

## The Cambridge Handbook of Task-Based Language Teaching

Task-based language teaching (TBLT) is an innovative approach to language teaching which emphasises the importance of engaging learners' natural abilities for acquiring language incidentally. The speed with which the field is expanding makes it difficult to keep up with recent developments, for novices and experienced researchers alike. This Handbook meets that need, providing a comprehensive, up-to-date overview of the field, written by a stellar line-up of leading international experts. Chapters are divided into eight thematic areas, and as well as covering theory, also contain case studies to show how TBLT can be implemented in practice, in a range of global contexts, as well as questions for discussion, and suggested further reading. Comprehensive in its coverage, and written in an accessible style, it will appeal to a wide readership, not only researchers and graduate students, but also classroom teachers working in a variety of educational and cultural contexts around the world.

MOHAMMAD J. AHMADIAN is currently Head of Postgraduate Taught at the School of Education, University of Leeds. He has published widely on task-based language teaching and second-language acquisition. Recent publications include *Recent Perspectives on Task-Based Language Teaching and Learning* (co-editor, 2018).

MICHAEL H. LONG was Professor of Second Language Acquisition at University of Maryland, College Park. He was the author of well over 100 articles and book chapters. In 2017, he received a lifetime achievement award from the International Association for Task-Based Language Teaching.

## CAMBRIDGE HANDBOOKS IN LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

Genuinely broad in scope, each handbook in this series provides a complete state-of-the-field overview of a major sub-discipline within language study and research. Grouped into broad thematic areas, the chapters in each volume encompass the most important issues and topics within each subject, offering a coherent picture of the latest theories and findings. Together, the volumes will build into an integrated overview of the discipline in its entirety.

**Published titles**

- The Cambridge Handbook of Phonology*, edited by Paul de Lacy  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Linguistic Code-switching*, edited by Barbara E. Bullock and Almeida Jacqueline Toribio  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Child Language*, Second Edition, edited by Edith L. Bavin and Letitia Naigles  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Endangered Languages*, edited by Peter K. Austin and Julia Sallabank  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Sociolinguistics*, edited by Rajend Mesthrie  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Pragmatics*, edited by Keith Allan and Kasia M. Jaszczolt  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Language Policy*, edited by Bernard Spolsky  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Second Language Acquisition*, edited by Julia Herschensohn and Martha Young-Scholten  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Bilingualism*, edited by Cedric Boeckx and Kleantes K. Grohmann  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Generative Syntax*, edited by Marcel den Dikken  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Communication Disorders*, edited by Louise Cummings  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Stylistics*, edited by Peter Stockwell and Sara Whiteley  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Linguistic Anthropology*, edited by N.J. Enfield, Paul Kockelman and Jack Sidnell  
*The Cambridge Handbook of English Corpus Linguistics*, edited by Douglas Biber and Randi Reppen  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Bilingual Processing*, edited by John W. Schwieter  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Learner Corpus Research*, edited by Sylviane Granger, Gaëtanelle Gilquin and Fanny Meunier  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Linguistic Multicompetence*, edited by Li Wei and Vivian Cook  
*The Cambridge Handbook of English Historical Linguistics*, edited by Merja Kytö and Päivi Pahta  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Formal Semantics*, edited by Maria Aloni and Paul Dekker  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Morphology*, edited by Andrew Hippisley and Greg Stump  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Historical Syntax*, edited by Adam Ledgeway and Ian Roberts  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Linguistic Typology*, edited by Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald and R. M. W. Dixon  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Areal Linguistics*, edited by Raymond Hickey  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Cognitive Linguistics*, edited by Barbara Dancygier  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Japanese Linguistics*, edited by Yoko Hasegawa  
*The Cambridge Handbook of Spanish Linguistics*, edited by Kimberly L. Geeslin

*The Cambridge Handbook of Bilingualism*, edited by Annick De Houwer and Lourdes Ortega

*The Cambridge Handbook of Systemic Functional Linguistics*, edited by Geoff Thompson, Wendy L. Bowcher, Lise Fontaine and David Schönthal

*The Cambridge Handbook of African Linguistics*, edited by H. Ekkehard Wolff

*The Cambridge Handbook of Language Learning*, edited by John W. Schwieter and Alessandro Benati

*The Cambridge Handbook of World Englishes*, edited by Daniel Schreier, Marianne Hundt and Edgar W. Schneider

*The Cambridge Handbook of Intercultural Communication*, edited by Guido Rings and Sebastian Rasinger

*The Cambridge Handbook of Germanic Linguistics*, edited by Michael T. Putnam and B. Richard Page

*The Cambridge Handbook of Discourse Studies*, edited by Anna De Fina and Alexandra Georgakopoulou

*The Cambridge Handbook of Language Standardization*, edited by Wendy Ayres-Bennett and John Bellamy

*The Cambridge Handbook of Korean Linguistics*, edited by Sungdai Cho and John Whitman

*The Cambridge Handbook of Phonetics*, edited by Rachael-Anne Knight and Jane Setter

*The Cambridge Handbook of Corrective Feedback in Second Language Learning and Teaching*, edited by Hossein Nassaji and Eva Kartchava

*The Cambridge Handbook of Experimental Syntax*, edited by Grant Goodall

*The Cambridge Handbook of Heritage Languages and Linguistics*, edited by Silvina Montrul and Maria Polinsky

*The Cambridge Handbook of Arabic Linguistics*, edited by Karin Ryding and David Wilmsen

*The Cambridge Handbook of the Philosophy of Language*, edited by Piotr Stalmaszczyk

*The Cambridge Handbook of Sociopragmatics*, edited by Michael Haugh, Dániel Z. Kádár and Marina Terkourafi

