turned it into a football stadium, a soccer field, the Olympics. We did a winter wonderland so it was snowy and icy all around the classroom. Last year, I did a surprise field trip with my class to Charlotte for the weekend, and it was the most amazing thing ever. For several of my kids, that truly changed their lives beyond words. The majority of them had never been out of Durham. She previously taught in Virginia for ten years and has been in North Carolina for two years. She has always had a second job. I was going to walk away. I moved to North Carolina and I got into retail. When I did that, something was missing. So I got into Wake County and I wanted to get back into teaching. This is my second year at Joyner Elementary School.

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Chapter 2 : [E.O.M.S.]: September

In Chapter 11, "Formation of ESL Teacher Identity During the First Year: An Introspective Study," Alix Furness draws on data obtained from a teaching journal he kept during his first few years of teaching English in Japanese public schools in order to discuss themes that he felt helped him develop an identity as a teacher: frustration.

In vivid poems, she shares what it was like to grow up as an African American in the s and s, living with the remnants of Jim Crow and her growing awareness of the Civil Rights movement. Her love of stories inspired her and stayed with her, creating the first sparks of the gifted writer she was to become. Winner of the Newberry Honor Award *Zami: It started a new genre that the author calls biomythography. Zami is a fast-moving chronicle. It especially relates the linkage of women who have shaped her. Lorde brings into play her craft of lush description and characterization. It keeps unfolding page after page. McKinley Elegant, timely, provocative, and inspiring, the fiction, poetry, and nonfiction in Afrekete* written in a range of styles engage a variety of highly topical themes, placing them at the center of literary and social discourse. From the Harlem Renaissance to the Great Migration of the Depression era, from the postwar civil rights, feminist, and gay liberation movements, to the unabashedly complex sexual explorations of the present day, *Black Like Us* accomplishes a sweeping survey of 20th century literature. Moore This is a collection of short stories, poems, interviews and essays by black lesbians. Williams with introduction by Cheryl Clarke This cutting-edge anthology G. Williams, can be compared to the pioneering anthology *Home Girls*, which featured writings by Black feminist and lesbian activists on topics both provocative and profound. The theme of the publication surrounds the subject matter of erotica while enjoying food, our connection to the South, the bonds created between lovers, and in sisterhood, personal growth, be it spiritual or otherwise and our best G. Feminist Works *Home Girls* edited by Barbara Smith The pioneering anthology *Home Girls* features writings by Black feminists and lesbian activists on topics both provocative and profound. In this charged collection of fifteen essays and speeches, Lorde takes on sexism, racism, ageism, homophobia, and class, and propounds social difference as a vehicle for action and change. At the same time, Cheryl falls in love with a very cute white customer at the video store *Guinevere Turner from Go Fish. The Women of Brewster Place* Based on the novel by Gloria Naylor, a group of strong-willed women live in the same rundown housing project and struggle against racism, poverty and troublesome men through three decades. Starring Oprah Winfrey, Jackee Harry, Robin Givens, this miniseries features a black lesbian couple dealing with the joys and pains of being whom they are. It was later adapted into a film and musical of the same name. The story focuses on the life of Celie and her struggles as a black woman in s rural Georgia, and the relationship between her and provocative blues singer Shug Avery. Moving, painful and full of life. Most women had no romantic interest in their future husbands. In the worst case, they were promised to complete strangers. While other women were raised to be broken, Linny was reared to build and repair. When other women were expected to be seen and not heard, Linny was expected to vote beside men. As other women prayed they would be chosen for marriage before they were too old, Linny cleaned her rifle to hunt. While her sister hoped to honor her husband by bearing a son, Linny wondered how a single woman could provide for herself, when only male children could expect an inheritance. Will Linny, threatened with alienation, honor her promise? A groundbreaking novel of two very different women, one black and one white, and a remarkable love threatened by prejudice, rage, and violence A struggling African-American musician, Renay married Jerome Lee when she discovered she was pregnant with his child. Yet even before their daughter, Denise, was born, Renay realized what a terrible mistake she had made, tying herself to a violent, abusive alcoholic. Then, while performing at an upscale supper club, Renay met Terry Bluvad. Now, in this strange and exciting new place, Renay can experience for the first time what it is to have everything she needs for herself and her little girl. Read the Sistahs on the Shelf review of *Loving Her. Passing by Nella Larsen* Clare Kendry leads a dangerous life. Fair, elegant, and ambitious, she is married to a white man unaware of her African-American heritage, and has severed all ties to her past. A

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chance encounter forces both women to confront the lies they have told othersâ€™ and the secret fears they have buried within themselves.

