

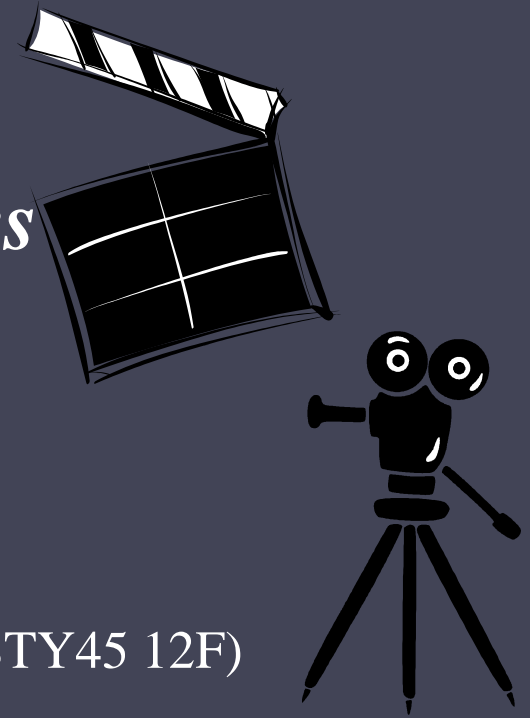
Facilitating Autonomous English Learning through Movies

映画を利用した学習者の自律的英語学習

The 16th ATEM Annual Conference

Sunday, August 8, 2010 10:30 – 11:20

Hokkaido Medical College, Sapporo Satellite (ASTY45 12F)



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Through movies, learners can ---

Authentic

- Learn authentic phonological, lexicogrammatical and discourse features peculiar to casual conversation.