# The Cambridge Handbook of Task- Based Language Teaching

Edited by

**Mohammad J. Ahmadian**

*University of Leeds*

**Michael H. Long**

*University of Maryland, College Park*



CAMBRIDGE  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge University Press  
978-1-108-49138-9 — The Cambridge Handbook of Task-Based Language Teaching  
Edited by Mohammad Javad Ahmadian, Michael H. Long  
Frontmatter  
[More Information](#)

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

One Liberty Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10006, USA

477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia

314–321, 3rd Floor, Plot 3, Splendor Forum, Jasola District Centre,  
New Delhi – 110025, India

103 Penang Road, #05–06/07, Visioncrest Commercial, Singapore 238467

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning, and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

[www.cambridge.org](http://www.cambridge.org)

Information on this title: [www.cambridge.org/9781108491389](http://www.cambridge.org/9781108491389)

DOI: 10.1017/9781108868327

© Cambridge University Press 2022

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2022

Printed in the United Kingdom by TJ Books Limited, Padstow Cornwall

*A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library.*

*Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data*

Names: Ahmadian, Mohammad Javad, editor. | Long, Michael H., editor.

Title: The Cambridge handbook of task-based language teaching / edited by Mohammad Javad Ahmadian, Michael H. Long.

Description: London ; New York : Cambridge University Press, 2022. | Series: Cambridge handbooks in language and linguistics | Includes bibliographical references and index.

Identifiers: LCCN 2021024734 (print) | LCCN 2021024735 (ebook) |

ISBN 9781108491389 (hardback) | ISBN 9781108868327 (ebook)

Subjects: LCSH: Language and languages – Study and teaching – Methodology. |

Second language acquisition. | Task analysis in education. | BISAC: LANGUAGE ARTS & DISCIPLINES / Linguistics / General | LANGUAGE ARTS & DISCIPLINES / Linguistics / General | LCGFT: Essays.

Classification: LCC P53.82 .C36 2021 (print) | LCC P53.82 (ebook) | DDC 418.0071–dc23

LC record available at <https://lcn.loc.gov/2021024734>

LC ebook record available at <https://lcn.loc.gov/2021024735>

ISBN 978-1-108-49138-9 Hardback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.



As the full manuscript of *The Cambridge Handbook of Task-Based Language Teaching* was submitted to Cambridge University Press, Professor Mike Long, co-editor of this volume and a pioneer of task-based language teaching, passed away after a brave battle with cancer. Enumerating the many contributions of Mike Long to applied linguistics, language education, and second language acquisition cannot possibly do him justice in a short piece like this. He had been professor in the School of Languages, Literatures and Cultures at the University of Maryland since 2003. Previously he had held appointments at the University of Hawai'i and the University of Pennsylvania. He published widely in applied linguistics generally, but perhaps is most well-known for his work in second language acquisition. He is the author of the highly influential Interaction Hypothesis, a theoretical framework that has stimulated a huge volume of research, advancing both second language theory-building and practice. He also made leading contributions to our understanding of age effects in second language acquisition, and to needs analysis.

His contributions to task-based learning and teaching are immense. Mike was an inaugural recipient of the International Association for Task-Based Language Teaching's Distinguished Achievement Award. He has had a profound impact on the development of TBLT both as an area of enquiry, with high empirical standards, and also as an established pedagogical framework in many parts of the world. His impact on the field of TBLT lives on, through his writings, through his personal relationships with many researchers in the field (including the contributors to this book), and through the continuing achievements of his many Master's and doctoral students.

Mike's memorial webpage can be found at: <https://iatblt.wixsite.com/mikelong>.

Mohammad J. Ahmadian  
Leeds May 2021

# Contents

<i>List of Figures</i>	page xii
<i>List of Tables</i>	xiv
<i>List of Contributors</i>	xvii
<i>Preface</i> Michael H. Long and Mohammad J. Ahmadian	xxv
<b>Part I: The Rationale for Task-Based Language Teaching</b>	<b>1</b>
1 The Psycholinguistics of Task-Based Performance <i>Peter Skehan</i>	3
2 A Pedagogical Rationale for Task-Based Language Teaching for the Acquisition of Real-World Language Use <i>Martin Bygate,</i> <i>Virginia Samuda, and Kris Van den Branden</i>	27
<b>Part II: Tasks and Needs Analysis</b>	<b>53</b>
3 Why Task? Task as a Unit of Analysis for Language Education <i>Shoko Sasayama</i>	55
4 Adapting and Advancing Task-Based Needs Analysis Methodology across Diverse Language Learning Contexts <i>Ellen J. Serafini</i>	73
4A Developing a Task-Based Approach: A Case Study of a Teacher Working with Australian Aboriginal Students in Vocational Education and Training <i>Rhonda Oliver</i>	99
4B A Task-Based Language Needs Analysis of Syrian Refugee Parents in Turkey <i>Şeyma Toker and Ayşenur Sağdıç</i>	109
4C Task-Based Language Teaching in a Japanese University: From Needs Analysis to Evaluation <i>Craig Lambert</i>	121
4D The Implementation of a Task-Based Spanish Language Program in Qingdao, China: A Case Study <i>Melissa Baralt,</i> <i>Wang Fei, Zhanting Bu, Hao Chen, José Morcillo Gómez, and Xunye</i> <i>Luan</i>	135
5 The L in TBLT: Analyzing Target Discourse <i>Michael H. Long</i>	151