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Chapter 3 : Library of the Woman's Building.

Formation of ESL Teacher Identity during the First Year: An Introspective Study (Alix Furness) My first year of language teaching in Japan (Yukie Iwamura) show more.

When the boy was three, his father, a small wool merchant, was forced by economic reverses to move for a year to Leipzig and thence to Vienna, where Freud spent the rest of his life— except for his last year. His biographers agree that the unusual structure of the family into which he was born was partly responsible for his interest in intimate human relationships: Sigmund, her first child, often played with his year-older nephew. A brother who was born when Sigmund was not yet a year old died after eight months; then came four sisters and another brother. A dedicated student, Freud graduated summa cum laude from the Gymnasium at age 17 and entered the University of Vienna medical school. After three years Freud became deeply involved in research, which delayed his marriage. He met and became engaged to Martha Bernays, and he began clinical training in order to be able to earn a living from the practice of medicine. He continued research and publishing, was made Dozent, and received a grant in to study for several months with Charcot in Paris. The next year he married and began practicing neurology; three sons and three daughters were born between and For the next five years, he continued to develop this psychotherapeutic method into psychoanalysis, gradually withdrawing from neurology, although by then he had an international reputation in that field. The first major statement of his theories was *The Interpretation of Dreams*. In he was made professor extraordinarius at the University of Vienna, and about that time his publications and lectures began to attract a group of followers, which became in the Vienna Psychoanalytical Society. The movement did not remain monolithic: An especially welcome early sign of recognition was the award of an honorary degree by Clark University in , on which occasion he visited America with Jung, Ferenczi, and Jones and delivered a series of lectures. In he had the first of many operations for cancer of the upper jaw, which finally proved fatal. During his last 16 years, Freud suffered almost constant pain and difficulty in speaking because of an awkward prosthesis, but he continued psychoanalyzing and writing into his final year. Only after the Nazi Anschluss could he be persuaded to leave Vienna, though he often had declared his detestation for the city. Long before the end, he had achieved world-wide acclaim and recognition as one of the decisive shapers of the twentieth century. Only the most superficial sketch of the development of his thought in the six hundred-odd papers and books he produced over these 63 years can be given here. There were four major and overlapping phases of that development. The first dozen truly psychoanalytic papers appeared during this time, expounding the view that neurosis is a defense against intolerable memories of a traumatic experience— infantile seduction at the hands of a close relative. With the discovery of his own Oedipus complex, however, Freud came to see that such reports by his patients were fantasies, which led him to turn his interest away from traumatic events in external reality and toward subjective psychic reality. He sent it to Fliess in high excitement, then quickly became discouraged by the difficulties of creating a thoroughgoing mechanistic and reductionistic psychology, tinkered with the model for a couple of years in letters to Fliess, and finally gave it up. Hence, we speak of three meta-psychological points of view. The topographic model, which was first set forth in Chapter 7 of *The Interpretation of Dreams* and was further elaborated in the metapsychological papers , conceptualizes thought and behavior in terms of processes in three psychological systems: First and best known is the clinical theory of psychoanalysis, with its psychopathology, its accounts of psychosexual development and character formation, and the like. The subject matter of this type of theorizing consists of major events both real and fantasied in the life histories of persons, events occurring over spans of time ranging from days to decades. This theory is the stock in trade of the clinician—not just the psychoanalyst, but the vast majority of psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, and psychiatric social workers. Second, there is what Rapaport has called the general theory of psychoanalysis, also called metapsychology. Its subject matter— processes in a hypothetical psychic apparatus or, at times, in the brain—is more abstract and impersonal; and the periods of

