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(2011) The OLE at JALT 2011 Compendium compiled for
OLE by Rudolf Reinelt Research Laboratory, Ehime
University, Matsuyama, Japan, p. 21 – 23.

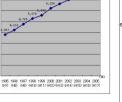
Learning Thai in provincial Japan – a case study 日本の地方でタイ語を勉強しているグルーフの紹介

Introducing Kagawa-ken

- * Kagawa-ken, the smallest in Japan
- * not Kanagawa-ken!
- * relatively 'isolated'
- * population: 995,000
- * 'gaikokujin': 1% of total
- languages taught at universities in Kagawa: Chinese, English, French, German, Italian, Korean, Latin, Spanish, Swahili
- * in language schools: Cantonese, Portuguese, Russian
- iPal summer courses: Cambodian, Indonesian, Nepali, Tagalog, Thai, Vietnamese

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trends in 'gaikokujin' living in Kagawa



コーフッパ 750人 その他 190人 28 東米 750人 750人 1150 1150人 1150人 1150人 1150人 1150人

history of the class

- * started in 1995
- first teachers were students from the Faculty of Agriculture, Kagawa Unversity, linked with CMU
- * two levels beginners (can't read the script) and midlevel (able to read the Thai script)
- * age structure, 20s (?) 70s (?)
- * gender balance 60%m 40%f

5

difficulties in studying Thai in Kagawa

- * paucity of Thai speakers in the prefecture
- * busy university students available to teach
- * no Thai people working in Thai restaurants etc
- * nowhere to go and practice like in bigger cities (i. e., restaurants with Thai staff or owners etc)

6

description of classes

- * two ninety-minute classes on Sunday mornings
- * two terms a year: April–July and Oct-Dec
- * beginners assumed to be unable to read Thai
- * mid-level assumed to be able to read Thai
- * about 7 people in each class
- * end of term/end of year parties

7

class methodology

- * students read from a hand out or text
- * some spoken language drills, one by one
- * texts travel guides, home-made dialogues
- * mostly teacher Q / student A
- * no negotiation of meaning in TL
- * no focus on tones
- * no interaction in TL, 95% in Japanese

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students' preferred learning styles

- * teacher-centred
- * point-by-point grammar-based, written homework
- * mechanical student production of language, e. g., response drills
- * no focus on tones, creative production
- * no pairwork, role plays, no checking together
- * dislike of language production in class

9

student case studies

- * T-sa
- * English teacher, lived in the US, Vanuatu
- * likes travel India, Thailand, Nepal, Australia
- * Travelled to Phuket for 20 years for New Years
- * Runs the juku where the classes are held, a hobby
- * Focus on reading skills

10

A-san

- * first went to Thailand twenty years ago
- * came back keen to study Thai cooking
- * tracked down a Thai student at Agricultural Faculty
- * has studied Thai cooking in Lamphun and Chiang Mai
- * now runs a Thai restaurant in Takamatsu
- * very good vocab for her field and conversational skills

11

K-san

- * class member for about seven years
- * a senior
- * travels to Thailand and enrols in Thai language classes
- * has been to Chiang Mai and Khon Kaen to study Thai

12

N-san

- * in his early 30s
- * bank employee
- * visited Thailand, using English, wanted to use Thai
- * now lives in Thailand on bank work

13

T-san

- * a teacher
- * worked in Bangkok for J government for 3 years
- * quite fluent in conversational Thai already
- * aiming at language maintenance

14

-The International Centre in Takamatsu runs' other language' classes in the summer -Thai classes usually get about 15 students -Some of these people move on to the regular Sunday morning classes

what I get from classes

- * importance of language maintenance
- * importance of recycling basics, reviewing reading
- * importance of tones, pronunciation, 'trying' in L2
- * importance of cultural knowledge
- * importance of using target language to check
- * importance of pairwork
- * importance of 'rivals'

6

outcomes

- * introduction to OLE, Thai in Takamatsu
- * language maintenance
- * contact with target culture
- * friendships developed, exchange encouraged
- * 'expanding circle' of languages and contacts
- * Interaction with local Japanese people

17

がんばりましょう!