x	<i>Contents</i>	
5A	Blustery with an Occasional Downpour: An Analysis of Target Discourse in Media Weather Forecasts <i>Ryo Maie and Bradford Salen</i>	173
5B	“I Have a Question”: A Corpus-Based Analysis of Target Discourse in Office-Hour Interactions <i>Ayşenur Sağdıç and Derek Reagan</i>	188
	<b>Part III: The Task Syllabus and Materials</b>	203
6	The Cognition Hypothesis, the Triadic Componential Framework and the SSARC Model: An Instructional Design Theory of Pedagogic Task Sequencing <i>Peter Robinson</i>	205
7	From Needs Analysis to Task Selection, Design, and Sequencing <i>Roger Gilabert and Aleksandra Malicka</i>	226
7A	Task-Based Telecollaborative Exchanges between US and Italian Students: A Case Study in Program Design and Implementation <i>Elena Nuzzo and Diego Cortés Velásquez</i>	250
8	Exploring the Nuts and Bolts of Task Design <i>Virginia Samuda and Martin Bygate</i>	262
8A	Designing Pedagogic Tasks for Refugees Learning English to Enter Universities in the Netherlands <i>Seyit Ömer Gök and Marije Michel</i>	290
	<b>Part IV: Methodology and Pedagogy</b>	303
9	A Psycholinguistically Motivated Methodology for Task-Based Language Teaching <i>Gisela Granena and Yucel Yilmaz</i>	305
10	Technology-Mediated Task-Based Language Teaching <i>Marta González-Lloret and Nicole Ziegler</i>	326
10A	Delivering Task-Based Language Teaching at Scale: A Case Study of a Needs-Based, Technology-Mediated Workplace English Program <i>Katharine B. Nielson</i>	346
10B	Task-Based Language Teaching and Indigenous Language Revitalisation <i>Katherine J. Riestedberg and Ari Sherris</i>	359
10C	Task-Based Simulations for Diplomatic Security Agents <i>Catherine J. Doughty and Emilio Pascal</i>	374
	<b>Part V: Task-Based Language Teaching with School-Age Children</b>	395
11	Child Interaction in Task-Supported EFL/CLIL Contexts <i>María del Pilar García Mayo</i>	397
11A	Tasks for Children: Using Mainstream Content to Learn a Language <i>Rhonda Oliver and Masatoshi Sato</i>	416
11B	A Case Study of a Task-Based Approach for School-Age Learners in China <i>Yafu Gong and Peter Skehan</i>	432



	<i>Contents</i>	xi
<b>Part VI: The Teacher in Task-Based Language Teaching</b>	445	
12 Teacher Preparation and Support for Task-Based Language Teaching <i>Martin East</i>	447	
12A Connecting Teacher Training to Task-Based Language Teaching Implementation: A Case Study of Preservice Teachers in Honduran Bilingual Schools <i>Lara Bryfonski</i>	463	
12B Training for Tasks the Cooperative Way: An Online Tutored Task-Based Language Teaching Course for Teachers, Managers and Course Designers <i>Neil McMillan and Geoff Jordan</i>	478	
<b>Part VII: Task-Based Assessment and Program Evaluation</b>	505	
13 Task-Based Language Assessment <i>John M. Norris and Martin East</i>	507	
14 Evaluating Task-Based Language Programs <i>John M. Norris and John McE. Davis</i>	529	
14A Comparing the Effectiveness of Task-Based Language Teaching and Presentation-Practice-Production on Second Language Grammar Learning: A Pilot Study with Chinese Students of Italian as a Second Language <i>Ilaria Borro</i>	549	
14B Examining High-School Learners' Experience of Task Motivation and Difficulty in a Two-Week Spanish Immersion Camp <i>Laura Gurzynski-Weiss, Lindsay Giacomino, and Dylan Jarrett</i>	566	
14C Designing a Classroom-Based Task-Based Language Assessment Framework for Primary Schools: Blurring the Lines between Teaching, Learning, and Assessment <i>Koen Van Gorp</i>	585	
<b>Part VIII: Research Needs and Future Prospects</b>	603	
15 Methodological Approaches to Investigating Task-Based Language Teaching: Advances and Challenges <i>Andrea Révész</i>	605	
16 Task-Based Language Teaching as an Innovation: A Task for Teachers <i>Kris Van den Branden</i>	628	
17 The Adoption of Task-Based Language Teaching in Diverse Contexts: Challenges and Opportunities <i>Jonathan Newton</i>	649	
Conclusion <i>Mohammad J. Ahmadian and Michael H. Long</i>	671	
<i>Index</i>	676	

# Figures

4D.1	A visual representation of the current program	<i>page</i> 145
5.1	Soccer texts: genuine, simplified, elaborated, and modified elaborated versions	166
5.2	Steps in an analysis of target discourse	168
5B.1	Overall structure and flow of office-hour interactions	194
6.1	The Triadic Componential Framework for task classification – categories, criteria, analytic procedures, and design characteristics	211
6.2	An example of increasing the complexity of pedagogic task versions following the SSARC Model of task sequencing	217
7A.1	Instructions for the second task of the second round	253
7A.2	First part of the instructions for the last task of the second round	257
8.1	Overview of empirically grounded design variables	270
8A.1	Task topics and sequence	295
8A.2	Pre-task activities for real-life task (B2)	296
8A.3	Main-task activities for real-life task (B2)	297
8A.4	Post-task activities for real-life task (B2)	297
10A.1	Screenshot of learning activity using an excerpt from a MaineHealth employee orientation video	349
10B.1	Spot-the-difference texts	364
10B.2	Some conversational feedback moves	369
10C.1	Questions to the Diplomatic Security Panel	376
10C.2	Diplomatic Security agents' requests for simulations	376
10C.3	Simulation design feedback from Diplomatic Security agents assigned in the field	377
10C.4	Diplomatic Security agent feedback on distance-learning tradecraft course	377
10C.5	Simulation 1: Assess security risks at a venue	380
10C.6	Simulation 2: Prepare a protection escort	382
10C.7	Simulation 3: Conduct a security motorcade	385