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time involved are much shorter—from fractions of a second up to a few hours. The subject matter is man as a species or in groups, and the periods of time involved range from generations to eons. As far as the other two types of theory are concerned, however, they overlap fewer developmental periods: Finally, it will discuss historical antecedents of his ideas and influences upon them. The literature on these topics is already large and growing rapidly, so this survey must be highly selective. Contributions Freud may be said to have made five major contributions. Processes characterized by magical rather than rational logic and by wishfulness—a seeking for immediate gratification of crude sexual or aggressive impulses—are called primary. Freud emphasized the concepts of displacement and condensation of psychic energy in his conceptualization of the primary process and noted that it often makes use of symbols, which differ from other types of displacement substitutes in having been shared by many persons for generations. These were the main theoretical resources Freud called upon to explain dreams, neurotic symptoms, psychotic thought and language, normal character traits, myths, creative thought, art, and humor. He saw the pervasive importance of conflict not merely the traditional opposition of reason and passion, or ego versus id, but also ego versus superego and superego versus id in both normal and abnormal behavior. One of his earliest insights was that defenses—structuralized means of controlling impulse and preventing the outbreak of anxiety, thus being in effect resolutions of conflict—are major factors in the formation of symptoms and character traits and are shaping influences on the organization of thought. He also described the specific mechanisms of defense, such as repression, projection, reaction formation, isolation, and mastery via the turning of passivity into activity. He showed the necessity of knowing facts of development in order to understand personality; the importance of the events of early life for the main features of character, including the specific syndromes of the oral and anal character types as outgrowths of events at the corresponding psychosexual stages; the role of identification as a principle of learning and development; the importance of drive delay and control in development; and the nature of psychopathology as regression along a developmental path. As Shakow and Rapaport have pointed out, in each instance it is the general conception and the observations that have been accepted, not the specific concepts and the explanatory theory in which they are embedded. But this is to be expected: However necessary they may have been to his positive contributions, they are logically separable from them. Consequently, the fundamental principle of motivation and affect is tension reduction. The quantitative emphasis would have been more defensible if it had actually led to measurement, which is needed, but it did not. The result was a relative neglect of the phenomenology of affects in favor of a primary emphasis on pleasure and unpleasure, including anxiety Kardiner et al. Yet from the beginning, Freud was aware of conflicting data, and he was never able either to abandon the original theory entirely or to account for the anomalous observations in a way that was consonant with the model. But outwardly directed aggression was difficult to fit into the model and was relatively neglected for years. In this conception, reality lacks significant organization on a large scale, as in the social structures or value systems especially the latent ones postulated by modern sociology and anthropology. To be sure, Freud did not consistently hold to such reductionism; he always dealt with meanings as such. Nevertheless, a physicalistic notion of reality lingered in his mind as an implicit conceptual ideal, with several consequences: The consequences began to show up as soon as he gave up the neurological model of It should be emphasized that none of these shortcomings was as crippling as it might have been if the underlying assumptions had been applied rigidly and consistently. Not a tightly knit school, its constituent thinkers included in chronological order Kant, Lamarck, Goethe, Hegel, Schelling perhaps the central figure, Oken, and Fechner. With the exception of Fechner, who lived from 1774 to 1841, they all lived athwart the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Naturphilosophie encouraged the recrudescence of vitalism in biology, championed by the great physiologist Johannes Müller, and stimulated a humanistic school of romantic medicine Galdston The tough-minded reaction to this tender-minded era was greatly aided by the strides being made in physics and chemistry. They did not succeed in their frankly reductionist aim but did attain their other objectives: Among themselves, they held to the following program: No other forces than the common physical-chemical ones are active within the organism. In those cases which cannot at the time be