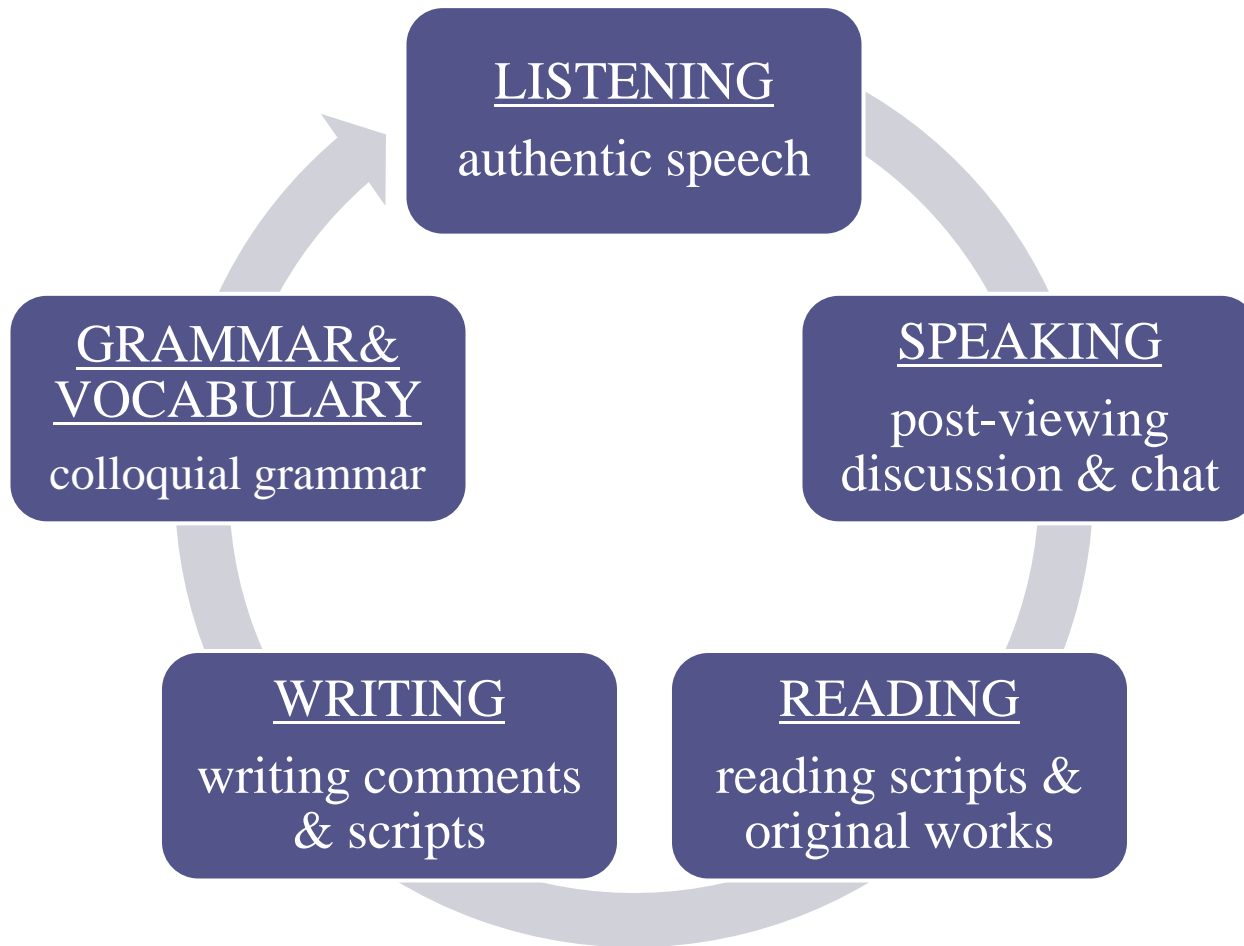
Contextual

- Learn materials in context with aural and visual cues and develop empathy with people in the stories.

Entertaining

- Never become bored with learning English due to the unlimited repertoire of works available from the past and in the future.

Through movies, learners can improve



Definitions

- [] watch a movie = watch a movie (on a player) / see a movie (at a theater)
- [] autonomous = being responsible for one's own learning
- [] intrinsic motivation = motivation that comes from inside an individual, or based on enjoyment, such as hobby
- [] extrinsic motivation = motivation that comes from any external or outside rewards, such as money or grades, or based on obligation
- [] feedback = advice, suggestions, corrections, warnings (to one's output or product)

Points & Procedures

PART 1

A Survey Report
on Watching
Movies

PART 2

Classroom &
Autonomous
Learning

PART 3

How to Foster
Autonomous
Learning

Part 1. A Survey Report on Watching Movies

1-1. Subjects

A total of 137 undergraduate students in all years ranging from freshmen to seniors at two national universities in Hokkaido.