10C.8	Interview with female Diplomatic Security agent	388
10C.9	Interview with male Diplomatic Security agent	389
11A.1	Frequencies of meaning-focused input across four years over three terms	421
11A.2	Frequencies of input-providing and output-prompting corrective feedback across four year levels over three terms	422
11A.3	Frequencies of form-focused episodes across four year levels over three terms	423
11A.4	Frequencies of L1 use across four years over three terms	423
11A.5	Cumulative frequencies of focused pedagogical moves per hour	424
12A.1	Training timeline	467
12B.1	Course aims	481
12B.2	Output task criteria, Session 5	490
13.1	Example prompt for an Integrated Performance Assessment	514
13.2	Portion of a rating rubric from an Integrated Performance Assessment	514
13.3	Task-based assessment template from the Georgetown University German Department	515
14A.1	GSI calculated on reaction times to spill-over segments	559
14A.2	GSI calculated on reaction times to wrap-up segments	560
14A.3	UGJT outcomes	560
14B.1	SLIC program design	569
14B.2	Task-specific motivation questions	570
14B.3	Example of a reflective journal prompt	571
14B.4	Task difficulty questions	572
14B.5	Elements of task complexity	573
14B.6	Average ratings for all students (n = 8) by domain	575
14B.7	Average ratings for all students (n = 8) by day	576
14B.8	Day 1 design (University life: “finding suitemates”)	580
14B.9	Day 7 design (#Adulting: “Healthy habits plan”)	580
14B.10	Day 8 design (On the job: “Carry out a job interview”)	580
14B.11	Average difficulty ratings for all students (n = 8) by domain	581
14B.12	Average difficulty ratings for all students (n = 8) by day	581
14C.1	Extract from the Flemish attainment goals for reading proficiency	590
14C.2	Matching advertisements	592
14C.3	Analysis diagram for reading tasks	594
14C.4	Reading task “Family looking for a robot” – guidelines for analysis	596
14C.5	A teacher’s interpretation of student A’s reading development	597
17.1	The role of context in TBLT research	653

# Tables

1.1	Tasks, task conditions, and explicit-implicit processes	<i>page 9</i>
4.1	Examples of methodological rigor in task-based needs analysis practice	81
4B.1	Perceived frequency and difficulty of thirty target tasks	115
4B.2	Target task types and target tasks	118
4C.1	Criticality of task-types across workplace domains	123
4C.2	Criticality of criteria of success on oral tasks	124
4C.3	Syllabus content and task-types represented	126
4C.4	Evaluation of pedagogic tasks	130
4C.5	Evaluation of focus on form activities	131
5.1	Soccer texts by the numbers	167
5A.1	Summary of the broadcast sample	174
5A.2	Radio and television subtasks	177
5A.3	Radio forecast transcript 16MAR17MR1	178
5A.4	Television forecast transcript 07APR17AV2	179
5A.5	Frequency and proportion of utterances with ellipsis	182
5A.6	Top five most frequent collocations	182
5A.7	An example of prototypical discourse for afternoon FM radio	183
5A.8	An example of prototypical discourse for Local 1 television in the morning	184
5B.1	Characteristics of MICASE office hours	191
5B.2	Distribution of MICASE office-hour types	192
5B.3	A prototypical office-hour session	197
7.1	Dimensions of needs analysis and their description	233
7A.1	A comparison of the main features of the two rounds of the program	252
7A.2	Synthesis of the tasks administered in the two rounds	255
8.1	Task typology, based on Pica et al. (1993).	267
8.2	Task typology and tasks used in Skehan and Foster (1996–99)	268

8A.1	Task design	294
10A.1	MaineHealth employees hourly engagement in months 1 and 3 of the program	351
10A.2	Units with topics related to job tasks in careers in healthcare and hospitality, as well as daily tasks	352
10A.3	Average achievement test scores by type of test	353
10A.4	Voxy levels, proficiency test scores, and CEFR levels	353
10A.5	Engagement, proficiency, and achievement test scores for learners in Cohort 1	354
10A.6	Engagement, proficiency, and achievement test scores for learners in Cohort 2	354
10B.1	Rich and elaborated input	363
10B.2	Focus on form	366
10B.3	Providing negative feedback	367
10C.1	Diplomatic simulations	378
11A.1	Demographics of Mandarin CLIL teachers	418
11A.2	Frequencies of meaning-focused input moves across four year levels over three terms	421
11A.3	Frequencies of input-providing and output-prompting corrective feedback across four year levels over three terms	422
11A.4	Frequencies of form-focused episodes across four year levels over three terms	422
11A.5	Frequencies of L1 use across four year levels over three terms	423
11A.6	Cumulative frequencies of focused pedagogical moves for each year level	424
12A.1	Teacher backgrounds	466
12A.2	TBLT training	468
12A.3	Prominent daily reflection themes	472
12B.1	Participants' working roles	484
12B.2	Participants' highest qualifications	484
12B.3	Engagement in forum tasks	485
12B.4	Completion of Output tasks	487
14A.1	Needs analysis outcome	552
14A.2	SPR test: mean reaction times (standard deviation) to consistent and inconsistent items in the three tests at the spill-over and wrap-up segments	558
14A.3	GSI values	559
14A.4	UGJT outcomes: mean scores (SD)	560
14A.5	Functional-adequacy rates (median)	561
14B.1	Average ratings (standard deviation) for all students (n = 8) by domain	573
14B.2	Average ratings (standard deviation) for all students (n = 8) by day	574
14B.3	Daily exit tasks for each domain of the immersion program	575

