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## Further Cooperation between OLE and FLP

## Content

1. Personal Experiences and Judgment
2. Language Regimes
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### Personal Judgment (1)

The need for a transnational public sphere  
Language and (political) culture

### Personal Judgment (2)

There is no “hype” around the CEFR **in Japan**, but.....

... several institutions support the CEFR-J (**for English**):

- MEXT
- Japan Foundation (**for Japanese**)
- JACET
- (some) Universities

Asia: China, Korea: some Impact (**for English**)  
Europe: the deep impact of the CEFR, **for all languages**  
The Americas: Impact of the CEFR **for English**  
Australia/New-Zealand: **for English and Maori**  
Africa: ??????????

## Language Regimes (1)

One country = one language

One reason of the "successful" French revolution was a strong emphasis on one country-one language policy, which suppressed local movements in:

- Brittany (Breton)
- Alsace
- Lorraine 'allemande'
- Flandre maritime (Flemish)

and forced language standardization, against occitan language and other varieties.



## Language Regimes: USA (UK)

Language is their business

After the "Tea-party" not the state (as in France) but academic circles started with the standardisation oops standardization of American English. Important for this process was the creation of the Webster Dictionary ("American Dictionary of English Language"), which is now one of the center-varieties of the English languages.

Because of the fact, that the USA are states and not one state, there is no official language of the USA.

English Language testing regimes: USA and UK. In both countries English is the Schooling-language. And both countries have strong international testing regimes: USA: ETS (Toeic)

UK: IELTS, especially Cambridge University is promoting the use of the CEFR

## Literature review (1)

**Regimes and Networks in Europe: The CEFR**

*The multilingual Language policy in Europe*

*shows a growing influence of English.*

*Although the "Common European Framework*

*of Reference for Languages" (CEFR) has been*

*translated into more than 20 languages, the*

*coordination and reception process of*

*implementing and (case-)studying the CEFR*

*was mainly an English-driven process. The*

*Reception of the CEFR is covered in*

*Byram/Parmenter (2012). Whether the*

*agenda of CEFR is for English, or for*

*multilingualism, isn't an issue in the book.*



## Literature review (2)

- Blommaert, Jan (2006), *Language Policy and National Identity*, in: *Language Policy*, ed by Th. Ricento, Blackwell Publishing
- Byram, Mike/Parmenter, Lynne (eds), *The Common European Framework of Reference: The Globalization of Language Policy, Multilingual Matters*
- Coulmas, Florian (1992), *Die Wirtschaft mit der Sprache, Eine sprachsoziologische Studie*, Suhrkamp
- Gottlieb, Nanette (2012), *Language Policy in Japan, The Challenge of Change*, Cambridge University Press

## Possible actors



= JALP (Japanese Association for Language Policy)



Delegation of the European Union to Japan (here there campaign against death penalty)

National Language Organizations like Alliance francaises, Goethe-Institut, Instituto Cervantes, British Council and .....

## Conclusions

OLE should look for partners in promoting Multilingualism

The CEFR can be seen an vehicle for promoting Multilingualism