Student teachers' and teachers' perceptions about teaching culture in EFL

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The connection between language and culture has drawn for many years the attention of researchers specifically who deal with applied linguistics. The issue becomes more complicated for the case of English due to its varieties regarding World Englishes function. Relevant studies dealt with which culture should be taught in English classes, specifically at expanding circle settings. Despite the existence of contradictory findings, recently, developing intercultural communicative competence rather than native-like competence is privileged from the perspective of teaching ELF. Thus, by considering their vital role in the teaching process, this study aimed to determine student teachers' and teachers' perceptions about teaching culture in English at expanding circle settings. For this purpose, 40 senior students at the department of English Language Teaching (ELT), Canakkale Onsekiz Mart University (COMU) and 35 teachers of English from different regions of Turkey were surveyed. The reason for dealing with COMU ELT seniors was related to the elective course of 'Intercultural Communication' that the BA programme offered. An adapted version of Yılmaz's (2006) instrument was used to collect data about 'demographic information', 'course content', 'teacher qualifications' and 'course books'. Semi-structured interview sessions were administered to 14 teachers, representing each region of Turkey; and 4 teacher candidates who were randomly chosen with reference to their GPAs. Gender homogeny was established and they answered five questions on their perceptions about teaching culture in EFL setting. The results highlight the necessity of a road map for better development of intercultural skills. EFL teacher training departments should incorporate more courses in their curriculums. In addition, Ministry of Education is also expected to provide in-service training regarding the

development of intercultural skills for those who are currently employed as EFL teachers.

This is believed to contribute to raising learners who can welcome cultural differences in peaceful manner.

Keywords: EFL teacher training, intercultural communicative competence, teaching culture, World Englishes



OUTLINE

- Language and culture
- > Status of English
- Intercultural dimension
- ▶ Intercultural awareness
- Intercultural communication
- History of teaching culture
- ▶ The study
- ▶ Findings
- **▶** Discussion
- ▶ Conclusion
- Implications



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LANGUAGE and CULTURE

Language:

 "a system of signs that is seen as having itself a cultural value" (Kramsch, 1998, p. 3).

Culture

"a complex system of concepts, attitudes, values, beliefs, conventions, behaviours, practices, rituals and lifestyles of the people who make up a cultural group, as well as the artefacts they produce and the institutions they create".

(Liddicoat, Papademetre, Scarino, & Kohler, 2003, p. 45).



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STATUS OF ENGLISH

- Changes with the status of English language over the past years.
- Lingua Franca status (Alptekin, 2002; Smith 1976).
- Intercultural communicative competence
- rather than native like competence (Alptekin, 2002).



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Interculture in language teaching

"develop learners as intercultural speakers or mediators who are able to engage with complexity and multiple identities and to avoid the stereotyping which accompanies perceiving someone through a single identity".

(Byram, Gribkova, & Starkey, 2002, p. 9)

INTERCULTURAL SPEAKER

(Byram & Zarate, 1994)



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INTERCULTURAL AWARENESS

• "a conscious understanding of the role culturally based forms, practices and frames of reference can have in intercultural communication, and an ability to put these conceptions into practice in a flexible and context specific manner in real time communication".

(Baker, 2011, p. 202)



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Recent citation: Kumaravadivelu (2015) in his plenary speech at IAWE 2015

- Referred to Kachru and discussed culturally decontextualization:
 - Not compatible with spread of English
 - Linguacultural identification to global cultural identity



INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE (ICC)

- the ability of successful <u>communication</u> with people of other <u>cultures</u>.
- ▶ Free from prejudices
- Two people from different cultures easily communicate and understand each other.



ICC COMPONENTS (BYRAM & ZARATE, 1994)

- Intercultural attitudes (savoir être)
- Knowledge (savoirs)
- Skills of interpreting and relating (savoir comprendre)
- Skills of discovery and interaction (savoir apprendre/faire)
- > Critical cultural awareness (savoir s'engager)



INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

- Educational aims of intercultural communication:
 - 1. to encourage tolerance to unfamiliar,
 - 2. to promote positive attitudes towards others, and
 - 3. to reduce cultural biases.

