Investigating Culture Teaching in terms of Intercultural Competence in Language Teaching Departments

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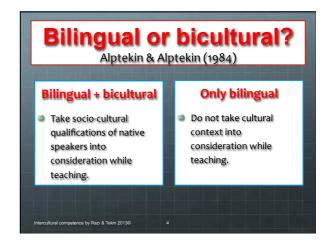
As an accompanying notion of language teaching, culture inevitably is regarded to be receiving some attention in the classes. Traditional views on culture teaching require an interaction between target language and target culture. However, the recent lingua franca status of English requires re-questioning culture teaching in relation with intercultural competence awareness and development. Thus, the present study firstly aims at identifying the perception of cultural elements to be included in language teaching classes. In this respect, Razı's (2012) 53-itemed 5-scale Likert type Inventory of Cultural Components was administered to a number of 620 students along with 35 lecturers at the departments of English Language Teaching (ELT), German Language Teaching (GLT), Japanese Language Teaching (JLT), and Turkish Language Teaching (TLT) of Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University during the spring semester of 2011-2012 academic year. Secondly, the researchers also conducted semistructured interview sessions with a number of 4 lecturers from the four departments to collect more detailed data about the perception of culture teaching in relation with intercultural competence. The overall descriptive statistics of the scale indicated higher values for cultural components such as 'country', 'lexical associations for linguistic forms', and 'use of pragmatic rules for particular linguistic forms' in comparison to other cultural components such as 'weather conditions', 'people's common health characteristics', and 'public holidays' in terms of being included in language teaching curriculum. Although the overall ANOVA results did not indicate significant differences among the preferences of the participants in four departments, there were significant differences among departments in terms of several categories of the scale such as 'behavioural', 'artistic' and 'minor' categories. Besides ANOVA results revealed significant differences among the participants in different classes in addition to significant gender differences as indicated by t-test results.

The findings were discussed in relation with the curriculums of the four departments by considering culture embedded courses in these departments. Moreover, the interview results supported the data collected by means of questionnaire with an emphasis on more awareness of ELT department lecturers in comparison to the lecturers in the other three departments. Thus, in could be concluded that language teaching classes require familiarity on cultural elements either in the first language or in the foreign one in terms of intercultural competence. Then, language teaching classes are expected to include samples from any existing culture in the world. Relatively, revising the curriculum in language teaching departments to enable teacher candidates for familiarizing themselves better with intercultural competence might be beneficial.

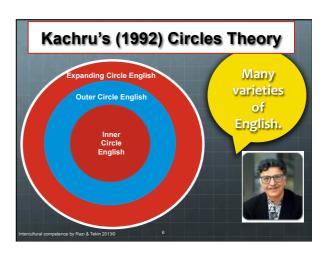


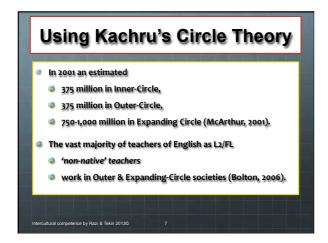








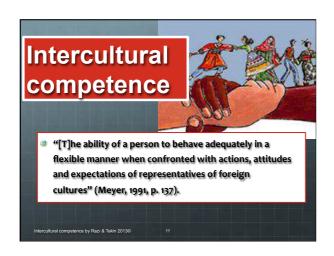








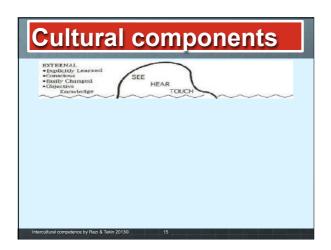


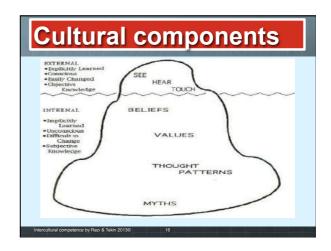






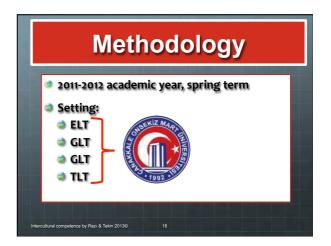


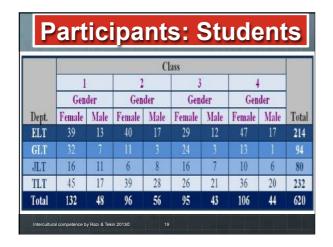


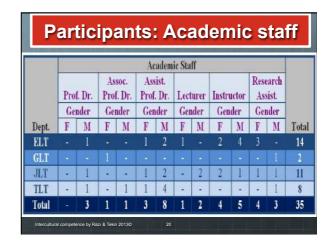


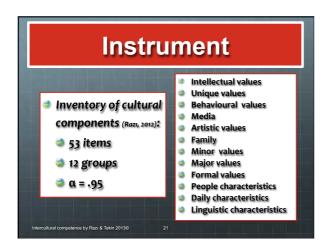
Purpose of study

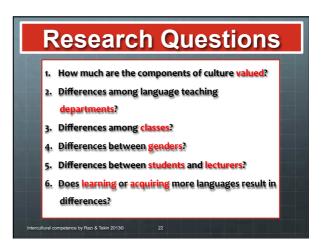
How are the components of culture regarded?













The highest values (N = 655)		
Items	Mean	SD
Country	4.3038	.85182
Lexical associations for linguistic forms	4.2931	.95920
Usage of pragmatic rules for particular linguistic forms	4.2473	.95291
Life style	4.1542	.99803
Means of communication	4.1328	.95578
Verbal behaviour patterns	4.1237	.99462
Social behaviours	4.0748	.96841
Educational system	4.0702	1.04103
Traditional values	4.0656	.94673
Thoughts	4.0504	.93956