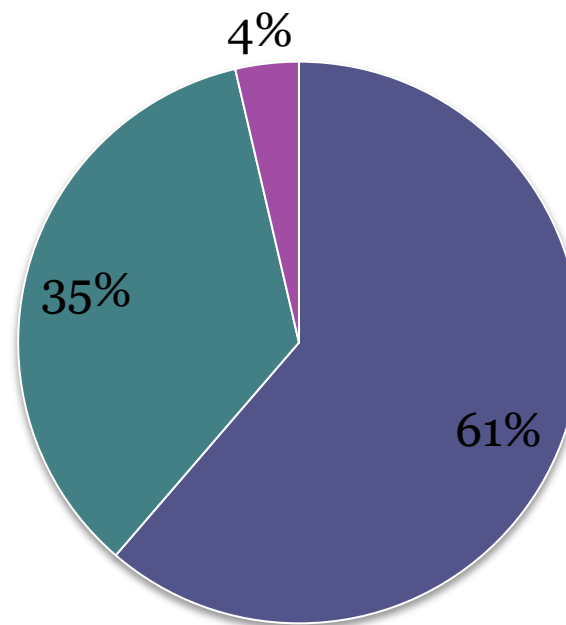


1-1-1. By Gender

A total of 137

Male	84
Female	48
Unknown	5

■ Male ■ Female ■ Unknown

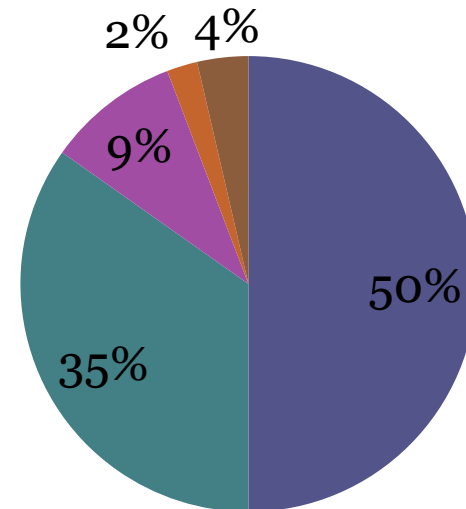


1-1-2. By Year

A total of 137

Freshmen	69
Sophomores	48
Juniors	13
Seniors	3
Unknown	5

■ Freshmen ■ Sophomores
■ Juniors ■ Seniors
■ Unknown

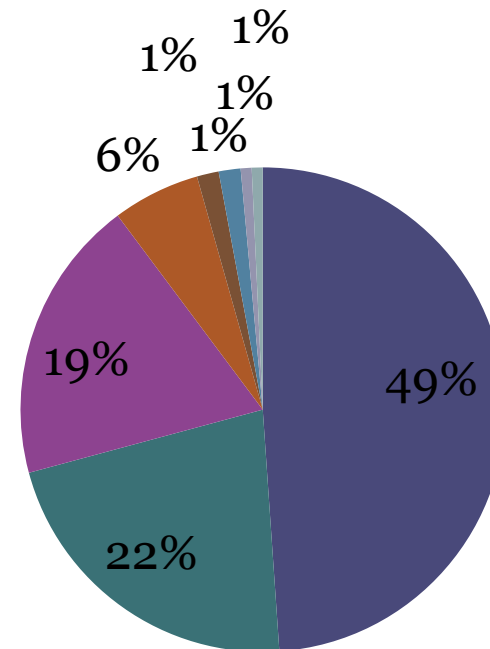


1-1-3. By Major (Faculty)

A total of 137

Commerce	67
Fisheries	30
Science	26
Literature	8
Agriculture	2
Engineering	2
Economics	1
Medicine	1

■ Commerce ■ Fisheries ■ Science
 ■ Literature ■ Agriculture ■ Engineering
 ■ Economics ■ Medicine

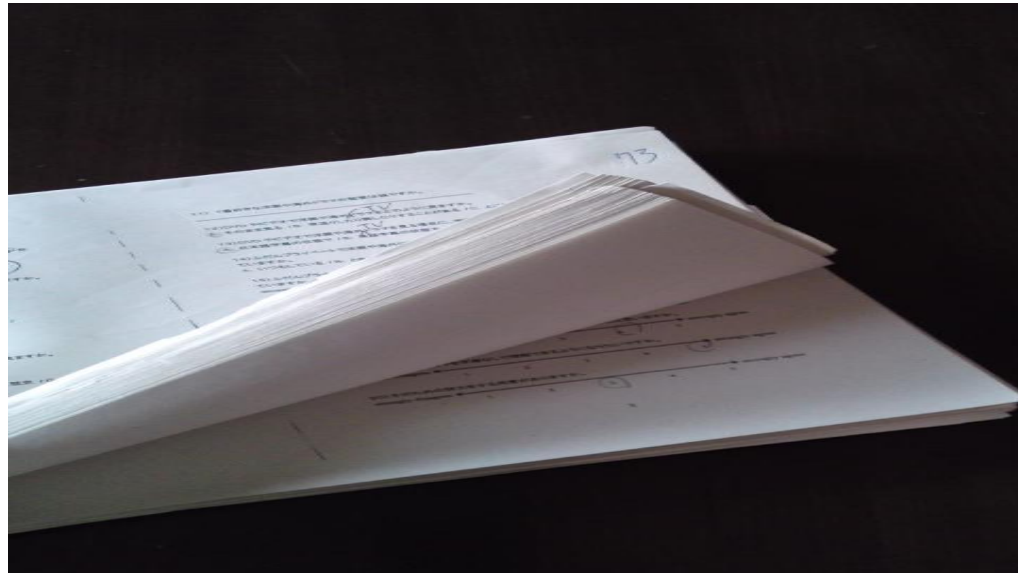


1-2. Material: Questionnaire

The subjects were asked to answer and respond to 20 questions and statements about watching movies.