(Prodromou, 1992)



HISTORY OF TEACHING CULTURE

- Before the Second World War great works of literature, social institutions and historical events (culture with a capital C). (grammar translation method)
- After the Second World War (especially 1960s)anthropological view of culture (culture with a small c) (audiolingual method)
- 1970s culture capsules, culture assimilators and culture clusters were developed for teaching about cultural differences in the USA

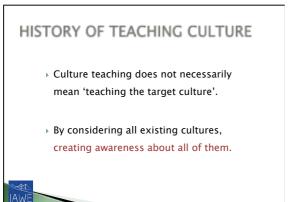
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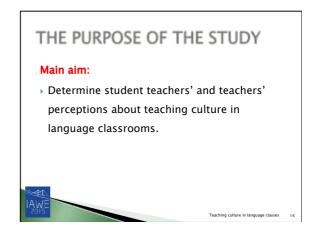
HISTORY OF TEACHING CULTURE

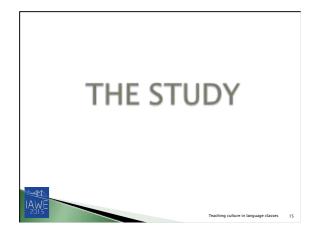
- 1980s culture's role in language curriculum grew (communicative approach) and using target culture
- 1990s the idea of intercultural learning became widely recognized (Risager, 2007)
- Poststructuralism changes in language and teaching.

What culture does rather than What culture is



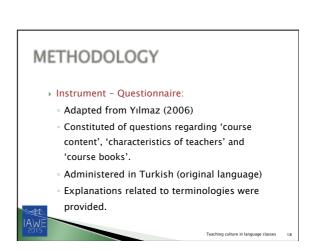






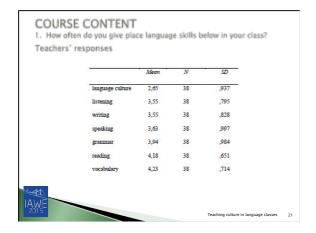


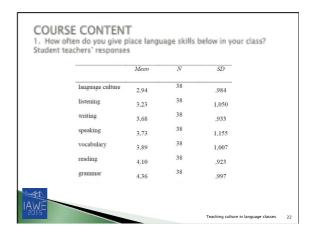
METHODOLOGY Method: A qualitative and quantitative research design was used in this study. Setting and Participants: 38 teachers from different regions of Turkey (9 male, 29 female. 38 senior students of ELT Department of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University (11 male, 27 female)

