



INFERENCE MAKING

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CST ADS

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WHAT IS INFERENCE?



- The meanings intended by the writer are not always written out, and readers often have to add what is implicit in the text.
- Inferences are the most important aspect of reading comprehension (Chikalanga, 1992).

TEXTUALLY EXPLICIT INFORMATION



Textually explicit questions have answers that can be easily identified in the text:

“The USA borders have been closed to European flights due to corona virus”

- *Why have the borders been closed?*

TEXTUALLY IMPLICIT INFORMATION

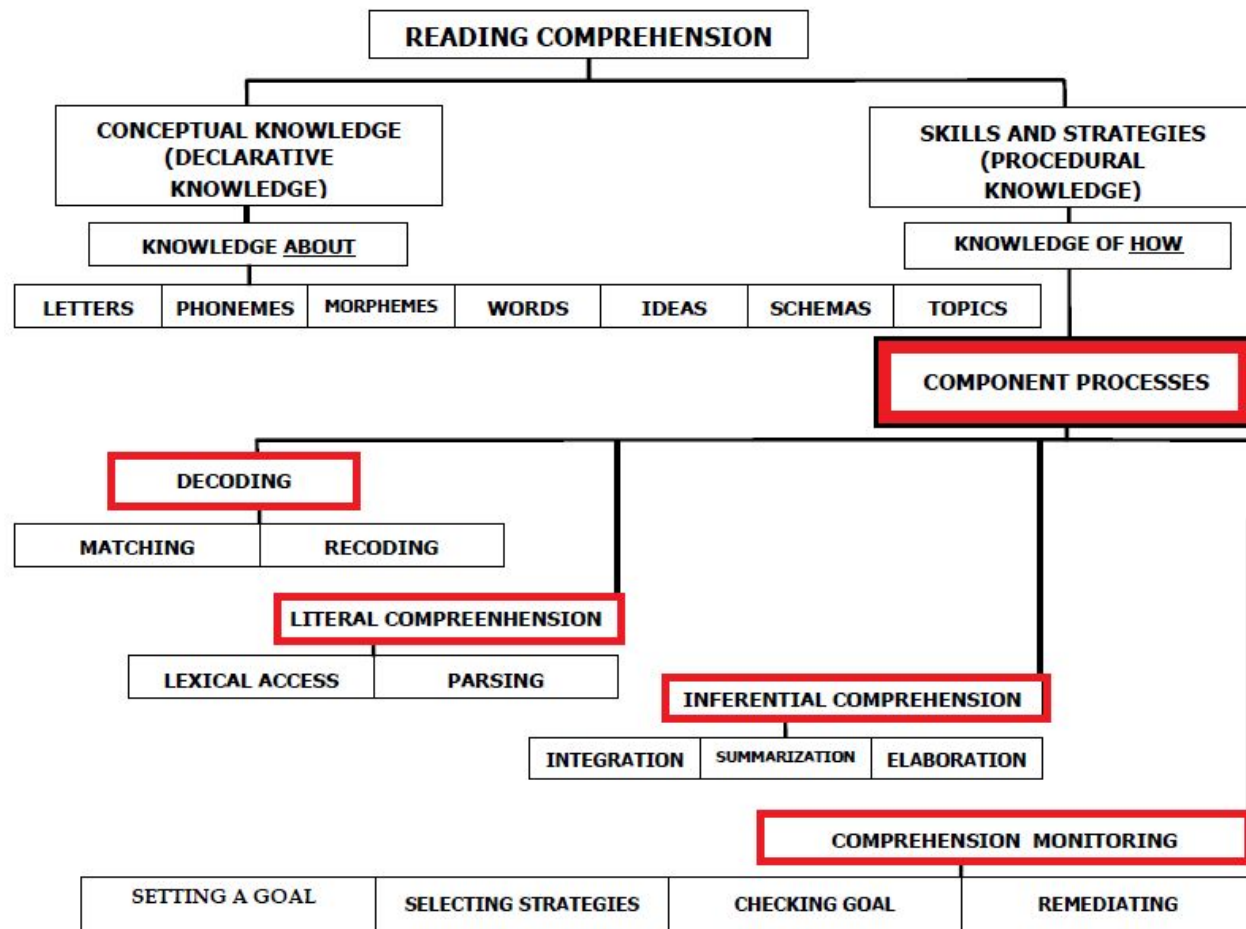


Textually implicit questions, in contrast, should not have such obvious questions/answers, so that readers should engage in some inferential process.