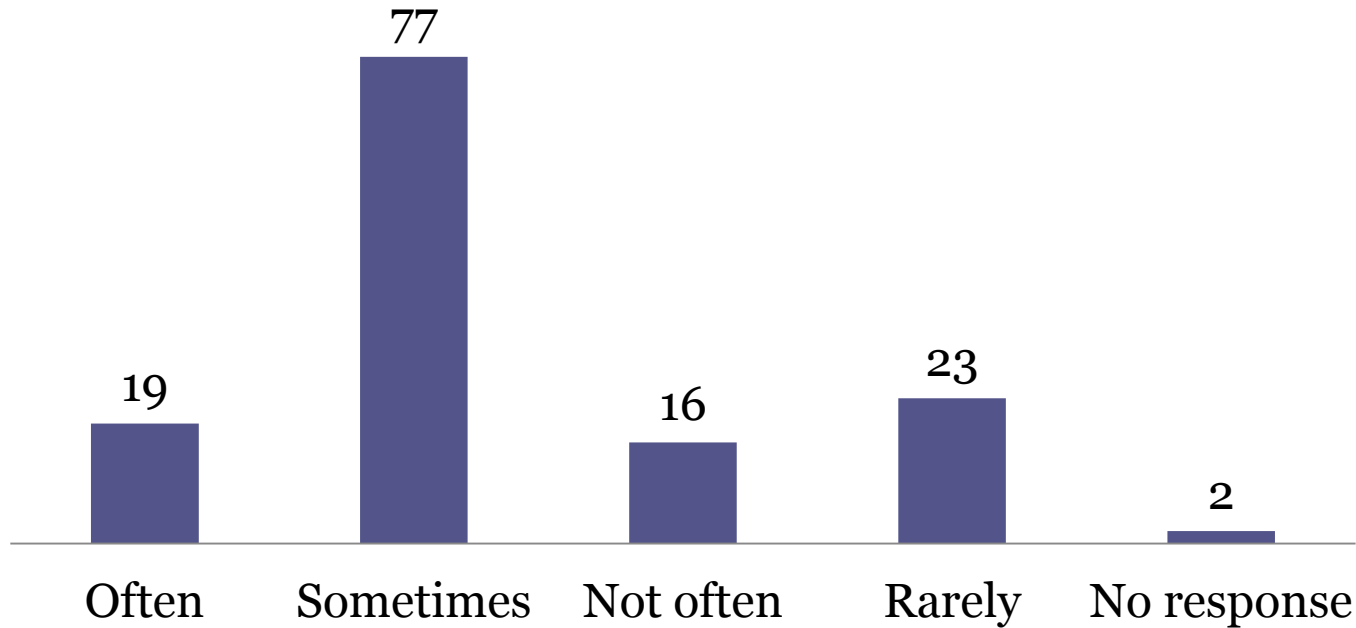


1-3. Results & Discussion



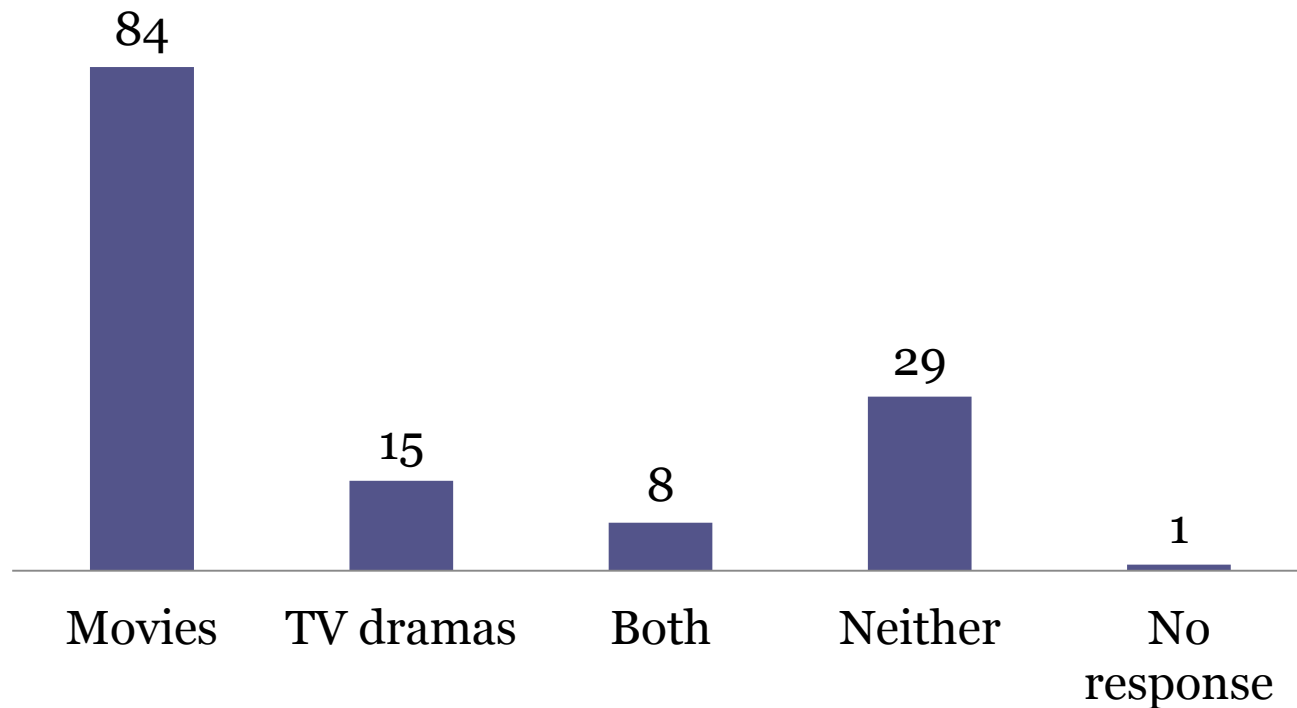
1. How often do you watch movies in English?