14B.4	Average task difficulty/mental effort ratings for all students (n = 8) by domain	578
14B.5	Average task difficulty/mental effort ratings for all students (n = 8) by day	579
14C.1	Task-specification framework for the reading task “Family looking for a robot” (TotemTaal, Grade 4, Unit 1)	591
14C.2	Assessment framework in TotemTaal	593
17.1	Dimensions of context	651

# Contributors

**Mohammad J. Ahmadian** is Head of Postgraduate Studies at the School of Education at the University of Leeds. His research has appeared in such journals as *TESOL Quarterly*, *Language Teaching Research*, *ELT Journal*, and the *International Journal of Applied Linguistics*.

**Melissa Baralt** is Associate Professor of Spanish Linguistics and Applied Psycholinguistics at Florida International University in Miami. She specializes in first and second language acquisition, bilingual language development, and language teaching. Her research seeks to shed light on the cognitive, environmental, and social factors that lead to successful language outcomes.

**Iliaria Borro** is about to complete her PhD in Applied Linguistics at the University of Portsmouth. She is a member of GRAAL, a research group whose main interest is in TBLT experimental research and language teachers training. She carried out and published experimental studies about corrective feedback and TBLT.

**Lara Bryfonski** is Assistant Professor of Linguistics at Georgetown University where she conducts research on second language acquisition and TBLT, specifically: training task-based teachers, corrective feedback, materials development, language learning in study abroad, and methods for second language research.

**Zhanting Bu** is Associate Professor of English Linguistics at Qingdao University in Shandong, China. He specializes in systemic functional linguistics and applied linguistics. He conducts research on academic and journalism discourses, with a focus on evaluative language using a corpus linguistics approach, to include appraisal theory.

**Martin Bygate** has been involved with TBLT throughout his career. A recipient of the International Association for Task-Based Language Teaching's Distinguished Achievement Award and a former co-editor of the journal *Applied Linguistics* and the John Benjamins TBLT series, he

has published and edited widely. He is an emeritus professor at Lancaster University, UK, and now lives in France.

**Hao Chen** is a lecturer of Spanish at the School of Foreign Languages at Qingdao University in Shandong, China. She conducts research on Spanish language teaching and on Latin American literature. She has published translations of works by Alejo Carpentier, Che Guevara, Jordi Llobregat, Eduardo Zalamea Borda, and Javier Cercas.

**Diego Cortés Velásquez** is Associate Professor of Applied Linguistics at the University of Rome 3, Italy. His main research interests are TBLT, cross-cultural pragmatics, and intercomprehension. He also serves as an assistant editor for the journal *Instructed Second Language Acquisition*.

**John McE. Davis** is a research scientist in the Center for English Language Learning and Assessment at Educational Testing Service (ETS). He holds a PhD in Second Language Studies from the University of Hawai'i and conducts research and product development projects in language pedagogy, teacher training, and program evaluation.

**Catherine Doughty** is director of the Division of Curriculum and Staff Development in the Foreign Service Institute School of Language Studies, overseeing educational technology innovation, curriculum development, learning counseling services, and staff professional development. She leads the School of Language Studies in applying principles of instructed second language acquisition in language training for diplomats.

**Martin East** is Professor of Language Education in the School of Cultures, Languages and Linguistics at the University of Auckland, New Zealand, and, in 2017, began a term as president of the International Association for Task-Based Language Teaching. His research focus is on innovative practices in language pedagogy and assessment.

**María del Pilar García Mayo** is Professor of English Language and Linguistics at the University of the Basque Country (Spain). She has published widely on the second/third language acquisition of English morphosyntax and the study of conversational interaction in EFL. She is the director of the Language and Speech research group and the editor of *Language Teaching Research*.

**Lindsay Giacomino** is a Lecturer in the Department of World Languages and Cultures at Iowa State University. Her research focuses on task complexity, instructed second language acquisition of second language phonology, and individual differences with a focus on language-learning strategies.

**Roger Gilabert** is currently an associate professor and researcher at the University of Barcelona. His research interests include second and foreign language production and acquisition, task-based needs analysis, task design and task complexity, individual differences and second language production and acquisition, multimedia learning, and game-based learning and second-language acquisition.



**Seyit Ömer Gök** is an EAP lecturer at Groningen University. He has a PhD in Applied Linguistics from Leicester University, and his main research area is materials design and development. He is also interested in lesson study, teaching English to young learners, curriculum development, and course and syllabus design.

**Yafu Gong** is a senior research fellow at the National Institute of Education Sciences of China (NIES). His interests include curriculum development, task-based language teaching, English language assessment, and teacher professional development. He has published numerous articles and books, and presented at many conferences in China, including the TESOL China Assembly.

**Marta González-Lloret** is a professor of Spanish Applied Linguistics at the University of Hawai'i at Manoa. She has been teaching for more than twenty-five years and her research focuses on task-based language teaching, technology-mediated language learning, and second language pragmatics. She is currently, editor of the NFLRC Pragmatics & Language Learning book series, and co-editor of the John Benjamins TBLT series. She is president of the organization CALICO and secretary of the International Association of Task-Based Language Teaching. She is currently editing the *Routledge Handbook of Second Language Acquisition and Technology* with Nicole Ziegler.

**Gisela Granena** is an associate professor at the Open University of Catalonia (Spain). Her research interests include the role of cognitive aptitudes in instructed and naturalistic learning contexts; corrective feedback in computer-mediated communication; task-based language teaching; age effects; and measures of implicit and explicit language knowledge.