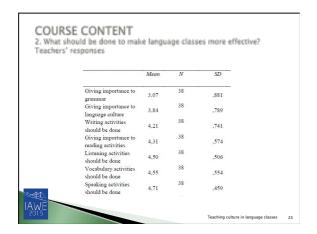


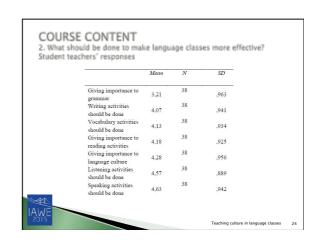


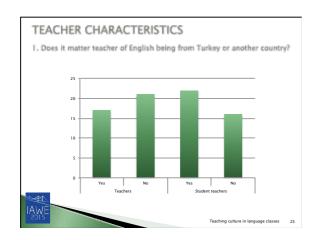


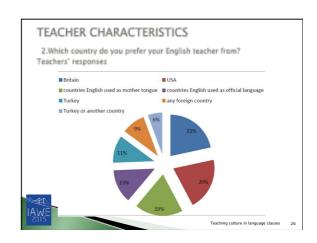


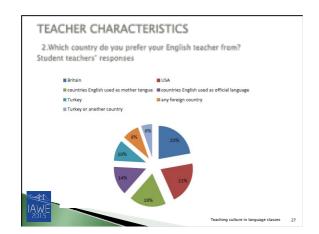


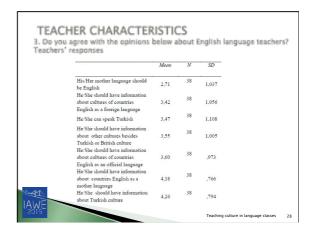


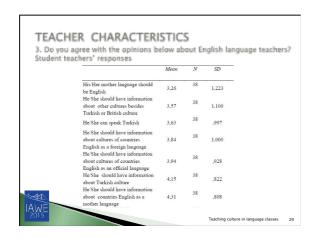


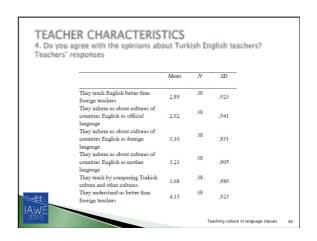


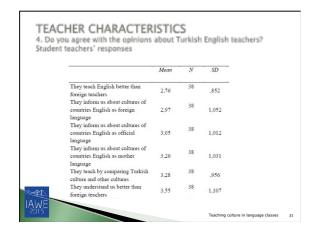


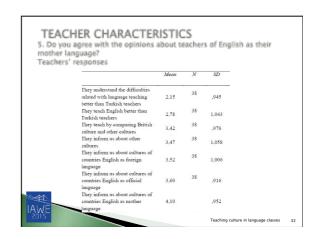


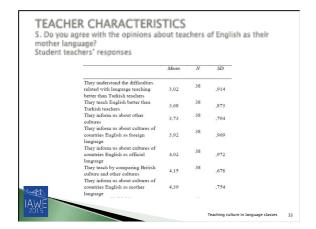


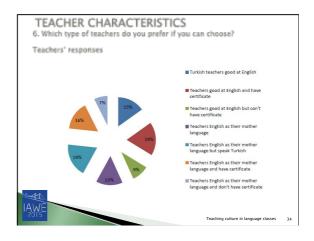


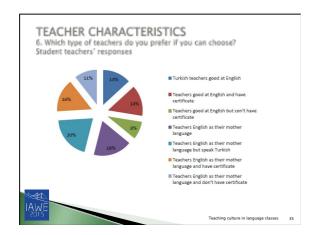


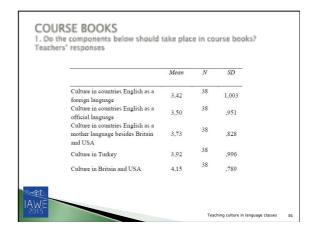


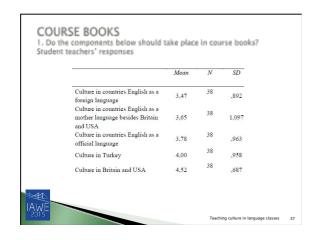


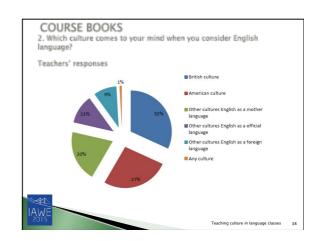


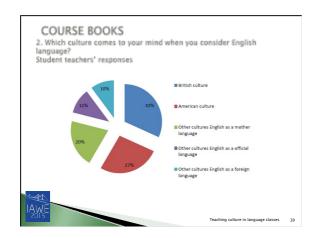


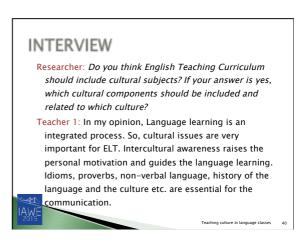






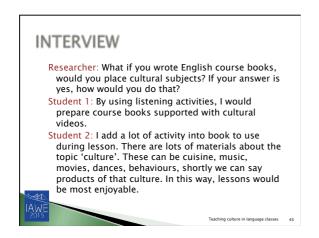


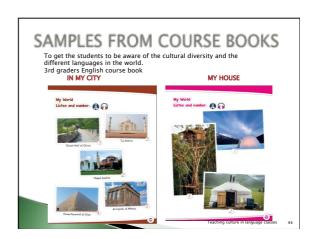


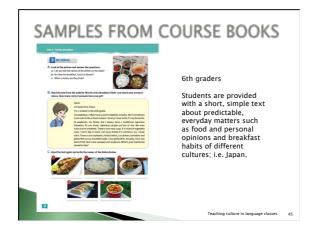


Researcher: Do you think English course books used at state schools should include cultural subjects? If your answer is yes, do they include them at an acceptable level? Teacher 2: Yes, I do. The new curriculum include cultural components but they are not at an acceptable level.

Researcher: What if you prepared English Teaching Curriculum, would you place cultural subjects? If your answer is yes, how would you do that? Teacher 3: Yes. I would try to compare countries in cultural ways like clothes, special days, foods, drinks, values, religion. I think comparing countries would increase the interest and discussion and help using the target language.









- Both teachers and student teachers consider involving language culture activities less than the others.
- Student teachers give more importance to language culture than teachers do.
- Both teachers and student teachers mostly prefer teachers from Britain and USA.
 - Similar to Yılmaz (2006).

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- Both of the research group consider that language teachers have knowledge about native culture and inner-circle culture.
- Both group agree that Turkish English language teachers understand learners better and they can compare Turkish culture with other cultures.
- Both group also consider that native English language teachers can give information about their culture and they can also compare English with other cultures.

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- For both group, teachers who can speak Turkish is the most favourite choice.
 - Similar to Yılmaz (2006).
- Culture in Britain, USA and Turkey are most favourable cultural subjects in course books for both groups.
- > The number of teachers and student teachers who consider
- British and American cultures are the priorities.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Consensus among participants:
 - Language classes and language books should include cultural subjects.
- Desire to implement activities including cultural components.
- · Positive attitude about teaching culture in language classes.

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