A. Often B. Sometimes C. Not often D. Rarely



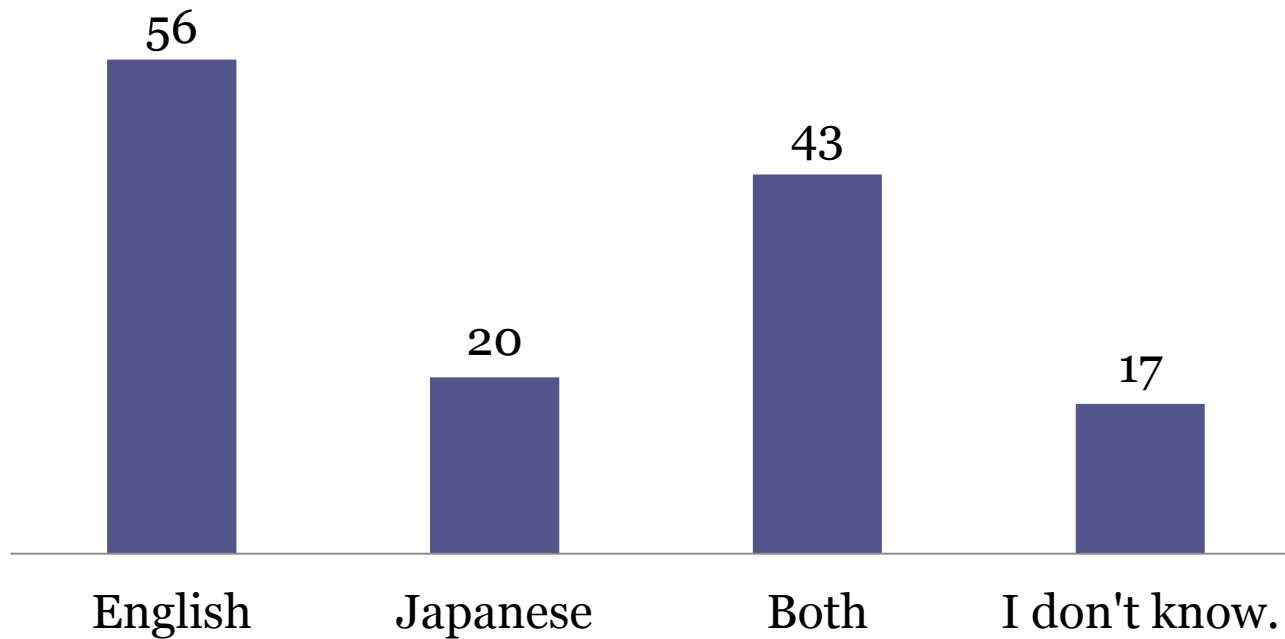
2. Which do you watch more often, movies or TV dramas?