**Laura Gurzynski-Weiss** is Associate Professor and Director of Undergraduate Studies in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at Indiana University. She investigates interaction- and task-based instructed second language acquisition, the dynamicity of individual differences, feedback use and perception, teacher cognition, and emerging bilingualism in elementary-aged children.

**Dylan Jarrett** is a PhD candidate in Hispanic Linguistics in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at Indiana University. His research focuses on syntactic and semantic change, experimental approaches to meaning, and task-based instructed second language acquisition with a focus on learner motivation.

**Geoff Jordan** studied Philosophy of Science with Popper and Lakatos at the London School of Economics in the 1960s. He moved to Spain in 1978 and has been involved in ELT ever since. Now semi-retired, he works for Leicester University as an associate tutor on their distance learning MA in TESOL and Applied Linguistics, and with Neil McMillan on a distance-learning course on TBLT.

**Craig Lambert** is Associate Professor of Applied Linguistics and TESOL at Curtin University, Western Australia. His published work has appeared in *Studies in Second Language Acquisition*, *Applied Linguistics*, *Modern Language Journal*, *TESOL Quarterly*, and *Language Teaching Research*, among other international journals and edited books. His recent books include *Referent Similarity and Nominal Syntax in Task-Based Language Teaching* (Springer, 2019), *Task-Based Language Teaching: Theory and Practice* (with Rod Ellis and Peter Skehan; Cambridge, 2020) and an edited book *Using Tasks in Second Language Teaching: Practice in Diverse Contexts* (with Rhonda Oliver; Multilingual Matters, 2020).

**Michael H. Long** was Professor of Second Language Acquisition at the University of Maryland. His recent publications included the *Handbook of Language Teaching* (Blackwell, 2009) and *Second language acquisition and Task-Based Language Teaching* (Wiley-Blackwell, 2015). In 2009, he was awarded a doctorate honoris causa by Stockholm University for his contributions to the field of second language acquisition. In 2017, he received a lifetime achievement award from the International Association for Task-Based Language Teaching. He passed away in 2021, shortly before the publication of this book.

**Xunye Luan** is a lecturer of Spanish at the School of Foreign Languages at Qingdao University in Shandong, China. He specializes in regional language policies, Spanish language teaching, and language teaching methodologies in China. He works closely with Chinese teachers to implement communicative approaches to Spanish foreign language teaching.

**Ryo Maie** is a PhD student in Second Language Studies at Michigan State University and holds an MA in Second Language Acquisition from the University of Maryland. His interests include cognitive psychology of second language acquisition, usage-based and cognitive linguistics approaches to language learning, and applied statistics in second language research.

**Aleksandra Malicka** is a member of the Open University of Catalonia TechSLA Lab research group. Her research activity focuses on second language acquisition in traditional and online contexts, learning based on pedagogical tasks, curriculum design, personalized learning, and the role of individual differences in the process of learning a second language.

**Neil McMillan** is a freelance English teacher, teacher-educator and materials designer based in Barcelona, Spain since 2010. He holds a doctorate in Scottish literature from the University of Glasgow (2001) and has worked in the English language teaching industry since 2002. He helped set up the cooperative SLB in 2014, and is its current president. He is currently an author and collaborating professor for the Open University of Catalonia on the Master's degree in Technology-Mediated Language Teaching and Learning.

**Marije Michel** is Associate Professor and the chair of Language Learning at Groningen University. Her research covers socio-cognitive aspects of second language acquisition and task-based language pedagogy, focusing on second language writing processes and alignment in digital contexts. Marije is the treasurer of the European Second Language Association (EuroSLA) and co-chair of the AILA World Congress of Applied Linguistics 2021.

**Jose Morcillo Gómez** is a teaching professor of Spanish for the Florida International Dual Degree in Spanish, located at Qingdao University in Shandong, China. He also serves as the program coordinator. His research encompasses TBLT in China, task-based methodology, and technology-mediated TBLT, examining teachers' cognitive load with eye-tracking technology.

**Jonathan Newton** is Associate Professor and Programme Director for the MA in Applied Linguistics/TESOL Programmes at the School of Linguistics and Applied Language Studies (LALS) at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand.

**Katharine B. Nielson** earned her PhD in second language acquisition from the University of Maryland in 2013. She is the founder of Voxy EnGen, a public benefit company that delivers high-quality, needs-based English instruction to immigrants and refugees, rapidly giving them the tools they need to advocate for themselves and improve their economic outcomes.

**John Norris** is Senior Research Director of the Center for Language Education and Assessment Research at ETS. He holds a PhD in Second Language Acquisition from the University of Hawai'i, and he conducts research on task-based language teaching, language assessment, program evaluation, and teacher development.

**Elena Nuzzo** is Associate Professor of Applied Linguistics at the University of Rome 3. She teaches and researches in the fields of second language acquisition and teaching, with a focus on second language Italian. Her main research interests include applications of speech act theory to second language learning and cross-cultural communication, and TBLT.

**Rhonda Oliver** is Head of the School of Education at Curtin University, Western Australia. She has published extensively on second language acquisition, especially in relation to child language learners, but has also conducted research on language learners in high schools and universities. Recently she has undertaken work in the area of Aboriginal education.

**Emilio Pascal** is the education technology specialist in the Romance Languages Division at the Foreign Service Institute School of Language Studies, where his focus is to integrate web technologies into teaching and learning, as well as to develop digital curricula. His areas of expertise include immersive simulation design and distance learning.