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explained by these forces one has either to find the specific way or form of their action by means of the physical-mathematical method, or to assume new forces equal in dignity to the chemical-physical forces inherent in matter, reducible to the force of attraction and repulsion, du Bois-Reymond, quoted by Bernfeld , p. The University of Vienna medical school was an outpost of the new hyperscientific biology, with one of its promulgators, Briicke, holding a major chair and directing the physiological institute Bernfeld Helmholtz had read to the group his fundamental paper on the conservation of energyâ€”presented as a contribution to physiology. The heavily quantitative emphasis of the school of Helmholtz and its stress on energy are clearly the main determinants of metapsychology seen from the economic point of view explanations in terms of quantities of energy. Freud had had his Darwinian scientific baptism under Claus in a micro scopic search for the missing testes of the eel, and his several attempts at physiological and chemical experiments under other auspices were fruitless. When he worked with Meynert, it was again in a structural discipline with a genetic methodâ€” the study of brain anatomy using a series of fetal brains to trace the medullar pathways by following their development. His early training thus demonstrably convinced him that a scientific theory has to have a structural or topographic base. The evolutionary surge of Naturphilosophie, given a modern, scientific, and nonteleological form in Darwinism, inspired all the biological sciences of the late nineteenth century with a conviction that phenomena of life cannot be understood without the elucidation of how the organism developsâ€”out of its own parental germ plasm and out of a phylogenetic series. The assumption of exceptionless determinism was so fundamental a principle of mechanistic science as hardly to need discussion. Freud was exposed to it on all sides in the university and in much of his reading, then and later. Doubtless, this conviction that all phenomena are lawful and are thus legitimate subjects of scientific interest helped Freud to pay attention to the trivia of mental life and underlay his conviction that even if a patient relaxed the controls of conscious purpose in favor of free association, the material he produced would not be random but would betray an inner organi zation, a deeper and more meaningful set of psychological laws. The unconscious But the existence of psychological forces determining a meaningful inner organization required the assumption of a dynamic unconscious realm of the mind, besides conscious ness. Many writers have shown how much a part of the thought of the time one part of this assumption was: Among the scientists known to have been familiar to Freud during his formative years before â€”Charcot, Bernheim, Breuer, Lipps, H. Jackson, Galton, Fechner, and Helmholtzâ€”all had one or another con cept of the unconscious; other such concepts are to be found in writings known to have influenced Freud: It was a theory of the dynamic interaction of ideas, some of which may repress others below the threshold of consciousness, whence they may be hindered from rising by the resistance of the more or less inte grated masses of ideas. This is, not surprisingly, precisely the terminology used by Breuer and Freud in [] , chapter 1 in their first attempt at a psychological explanation of hysteria. Nevertheless, these were mostly isolated apercus; even von Hartmann, whose Philosophy of the Unconscious touches on all of them, was not able to integrate these fragmentary insights into a coherent theory, like the psycho analytic theory of the primary process. Sexuality The enormous importance of sexuality as a basic human motive had long been explored by poets and dramatists, and there had been many times when it was freely discussed in science and medicine as well as in everyday conversation. Yet our stereotype of Victorian prudery is probably oversimple; in any case, by the end of the nineteenth century the tide had begun to turn; Bry and Rifkin and Rieff , chapter 10 have documented many social, literary, artistic, and scientific countermovements. Stanley Hall were their contemporaries. We know little about how a Zeitgeist of slowly liberalizing attitudes about sex may have been transmitted to Freud. We do know that there were contemporary moves to broaden the concept of sexuality and extend it backward in the life span, such as the observations of diffuse sexuality in children by Bell , the relation of sucking and masturbation in the first year by Roehmer , and the plasticity of the sexual drive in children Barnes Freud himself ac knowledged that the idea of universal bisexuality had first been suggested to him by Fliess. As with the difference between Freud and earlier writers on the unconscious, so here again it was he alone who really devoted himself to prolonged, focused empirical as well as theoretical work on sexuality. In addition, however, Freud differs from most of

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the others who have helped to liberalize sexual mores in his mode of presenting his conclusions: He presented his facts and theories dryly and as directly as his own distaste allowed him. In the short run, he antagonized the bluestockings and undermined the feminists, while disappointing the libertines and disillusioning the sexual Utopians. By overstating the centrality of sexuality and stretching the concept of libido, he laid himself open to misunderstanding as a pansexualist and attained the unwelcome notoriety of a *succes de scandale*. The pervasive human tendency to think in terms of dichotomies is speculatively traceable to anatomical bilateral symmetry and to the diurnal cycle of light and dark. More immediately, the Herbartian psychology of Lindner that Freud studied in the Gymnasium treats the life of the mind in terms of conflicting ideas, which could be smoothly absorbed into the paradigm of parallelograms of forces in physicalistic physiology. Hughlings Jackson, whom Freud greatly admired, held to even more proto-Freudian views on the role of conflicting forces: a; b. God versus Satan and the doctrine of conscience as the opponent of the base passions. In the era of moral treatment, there had been no dearth of psychiatrists who saw these inner battles as a cause of neurosis. Nietzsche described the general outlines of several specific defenses—“according to Brandt, repression, isolation, reaction formation, sublimation, and projection”—but there is no evidence that Freud knew about it. Regression The Darwinian origins of the genetic viewpoint in psychoanalysis have been briefly mentioned. By contrast, it is easy to find plenty of antecedent recognition of the importance of impulse control in the growth of character.

