Exploring English Language Teaching as Emancipatory Practice

Steve Brown IATEFL Conference Brighton, April 2018

Things I'd like to focus on

- Power locations and ELT
- A conceptual framework for evaluating educational practice.
- Ways of challenging hegemony and promoting emancipation in ELT

A Critical Perspective

Definition

'[A] social theory oriented toward critiquing and changing society as a whole, in contrast to traditional theory oriented only to understanding or explaining it.'

(Wikipedia)

Who to read

- Education:
 - Paolo Freire
 - Henry Giroux
- ELT/Applied Linguistics
 - Alastair Pennycook
 - Norman Fairclough
 - Jane Mulderrig
 - David Block
 - John Gray

The world we live in...

TO



Cambridge Analytica

the £350 million the EU takes every week

Situating ELT in its Global Context

- '[W]e have seen over recent years the increasing commodification and monetisation of all manner of otherwise intangible things' (Littlejohn 2012: 293).
- '[T]he [ELT] industry has grown alongside the consolidation of English as the lingua franca of corporate-driven globalisation' (Copley 2018: 44)
- 'Commercial ELT, through its materials and branding, is therefore not merely reflecting a neoliberal zeitgeist, but in many respects is strategically positioned within it' (Copley 2018: 59).

Locations of Power in ELT

- School Owners/English-Medium Universities
- Publishing/EdTech Companies
- Examining Bodies/Qualification Providers
- Education Policymakers
- Employers

- Teachers
- Students
- ELT Methodologists
- Materials Writers

Locations of Power in ELT

- School Owners/English-Medium Universities
- Publishing/EdTech
 Companies
- Examining Bodies/Qualification Providers
- Education Policymakers
- Employers

- Teachers
- Students
- ELT Methodologists
- Materials Writers

ELT – a neoliberal profession

Sounds good...

- aspirational content
- learner autonomy
- global standards
- meticulous planning
- focus on "fun"
- gamification
- empowerment

...but actually...

- Neoliberal values
 - Human Capital Theory
 - individualism
 - selfishness
 - competitiveness
- McDonaldization
 - prescriptiveness
 - censorship
 - disempowerment

(For more see Block et al 2012)

• Education as Censorship/Disempowerment

'White people go to school, Where they teach you how to be thick.' ('White Riot' – The Clash)

Education as Indoctrination/Imperialism

'...imposing a "majority" agenda on..."minority" communities

(Cheong et al 2007: 42)

• Education as Empowerment

'…people developing capacities to act successfully within the existing system and structures of power' (Inglis 1997: 4).

Education as Emancipation

'…the creation of an informed, critical citizenry capable of participating and governing in a democratic society.'

(Giroux 2011: 7)

The Emancipation Continuum

Developed from ideas presented in a study by Worthman (2008):

'The positioning of adult learners: appropriating learner experience on the continuum of empowerment to emancipation'

International Journal of Lifelong Education, 27: 4, pp. 443-462.

Impact of these attitudes





Emancipation

Co-created

Materials often generated by students

Tasks develop critical thinking skills

Learning is multidirectional



Common questions used when evaluating ELT practice

- Did you achieve your aims?
- Did the learners use the language you wanted them to?
- Did you generate sufficient interest in the topic?
- Did you follow your plan?
- Did you use a range of tasks and interaction patterns?
- Did you clarify the language effectively?
- Do you have a good rapport with your class?

Alternative Questions

- Who benefits most from this lesson?
- What underlying values and assumptions exist within the lesson content?
- How (if at all) does this lesson address issues of injustice or inequality?
- What impact (if any) does this lesson have on the wider world?
- What worldview and values are you promoting with this lesson?

Pushing ELT along the continuum

Obstacles

- Profit orientation
- Linear, predetermined syllabus
- "Banking" methodologies
- Linguistic outcomes
- Internationally accredited outcomes
- Bland, generic topics
- "Apolitical" institutions

What would work better

- Education as top priority
- Co-creation of syllabus, content and outcomes
- Participatory methodologies
- Non-linguistic outcomes
- Topics that challenge beliefs and focus on social justice
- Institutions acknowledge education as political activism

Pushing ELT along the continuum

Institutions

- Apply SLA theory to curriculum design.
- Take a more critical approach to materials selection.
- Use more localised materials.
- Localised CPD, not just global TESOL qualifications.
- Exploit the "21st century skills" agenda.
- Bring critical thinking into assessment.

Teachers

- Serve up more PARSNIPs.
- Tap into alternative sources of motivation.
- Don't be afraid of "cans of worms".
- Include space for cocreation.
- Encourage reflection on societal positioning and underlying reasons.
- Collaborative project work with real transformative impact.



ELT as Emancipatory Practice: an Example



A General English course for adults in a non-English speaking country.

Syllabus:

• Negotiated between teacher and students, based on an initial needs analysis and regular "reflection on progress" sessions.

Example Topics/Themes:

• "Social problems in our community", "Discrimination in the workplace".

Example Tasks:

- "Make a list of things the government could do to reduce obesity".
- "Write a letter to your political representative suggesting solutions to a problem in your local community."

Assessment:

• An investigative project involving individual research and a group presentation on a topic of local or global significance.

Summary

- External influences mean that in most contexts, ELT is used to stifle freedoms and reinforce hegemony.
- The Emancipation Continuum can help us to identify the extent to which our practice is complicit in promoting inequality and injustice.
- The only way to address issues of social injustice and inequality is to take a critical, transformative and emancipatory approach to education.
- There are ways for institutions and individuals in ELT to challenge existing power structures and promote emancipation.

References

- Avis, J. (2017), 'Beyond Cynicism, Comfort Radicalism and Emancipatory Practice: FE Teachers', in M. Daley, K. Orr and J. Petrie (eds.), *The Principal: Power and Professionalism in FE*, pp. 195-202, London: UCL IOE Press.
- Block, D, Gray, J. and Holborow, M. (2012), *Neoliberalism and Applied Linguistics*, Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.
- Cheong, P.H, Edwards, R, Goulbourne, H. and Solomos, J. (2007), 'Immigration, Social Cohesion and Social Capital: A Critical Review', *Critical Social Policy* 27:1, pp. 24-49.
- Copley, K. (2018), 'Neoliberalism and ELT Coursebook Content', *Critical Inquiry in Language Studies*, 15:1, pp. 43-62.
- Freire, P. (1996), *Pedagogy of the Oppressed (revised edition)*, London: Penguin.
- Giroux, H.A (2011), *On Critical Pedagogy*, London: Bloomsbury.
- Inglis, T. (1997), 'Empowerment and Emancipation', *Adult Education Quarterly*, 48:1, 3-17.
- Littlejohn, A. (2012), 'Language Teaching Materials and the (very) Big Picture', *Electronic Journal of Foreign Language Teaching,* 9:1, pp. 283-297.
- Strummer, J. and Jones, M. (1977), 'White Riot', CBS.
- Worthman, C. (2008), 'The Positioning of Adult Learners: Appropriating Learner Experience on the Continuum of Empowerment to Emancipation', *International Journal of Lifelong Education*, 27:4, 443-462.

Contact me

• Email: <u>stevebrown70@yahoo.co.uk</u>

• Twitter: @sbrowntweets

Blog: <u>https://stevebrown70.wordpress.com</u>