**Derek Reagan** is a doctoral student in Applied Linguistics at Georgetown University. His main research interests include task-based language teaching, second language pedagogy, technology-assisted language learning, and teacher cognition. Derek has experience teaching English and Spanish in K–12 and university settings in the United States and abroad.

**Andrea Révész** is Professor of Second Language Acquisition at the UCL Institute of Education, University College London. Her main research interests lie at the interface of second language acquisition and instruction, with particular emphases on the roles of task, input, interaction, and individual differences in second language acquisition. In relation to these topics, she also holds an interest in investigating the cognitive processes underlying second language performance and development using mixed-methods approaches.

**Katherine J. Riestenberg** is a visiting assistant professor at Haverford College. She conducts research on language teaching and learning with a focus on the revitalization of Indigenous and minoritized languages. She works closely with language teachers and activists in the United States and Mexico to teach languages and create educational materials.

**Peter Robinson** is Professor of Linguistics and Second Language Acquisition at Aoyama Gakuin University in Tokyo, Japan, where he teaches courses in Applied Linguistics and Second Language Acquisition, and supervises graduate student dissertation research.

**Ayşenur Sağdıç** is a PhD candidate in Applied Linguistics at Georgetown University. Ayşenur's research focuses primarily on second language pragmatics, task-based language teaching, and technology-assisted language learning. Her work has appeared in journals such as *System*, *Applied Pragmatics*, *ITL - International Journal of Applied Linguistics* as well as several edited volumes.

**Bradford Salen** is a PhD student in the Department of Linguistics at Georgetown University. He studied Linguistics and Second Language Acquisition at the University of Maryland. His research interests include computational approaches to second language processing, language acquisition and assessment, and psycholinguistics.

**Virginia Samuda** has worked in Brazil, Singapore, the United States and the United Kingdom as a language teacher, materials writer, teacher educator and classroom researcher, and has long been interested in the use of tasks in language education, pedagogic task design and the role of the teacher in TBLT. She currently lives in France.

**Shoko Sasayama** is Associate Research Scientist at ETS, where she specializes in task-based language teaching, language assessment, and teacher training. Her research focuses on the role of task design in learning and assessment, including her award-winning publication, "Is a 'complex' task really complex? Validating the assumption of cognitive task complexity" in *Modern Language Journal* (2016).

**Masatoshi Sato** is a professor at Andrés Bello University, Chile. His research interests include peer interaction, corrective feedback, learner psychology, and the research–pedagogy link. In addition to his publications in international journals and co-edited volumes (John Benjamins, 2016; Routledge, 2017, 2019; LTR: 2021), his textbook from Cambridge University Press (with Shawn Loewen) will appear in 2022.

**Ellen J. Serafini** is Associate Professor of Spanish Applied Linguistics at George Mason University, Virginia. Her research explores how social, pedagogical, and individual factors dynamically impact learner outcomes in diverse language learning settings. Her work appears in edited volumes and journals such as the *Modern Language Journal*, *Studies in Second Language Acquisition*, and the *International Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism*.

**Ari Sherris** is Associate Professor of Bilingual Education at Texas A&M University–Kingsville. His research focuses on Indigenous communities strengthening their language and education. He supports Salish Qlispe and Safaliba wellness, activism, and self-determination. His recent work is published in the journals *Language Awareness* and *Writing and Pedagogy*.

**Peter Skehan** is an honorary research fellow at Birkbeck College. He has taught at universities in the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, and New Zealand. His interests include second language acquisition, particularly task-based instruction and language aptitude. He is currently researching speaking style in task-based performance.

**Şeyma Toker** is a doctoral candidate in Applied Linguistics at Georgetown University. Her research interests include multilingualism, migration, identity and social justice in second language acquisition. Şeyma has taught several EFL/ESL courses in Italy, Turkey and the United States and has experience mentoring pre-service teachers and volunteer tutors for adult refugee learners.

**Kris Van den Branden** is Professor of Linguistics and a teacher educator at the Faculty of Arts at the KU Leuven (Belgium). He is one of the series editors of the Task-Based Language Teaching: Issues, Research, and Practice series (John Benjamins) and an editor of *TASK: Journal on Task-Based Language Teaching and Learning*.

**Koen Van Gorp** is Assistant Professor of TESOL and Second Language Studies at Michigan State University. He is a research fellow at the Centre for Language and Education (KU Leuven, Belgium) and co-editor of *TASK: Journal on Task-Based Language Teaching and Learning*.

**Fei Wang** is a lecturer of Spanish at the School of Foreign Languages at Qingdao University in Shandong, China. She specializes in second-language acquisition and foreign-language teacher training. Her research seeks to elucidate the cognitive, social, political, environmental, and emotional factors that affect successful foreign-language learning.

**Yucel Yilmaz** is Associate Professor of Second Language Studies at Indiana University. His research focuses on second-language interaction and corrective feedback; computer-mediated communication; task-based language teaching; individual differences in second-language acquisition; and explicit and implicit learning processes.

**Nicole Ziegler** is Associate Professor of Second Language Studies at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. Her research agenda focuses on instructed second-language acquisition, including mixed method and interdisciplinary research in second language interaction, task-based language teaching, technology-mediated language learning, and task-based approaches for Maritime English.

# Preface

## The Origins and Growth of Task-Based Language Teaching

Michael H. Long and Mohammad J. Ahmadian

The use of various kinds of tasks to promote language development is the core component in an innovative approach to foreign and second language learning, task-based language teaching (TBLT), the focus of this volume. Tasks also occupy a central role in a thriving area of investigation in the field of second language acquisition. TBLT and second language acquisition enjoy a symbiotic relationship.