A. Movies B. TV dramas C. Both D. Neither



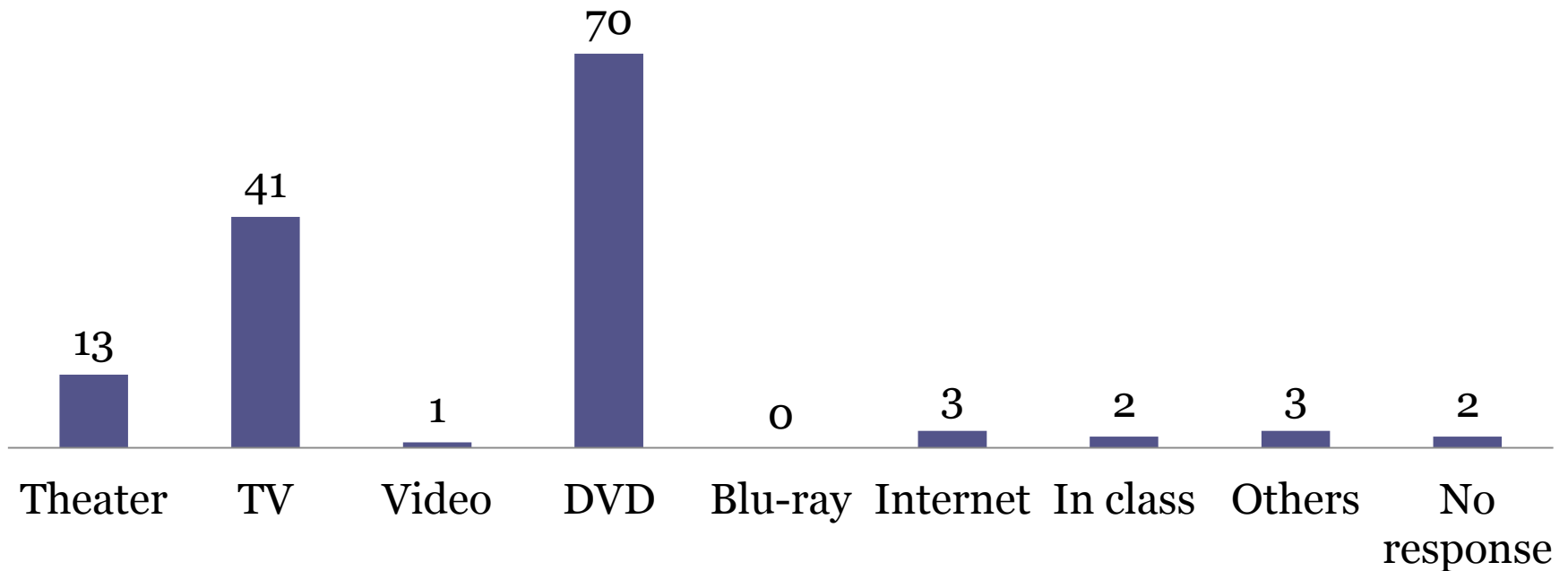
3. Which do you like, movies in English or in Japanese?

