## **Specialized TESOL Methodologies: Culture**

Kanda University July 15-23, 2017

Instructor: Dwight Atkinson

**1. Course aims & objectives:** This course has three aims: 1) To *present & practice* methods of teaching culture in TESOL; 2) To *model* the teaching of culture in TESOL; 3) To learn how to teach culture in TESOL through "gamification"--*designing & implementing gamelike educational activities*.

#### 2. Course schedule

#### Day 1

Hour 1 - Cross-cultural simulation: "The Reception"

Hour 2 - Debriefing on simulation; class introduction & gamification

Hour 3 - Break; Introduce norms of academic discussion; group discussion practice

Hour 4 - Discussion question: How was culture represented in the simulation? What is "cultural" about the norms for group discussion? Mini/interactive lecture: What is culture? National culture, human culture, big culture, small culture

*Homework assignment:* Make two virtual boxes representing your experience: Culture box & identity box. Be prepared to present your culture box in groups.

#### Day 2

*Hour 1* - Culture box: Show in small groups and ask for others' interpretations; then give your own interpretation; make an American (or British, etc.) culture box in groups

*Hour 2* - Mini/interactive lecture: Designing cultural activities

*Hour 3* - Language & Feelings: Design culture game in groups with materials given: "Feelings/Les Sentiments"

Hour 4 - Present/teach your game in cross-groups; Mini/interactive lecture: Language & Culture

Homework assignment: Read & prepare to summarize your assigned reading (see p. 2 for list)

#### Day 3

*Hour 1* - Homework presentation in debate team groups; debate planning: Topic: "Cultures are disappearing as globalization is increasing."

Hour 2 - Debate; mini/interactive lecture: Pop culture as teaching tool

*Hour 3 -* Design a pop-culture activity/game in groups

Hour 4 - Present your activity in cross-groups; class wrap-up: What have you learned?

**3. Course reading list** (Additional resources to be provided on first day of classes)

Adamo, G. (2005). Globalism, terrorism, and the English language in Nigeria. *English Today*, 21, 21-26.

Atkinson, D. (2016). Second language writing and culture. R. Manchon & P. Matsuda (Eds.), *Handbook of Second & Foreign Language Writing* (pp. 545-566). Berlin: DeGruyter-Mouton.

Atkinson, D., & Sohn, J. (2013). Culture from the bottom up. TESOL Quarterly, 47, 669-693.

Blais, C., et al. (2008). Culture shapes how we look at faces. *PLoS ONE*, 3, e3022.

Chua, A. (2011). Why Chinese mothers are superior. Wall Street Journal online. http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748704111504576059713528698754.html

Corbett, J. (2003). Developing visual literacy. Ch. 7 of An intercultural approach to English language teaching. Clevedon, England: Multilingual Matters.

Cortazzi, M., & Jin, L. (1996). Cultures of learning: Language classrooms in China. In H. Coleman (Ed.), *Society and the language classroom* (pp. 169-206). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Flores, J. (2015). Using gamification to enhance second language learning. *Digital Education Review*, 27, June, http://greav.ub.edu/der/

Huang, W., & Soman, D. (2013). *A practitioner's guide to gamification in education*. Research Report Series: Behavioural Economics in Action, Toronto: University of Toronto Rotman School of Management.

Holliday, A. (1999). Small cultures. Applied Linguistics, 20, 237-264.

Holliday, A. (1994). Student groups. Chapter 4 of *Appropriate methodology and social context* (pp. 54-68). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Holliday, A. (2005). Culturist perceptions of 'us' and 'them.' Ch. 2 of *The struggle to teach English as an international language* (pp. 17-37). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Kaplan, R. B. (1966). Cultural thought patterns in intercultural education. *Language Learning*, 16, 1-20.

Kubota, R. (1999). Japanese culture constructed by discourses: Implications for applied linguistics research and ELT. *TESOL Quarterly*, *33*, 9–35.

Lessard-Clouston, M. (2016). Twenty years of culture learning & teaching research: A survey with highlights & directions. *NECTFL Review*, 77, 53-89.

Limerick, P. N. (1997). The startling ability of culture to bring critical inquiry to a halt. *Chronicle of Higher Education*, October 24, A76.

Markus, H., & Kitayama, S. (1991). Culture and the self: Implications for cognition, emotion, and motivation. *Psychological Review*, 98, 224-253.

Mathews, G. (2000). What in the world is Japanese? Ch. 2 of *Global culture/individual identity:* Searching for home in the cultural supermarket (pp. 30-75).

Nelson, G. (1998). Intercultural communication and related courses taught in TESOL Master's degree programs. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 22, 17-33.

Osaki, T. (2017). Japanese interpreters struggle to make sense of 'Trumpese,' *Japan Times*, Feb. 17.

Pratt, M. L. (1991). Arts of the contact zone. *Profession*, 91, 33-40.

Shamim, F. (1996). In and out of the action zone: location as a feature of interaction in large classes in Pakistan. K. Bailey & D. Nunan (Eds.), *Voices from the language classroom* (pp. 123-144). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Shen, F. (1989). The classroom and the wider culture: Identity as a key to learning composition. *College Composition & Communication*, 40, 459-466.

Spack, R. (1997). The rhetorical construction of multilingual students. *TESOL Quarterly*, 31, 764-775.

Tobin, J., Hsueh, Y., & Karasawa, M. (2009). Japan: Return to Komatsudani. Ch. 3 of *Preschool in three cultures revisited: Japan, China, and the United States* (pp. 95-156). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Zamel, V. (1997). Toward a model of transculturation. TESOL Quarterly, 31, 341-352.

### **4. Course assignments & grading** (This course is graded on a pass/fail basis):

Culture box assignment: 33%

Assigned reading presentation: 33%

Classroom participation: 33%

Omake: 1%

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