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Chapter 4 : School of Law Publications | SOAS University of London

The first year of teaching has been characterized as a type of "reality shock" for many language teachers. This title discusses the challenges and influences novice language teachers face when teaching in their first years.

The argument of the Transcendental Deduction is one of the most important moments in the Critique, but it is also one of the most difficult, complex, and controversial arguments in the book. Hence, it will not be possible to reconstruct the argument in any detail here. Kant takes it to be uncontroversial that we can be aware of our representations as our representations. Further, we are also able to recognize that it is the same I that does the thinking in both cases. In general, all of our experience is unified because it can be ascribed to the one and same I, and so this unity of experience depends on the unity of the self-conscious I. Kant next asks what conditions must obtain in order for this unity of self-consciousness to be possible. His answer is that we must be able to differentiate between the I that does the thinking and the object that we think about. That is, we must be able to distinguish between subjective and objective elements in our experience. If we could not make such a distinction, then all experience would just be so many disconnected mental happenings: So next Kant needs to explain how we are able to differentiate between the subjective and objective elements of experience. His answer is that a representation is objective when the subject is necessitated in representing the object in a certain way, that is, when it is not up to the free associative powers of my imagination to determine how I represent it. For instance, whether I think a painting is attractive or whether it calls to mind an instance from childhood depends on the associative activity of my own imagination; but the size of the canvas and the chemical composition of the pigments is not up to me: Kant begins with a premise accepted by everyone, but then asks what conditions must have been met in order for this premise to be true. Kant assumed that we have a unified experience of the many objects populating the world. This unified experience depends on the unity of apperception. The unity of apperception enables the subject to distinguish between subjective and objective elements in experience. This ability, in turn, depends on representing objects in accordance with rules, and the rules in question are the categories. Hence, the only way we can explain the fact that we have experience at all is by appeal to the fact that the categories apply to the objects of experience. It is worth emphasizing how truly radical the conclusion of the Transcendental Deduction is. Kant takes himself to have shown that all of nature is subject to the rules laid down by the categories. But these categories are a priori: Thus the conclusion of the Transcendental Deduction parallels the conclusion of the Transcendental Aesthetic: Theory of Experience The Transcendental Deduction showed that it is necessary for us to make use of the categories in experience, but also that we are justified in making use of them. In the following series of chapters together labeled the Analytic of Principles Kant attempts to leverage the results of the Deduction and prove that there are transcendently necessary laws that every possible object of experience must obey. The first two principles correspond to the categories of quantity and quality. First, Kant argues that every object of experience must have a determinate spatial shape and size and a determinate temporal duration except mental objects, which have no spatial determinations. The next three principles are discussed in an important, lengthy chapter called the Analogies of Experience. They derive from the relational categories: According to the First Analogy, experience will always involve objects that must be represented as substances. One event is said to be the cause of another when the second event follows the first in accordance with a rule. And according to the Third Analogy which presupposes the first two, all substances stand in relations of reciprocal interaction with each other. That is, any two pieces of material substance will effect some degree of causal influence on each other, even if they are far apart. The First Analogy is a form of the principle of the conservation of matter: Hume had argued that we can never have knowledge of necessary connections between events; rather, we can only perceive certain types of events to be constantly conjoined with other types of events. In arguing that events follow each other in accordance with rules, Kant has shown how we can have knowledge of necessary connections between events above and beyond their mere constant conjunction. The Postulates of Empirical