Task-based language teaching was first proposed in the 1980s and 1990s (Long, 1985; Long & Crookes, 1992, 1993; Nunan, 1989; Robinson, 1994, 1998; Skehan, 1996). Its early advocacy was initially ignored or, in some quarters, greeted with a mixture of skepticism and outright hostility, notably from textbook writers and armchair pedagogues. Criticisms continue to this day, although they tend to be more measured now. Some are rational, constructive, and serve to motivate new research and improvements to classroom practice. Others clearly reflect misunderstandings or thinly disguised commercial agendas – even though TBLT is no panacea. (For detailed deconstructions and responses, see, for example, R. Ellis [2009], Long [2016], Robinson [1994], Skehan [2002].)

After the slow start, interest in the use of tasks, both in TBLT and second language acquisition, has grown steadily over the past twenty years. This is apparent in the increasing numbers of monographs, edited volumes, articles, and special issues of major second language acquisition and language-teaching journals devoted to TBLT, as well as the creation in 2009 of a TBLT book series, published by John Benjamins. Under the stewardship of Kris Van den Branden, Martin Bygate, and John Norris, the International Association for TBLT ([iatblt.org](http://iatblt.org)) was formed in 2005, and has held eight biannual international conferences: Leuven (2005), Hawai'i (2007), Lancaster (2009), Auckland (2011), Alberta (2013), Leuven (2015), Barcelona (2019), and Ottawa (2019). The ninth is scheduled for Innsbruck in 2022. The



IATBLT also recently launched a new journal: *TASK – Journal on Task-Based Language Teaching and Learning*.

## Why the Interest?

There are at least five reasons for the growing interest in TBLT:

1. Adult learners perceive the relevance of courses that have obviously been designed to meet their real-world second language (L2) needs, not those of someone else or of no-one in particular – courses through which they can acquire a *functional command* of the L2, not merely learn *about* it.
2. Evaluations consistently show that students and teachers prefer task-based to grammar-based courses. Adult and school-age learners, alike, find working on communicative pedagogic tasks more interesting, enjoyable and motivating, and teachers respond to their students' enthusiasm. Traditional grammar-based lessons, conversely, tend to become monotonous, with no apparent purpose other than to introduce the "structure of the day" (whether or not the students concerned are developmentally ready for it), and then to practice it on the altar of "automatization," as if second language acquisition were a matter of acquiring a new set of language habits.
3. Numerous studies of various aspects of task-based language learning and teaching have appeared in books and refereed journals – far more research in forty years than on all other approaches to language teaching combined. Comparative studies at the program level consistently find that students not only prefer task-based courses, but also learn more from them (Bryfonski & Mackay, 2017). It has often been observed that TBLT is the closest the field has ever had to a researched pedagogy.
4. With its focus on incidental and implicit language learning while doing tasks, not just explicit language learning, TBLT lends itself to situations where syllabus content has to give priority, or at least equal billing, to something other than language. Such is the case with immersion, bilingual education, content-and-language-integrated learning (CLIL), and tertiary-level English medium instruction (EMI) programs, among others. It is no accident that some early adopters have included programs within economically and politically powerful countries or regions whose languages – Japanese, Korean, German, Flemish, Cantonese, Italian, Russian, Swedish, Finnish, Catalan, Basque, Polish, Urdu, Persian, etc. – have limited numbers of speakers beyond their own borders, so where the L2 is taught as an important subject or even used as a medium of instruction. Others have been government agencies, educational institutions, and occupational and vocational training programs – for groups as varied as physicians, diplomats, airline



- personnel, journalists, nurses, military linguists, and tourism industry workers – in which functional L2 abilities are recognized as important. In all these cases, L2 learning and teaching are taken seriously, and TBLT is recognized as a viable option.
5. The underlying principles of TBLT are in general alignment with the results of over four decades of theory and research on second language acquisition inside and outside classrooms, which, after all, is the process language teaching is designed to facilitate. The same research findings, conversely, are not at all consistent with attempts to impose a generic, pre-set, grammatical syllabus on students, with no regard for their developmental stage, for individual differences, or for why they are learning the L2. The second language acquisition research findings are also inconsistent with the way a grammatical syllabus is typically delivered: via present – practice – produce (PPP).

## If Task-Based Language Teaching Is So Good, Why Isn't It More Widely Used?

Despite the increased interest, scholarly research and writing, and successful implementation in many programs around the world, task-based course design has had less impact on what goes on in classrooms than might have been expected by now. Most language teaching continues to be based on coursebooks that adhere to a grammatical syllabus and PPP. If TBLT is really such an improvement, why should that be?

There are several reasons, six of which are listed below:

1. A major factor is the multi-billion dollar publishing industry's stranglehold on language teaching. Its most lucrative product is the coursebook, and even more lucrative, the coursebook series, whose destructive impact on any kind of communicative language teaching, not just TBLT, has long been pointed out, most perceptively by Geoffrey Jordan in journal articles (e.g., Jordan, 2019; Jordan and Gray, 2019) and in the archives of his insightful and amusing blog, *What do you think you're doing?* (<https://applingtesol.wordpress.com/author/duffyjordan/>). Publishers spend large amounts of money on advertising, conference sponsorships, and wining and dining people who make decisions about textbook adoptions. Perhaps this should not be surprising. Vast profits are made from harmful products in many walks of life (nuclear weapons, armaments, fossil fuels, opioids, animal products, etc.), and albeit on a smaller scale, language teaching is no exception.
2. Millions of language teachers lack adequate training (in many cases, *any* training), a problem often compounded by an inadequate command of the language they are teaching. Coursebooks are attractive to such teachers and the school systems that employ them because they