Trump's decision to ban European countries flights has been considered 'unilateral'”

- *Which country was benefited from Trump's decision?*

Readers must infer that 'unilateral' benefits, in this case, only the USA.



Based on Gagné, E.D., Yekovich, C.W. & Yekovich, F.R. (1993). The cognitive psychology of school learning. Ch.. 12: Reading. pp. 267-312. New York: Harper Collins College Publishers. Diagram constructed and translated by Tomitch, published in Portuguese in Tomitch, L.M.B. Pesquisas sobre os aspectos cognitivos da leitura: 40 anos de PPGI. In S.B. Funck (2011), *História e memória: 40 anos do PPGI da UFSC*. Florianópolis, SC: UFSC-CCE-PPGI.

What type of inferences are there? Bridging, elaborative and/or summarization? If so, what role do they play in reading comprehension?

Bridging inferences (based on Kintsch and van Dijk, 1978; Gagné *et al.*, 1993)

- Are they necessary for a coherent understanding of the question?

Elaborative inferences (based on Kintsch and van Dijk, 1978; Gagné *et al.*, 1993)

- Are elaborative inferences necessary to answer the question?

Summarization inferences (based on Gagné *et al.*, 1993)

- Does the question allow the reader to answer it based on her/his summarization (gist)?

QUESTÃO 94

Masters of War

Come you masters of war
You that build all the guns
You that build the death planes
You that build all the bombs
You that hide behind walls
You that hide behind desks
I just want you to know
I can see through your masks.

You that never done nothin'
But build to destroy
You play with my world
Like it's your little toy
You put a gun in my hand
And you hide from my eyes
And you turn and run farther
When the fast bullets fly.

Like Judas of old
You lie and deceive
A world war can be won
You want me to believe
But I see through your eyes
And I see through your brain
Like I see through the water
That runs down my drain.

BOB DYLAN. The Freewheelin' Bob Dylan. Nova York: Columbia Records, 1963 (fragmento).

Alternativas:

- a) o envio de jovens à guerra para promover a expansão territorial dos Estados Unidos.
- b) o comportamento dos soldados norte-americanos nas guerras de que participaram.
- c) o sistema que recruta soldados para guerras motivadas por interesses econômicos.
- d) o desinteresse do governo pelas famílias dos soldados mortos em campos de batalha.
- e) as Forças Armadas norte-americanas, que enviavam homens despreparados para as guerras.

Resultados



- Alternativa correta: “o sistema que recruta soldados para guerras motivadas por interesses econômicos”.
- Conhecimento de mundo auxilia na escolha da alternativa correta.
- Knowledge-based inference (Kintsch & Rawson, 2007).

A Tall Order

The sky isn't the limit for an architect building the world's first invisible skyscraper.

Charles Wee, one of the world's leading high-rise architects, has a confession to make: **he's** bored with skyscrapers. After designing more than 30, most of **which** punctuate the skylines of rapidly expanding Asian cities, he has struck upon a novel concept: the first invisible skyscraper.

As the tallest structure in South Korea, **his** Infinity Tower will loom over Seoul until somebody pushes a button and it completely disappears.

When he entered a 2004 competition to design a landmark tower, the Korean-American architect rejected the notion of competing with Dubai, Toronto, and Shanghai to reach the summit of man-made summits. "I thought, let's not jump into this stupid race to build another 'tallest' tower," he says in a phone conversation. "Let's take an opposite approach — let's make an anti-tower."

The result will be a 150-story building that fades from view at the flick of a switch. The tower will effectively function as an enormous television screen, being able to project an exact replica of whatever is happening behind it onto its façade. To the human eye, the building will appear to have melted away.