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Thinking in General contains the final set of principles of pure understanding and they derive from the modal categories possibility, actuality, necessity. The Postulates define the different ways to represent the modal status of objects, that is, what it is for an object of experience to be possible, actual, or necessary. The most important passage from the Postulates chapter is the Refutation of Idealism, which is a refutation of external world skepticism that Kant added to the edition of the Critique. In the Refutation, Kant argues that his system entails not just that an external that is, spatial world is possible which Berkeley denied, but that we can know it is real which Descartes and others questioned. Where the skeptics assume that we have knowledge of the states of our own minds, but say that we cannot be certain that an external world corresponds to these states, Kant turns the tables and argues that we would not have knowledge of the states of our own minds specifically, the temporal order in which our ideas occur if we were not simultaneously aware of permanent substances in space, outside of the mind. Accordingly, Kant holds that there can be knowledge of an object only if it is possible for that object to be given in an experience. This aspect of the epistemological condition of the human subject entails that there are important areas of inquiry about which we would like to have knowledge, but cannot. The three most important ideas with which Kant is concerned in the Transcendental Dialectic are the soul, the world considered as a totality, and God. The peculiar thing about these ideas of reason is that reason is led by its very structure to posit objects corresponding to these ideas. Kant argues that such reasoning is the result of transcendental illusion. A cognition involves both intuition and concept, while a mere thought involves only concept. For instance, consider the question whether we can cognize the I as a substance that is, as a soul. On the one hand, something is cognized as a substance when it is represented only as the subject of predication and is never itself the predicate of some other subject. On the other hand, something can only be cognized as a substance when it is given as a persistent object in an intuition see 2f above, and there can be no intuition of the I itself. Hence although we cannot help but think of the I as a substantial soul, we can never have cognition of the I as a substance, and hence knowledge of the existence and nature of the soul is impossible. Antinomies arise when reason seems to be able to prove two opposed and mutually contradictory propositions with apparent certainty. Kant discusses four antinomies in the first Critique he uncovers other antinomies in later writings as well. The First Antinomy shows that reason seems to be able to prove that the universe is both finite and infinite in space and time. The Second Antinomy shows that reason seems to be able to prove that matter both is and is not infinitely divisible into ever smaller parts. The Third Antinomy shows that reason seems to be able to prove that free will cannot be a causally efficacious part of the world because all of nature is deterministic and yet that it must be such a cause. And the Fourth Antinomy shows that reason seems to be able to prove that there is and there is not a necessary being which some would identify with God. In all four cases, Kant attempts to resolve these conflicts of reason with itself by appeal to transcendental idealism. The claim that space and time are not features of things in themselves is used to resolve the First and Second Antinomies. Since the empirical world in space and time is identified with appearances, and since the world as a totality can never itself be given as a single appearance, there is no determinate fact of the matter regarding the size of the universe: It is neither determinately finite nor determinately infinite; rather, it is indefinitely large. The distinction between appearances and things in themselves is used to resolve the Third and Fourth Antinomies. Although every empirical event experienced within the realm of appearance has a deterministic natural cause, it is at least logically possible that freedom can be a causally efficacious power at the level of things in themselves. And although every empirical object experienced within the realm of appearance is a contingently existing entity, it is logically possible that there is a necessary being outside the realm of appearance which grounds the existence of the contingent beings within the realm of appearance. It must be kept in mind that Kant has not claimed to demonstrate the existence of a transcendent free will or a transcendent necessary being: Kant denies the possibility of knowledge of things in themselves. Instead, Kant only takes himself to have shown that the existence of such entities is logically possible. In his moral theory, however, Kant will offer an argument for the actuality of freedom see 5c below. Reason is led to posit the idea of such a being when it reflects on its conceptions of finite beings

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with limited reality and infers that the reality of finite beings must derive from and depend on the reality of the most infinitely perfect being. Of course, the fact that reason necessarily thinks of a most real, necessary being does not entail that such a being exists. Kant argues that there are only three possible arguments for the existence of such a being, and that none is successful. According to the ontological argument for the existence of God versions of which were proposed by St. Anselm and Descartes , among others , God is the only being whose essence entails its existence. Kant argues that both of these implicitly depend on the argumentation of the ontological argument pertaining to necessary existence, and since it fails, they fail as well. Although Kant argues in the Transcendental Dialectic that we cannot have cognition of the soul, of freedom of the will, nor of God, in his ethical writings he will complicate this story and argue that we are justified in believing in these things see 5c below. Recall that an analytic judgment is one where the truth of the judgment depends only on the relation between the concepts used in the judgment. Kant, by contrast argued that mathematical knowledge is synthetic. Recall, however, that a judgment can be both synthetic yet a priori. Like the judgments of the necessary structures of experience, mathematics is also synthetic a priori according to Kant. Surely, this proposition is a priori: I can know its truth without doing empirical experiments to see what happens when I put seven things next to five other things. If mathematical knowledge is synthetic, then it depends on objects being given in sensibility. And if it is a priori, then these objects must be non-empirical objects. What sort of objects does Kant have in mind here? Recall that an intuition is a singular, immediate representation of an individual object see 2c above. Empirical intuitions represent sensible objects through sensation, but pure intuitions are a priori representations of space and time as such. These pure constructions in intuition can be used to arrive at synthetic, a priori mathematical knowledge. And this will be true irrespective of what particular triangle I constructed isosceles, scalene, and so forth. Kant holds that all mathematical knowledge is derived in this fashion: I take a concept, construct it in pure intuition, and then determine what features of the constructed intuition are necessarily true of it. Natural Science In addition to his work in pure theoretical philosophy, Kant displayed an active interest in the natural sciences throughout his career. Most of his important scientific contributions were in the physical sciences including not just physics proper, but also earth sciences and cosmology. In Critique of the Power of Judgment he also presented a lengthy discussion of the philosophical basis of the study of biological entities. Hence, Kant was pessimistic about the possibility of empirical psychology ever amounting to a true science. A few years later, Kant wrote the Physical Monadology , which dealt with other foundational questions in physics see 2a above. This theory can be understood as an outgrowth and consequence of the transcendental theory of experience articulated in Critique of Pure Reason see 2f above. Where the Critique had shown the necessary conceptual forms to which all possible objects of experience must conform, the Metaphysical Foundations specifies in greater detail what exactly the physical constitution of these objects must be like. The continuity with the theory of experience from the Critique is implicit in the very structure of the Metaphysical Foundations. The basic idea is that each volume of material substance possesses a brute tendency to expand and push away other volumes of substance this is repulsive force and each volume of substance possesses a brute tendency to contract and to attract other volumes of substance this is attractive force. The repulsive force explains the solidity and impenetrability of bodies while the attractive force explains gravitation and presumably also phenomena such as magnetic attraction.

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Chapter 11 by Alix Furness, Formation of ESL teacher identity during the first year: an introspective study, behind identity formation during the first year.

Entering MIT at the age of sixteen, he studied architecture there briefly. After one year of study, he moved to Philadelphia and took a job with architect Frank Furness. Sullivan moved to Chicago in to take part in the building boom following the Great Chicago Fire of 1887. He worked for William LeBaron Jenney , the architect often credited with erecting the first steel frame building. He returned to Chicago and began work for the firm of Joseph S. A year later, Sullivan became a partner in the firm. Adler and Sullivan initially achieved fame as theater architects. While most of their theaters were in Chicago, their fame won commissions as far west as Pueblo, Colorado , and Seattle, Washington unbuilt. After the firm became known for their office buildings, particularly the Wainwright Building in St. Louis and the Schiller later Garrick Building and theater in Chicago. Sullivan and the steel high-rise Prudential Building, also known as the Guaranty Building , Buffalo , New York , Prior to the late-nineteenth century, the weight of a multistory building had to be supported principally by the strength of its walls. The development of cheap, versatile steel in the second half of the nineteenth century changed those rules. America was in the midst of rapid social and economic growth that made for great opportunities in architectural design. A much more urbanized society was forming and the society called out for new, larger buildings. The mass production of steel was the main driving force behind the ability to build skyscrapers during the mids. By assembling a framework of steel girders, architects and builders suddenly could create tall, slender buildings with a strong and relatively lightweight steel skeleton. The rest of the building elements—walls, floors, ceilings, and windows—were suspended from the skeleton, which carried the weight. This new way of constructing buildings, so-called "column-frame" construction, pushed them up rather than out. The steel weight-bearing frame allowed not just taller buildings, but permitted much larger windows, which meant more daylight reaching interior spaces. Interior walls became thinner, which created more usable floor space. While experiments in this new technology were taking place in many cities, Chicago was the crucial laboratory. The technical limits of weight-bearing masonry had imposed formal as well as structural constraints; suddenly, those constraints were gone. None of the historical precedents needed to be applied and this new freedom created a technical and stylistic crisis of sorts. Sullivan addressed it by embracing the changes that came with the steel frame, creating a grammar of form for the high rise base, shaft, and cornice , simplifying the appearance of the building by breaking away from historical styles, using his own intricate floral designs, in vertical bands, to draw the eye upward and to emphasize the vertical form of the building, and relating the shape of the building to its specific purpose. All this was revolutionary, appealingly honest, and commercially successful. In 1903, Louis Sullivan wrote: It is the pervading law of all things organic and inorganic, of all things physical and metaphysical, of all things human, and all things super-human, of all true manifestations of the head, of the heart, of the soul, that the life is recognizable in its expression, that form ever follows function. This is the law. Werner " Form follows function " would become one of the prevailing tenets of modern architects. Sullivan, however, attributed the concept to Marcus Vitruvius Pollio , the Roman architect, engineer, and author, who first asserted in his book, *De architectura* , that a structure must exhibit the three qualities of firmitas, utilitas, venustas — that is, it must be solid, useful, beautiful. Indeed, while his buildings could be spare and crisp in their principal masses, he often punctuated their plain surfaces with eruptions of lush Art Nouveau and something such as Celtic Revival decorations, usually cast in iron or terra cotta , and ranging from organic forms, such as vines and ivy, to more geometric designs and interlace, inspired by his Irish design heritage. Terra cotta is lighter and easier to work with than stone masonry. Sullivan used it in his architecture because it had a malleability that was appropriate for his ornament. Probably the most famous example of ornament used by Sullivan is the writhing green ironwork that covers the entrance canopies of the Carson Pirie Scott store on south State Street. Sullivan employed such