It will be the most extraordinary achievement of Wee's stellar architectural career. After graduating from UCLA, **he** worked under Anthony Lumsden, a prolific Californian architect **who** helped devise the modern technique of wrapping buildings inside smooth glass skins.

No título e no subtítulo desse texto, as expressões *A Tall Order* e *The sky isn't the limit* são usadas para apresentar uma matéria cujo tema é:

- A** Inovações tecnológicas usadas para a construção de um novo arranha-céu em Seul.
- B** Confissões de um arquiteto que busca se destacar na construção de arranha-céus.
- C** Técnicas a serem estabelecidas para a construção de edifícios altos na Califórnia.
- D** Competição entre arquitetos para a construção do edifício mais alto do mundo.
- E** Construção de altas torres de apartamentos nas grandes metrópoles da Ásia.

- “Apresentar uma matéria cujo tema é” = Inferência de resumo
- Inferência de integração = *Text-based inference* (Kintsch & Rawson, 2007).

QUESTÃO 92

If You Can't Master English, Try Globish

PARIS — It happens all the time: during an airport delay the man to the left, a Korean perhaps, starts talking to the man opposite, who might be Colombian, and soon they are chatting away in what seems to be English. But the native English speaker sitting between them cannot understand a word.

They don't know it, but the Korean and the Colombian are speaking Globish, the latest addition to the 6,800 languages that are said to be spoken across the world. Not that its inventor, Jean-Paul Nerrière, considers it a proper language.

"It is not a language, it is a tool," he says. "A language is the vehicle of a culture. Globish doesn't want to be that at all. It is a means of communication."

Nerrière doesn't see Globish in the same light as utopian efforts such as Kosmos, Volapuk, Novial or staunch Esperanto. Nor should it be confused with barbaric Algol (for Algorithmic language). It is a sort of English lite: a means of simplifying the language and giving it rules so it can be understood by all.

BLUME, M. Disponível em: www.nytimes.com. Acesso em: 28 out. 2013 (fragmento).

Considerando as ideias apresentadas no texto, o *Globish* (*Global English*) é uma variedade da língua inglesa que

- ☐ A tem *status* de língua por refletir uma cultura global.
- ☐ B facilita o entendimento entre o falante nativo e o não nativo.
- ☐ C tem as mesmas características de projetos utópicos como o esperanto.
- ☒ D altera a estrutura do idioma para possibilitar a comunicação internacional.
- ☐ E apresenta padrões de fala idênticos aos da variedade usada pelos falantes nativos.

Questão 92 Vin

- Para responder a pergunta 92/2014, é preciso sumarizar a o conceito de *Globish*.
- Assim, a construção de uma representação mental da **macroestrutura** do texto auxilia o leitor a responder à pergunta.

QUESTÃO 93

36 hours in Buenos Aires

Contemporary Argentine history is a roller coaster of financial booms and cracks, set to gripping political soap operas. But through all the highs and lows, one thing has remained constant: Buenos Aires's graceful elegance and cosmopolitan cool. This attractive city continues to draw food lovers, design buffs and party people with its riotous night life, fashion-forward styling and a favorable exchange rate. Even with the uncertain economy, the creative energy and enterprising spirit of Porteños, as residents are called, prevail — just look to the growing ranks of art spaces, boutiques, restaurants and hotels.

SINGER, P. Disponível em: www.nytimes.com. Acesso em: 30 jul. 2012.

Nesse artigo de jornal, Buenos Aires é apresentada como a capital argentina, que

- Ⓐ foi objeto de novelas televisivas baseadas em sua vida noturna e artística.
- Ⓑ manteve sua elegância e espírito cosmopolita, apesar das crises econômicas.
- Ⓒ teve sua energia e aspecto empreendedor ofuscados pela incerteza da economia.
- Ⓓ foi marcada historicamente por uma vida financeira estável, com repercussão na arte.
- Ⓔ parou de atrair apreciadores da gastronomia, devido ao alto valor de sua moeda.

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