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arches throughout his careerâ€”in shaping entrances, in framing windows, or as interior design. Completed in , this office building in Buffalo, New York is in the Palazzo style , visibly divided into three "zones" of design: In truth, however, many architects had been building skyscrapers before or contemporarily with Sullivan. Root was one of the builders of the Monadnock Building see above. That and another Root design, the Masonic Temple Tower both in Chicago , are cited by many as the originators of skyscraper aesthetics of bearing wall and column-frame construction respectively. Sullivan and fair director Daniel Burnham were vocal about their displeasure with each other. Sullivan later claimed that the fair set the course of American architecture back "for half a century from its date, if not longer. Like all American architects, Adler and Sullivan saw a precipitous decline in their practice with the onset of the Panic of According to Charles Bebb , who was working in the office at that time, Adler borrowed money to try to keep employees on the payroll. The Guaranty Building was considered the last major project of the firm. By both temperament and connections, Adler had been the one who brought in new business to the partnership, and following the rupture Sullivan received few large commissions after the Carson Pirie Scott Department Store. He went into a twenty-year-long financial and emotional decline, beset by a shortage of commissions, chronic financial problems, and alcoholism. He died in a Chicago hotel room on April 14, He left a wife, Mary Azona Hattabaugh, from whom he was separated. Some consider him the first modernist[13]. His forward-looking designs clearly anticipate some issues and solutions of Modernism, however, his embracement of ornament makes his contribution distinct from the Modern Movement that coalesced in the s and became known as the " International Style ". A visit to the preserved Chicago Stock Exchange trading floor, now at The Art Institute of Chicago , is proof of the immediate and visceral power of the ornament that he used so selectively. Fragments of Sullivan buildings also are held in many fine art and design museums around the world. In the s growing public concern for these buildings finally resulted in many being saved. The most vocal voice was Richard Nickel , who organized protests against the demolition of architecturally-significant buildings. Nickel had compiled extensive research on Adler and Sullivan and their many architectural commissions, which he intended to publish in book form. The book features all commissions of Adler and Sullivan. The extensive archive of photographs and research that underpinned the book was donated to the Ryerson and Burnham Libraries at The Art Institute of Chicago. More than 1, photographs may be viewed on their website and more than 15, photographs are part of the collection at The Art Institute of Chicago. With the vision of a destination neighborhood comparable to Oak Park, Illinois , he set about creating a nonprofit to save the building, and was successful in doing so. Another advocate both of Sullivan buildings and of Wright structures was Jack Randall, who led an effort to save the Wainwright Building in St. His efforts were successful in both St. A collection of architectural ornaments designed by Sullivan is on permanent display at Lovejoy Library at Southern Illinois University Edwardsville. It features a scale model of the building by David J. The Center, the only museum dedicated to Sullivan, is open to the public. Nevertheless, both the young Roark and middle-aged Wright had in common at that time that they both faced a decade of struggle ahead. After the triumphs earlier in his career, Wright came increasingly to be viewed as a has-been, until he experienced a renaissance in the latter half of the s with such projects as Fallingwater and the Johnson Wax Headquarters.

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