A. English B. Japanese C. Both D. I don't know.



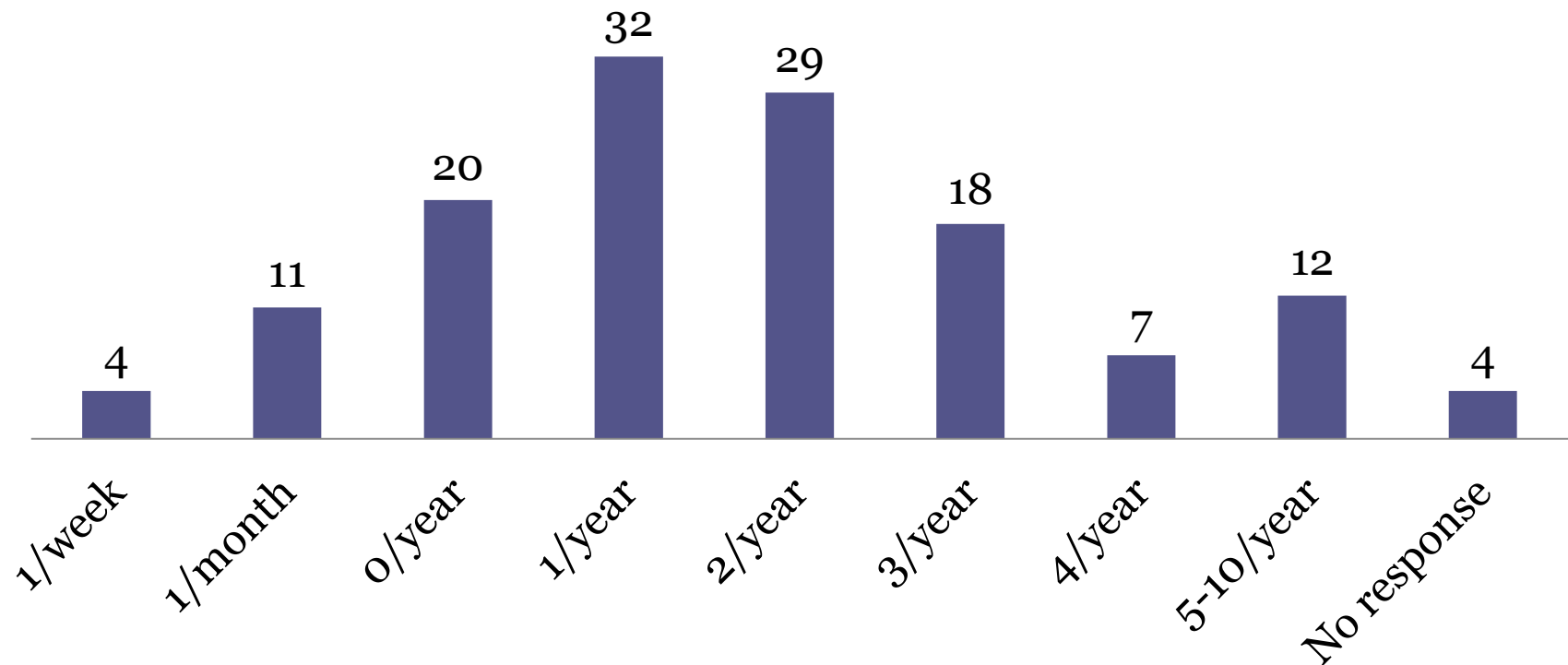
4. Where do you watch English language movies most often?

A. Movie theater B. TV C. Video D. DVD E. Blu-ray
D. Internet E. In class F. Others



5. How often do you watch movies in English at theaters?

A. ___/week B. ___/month C. ___/year

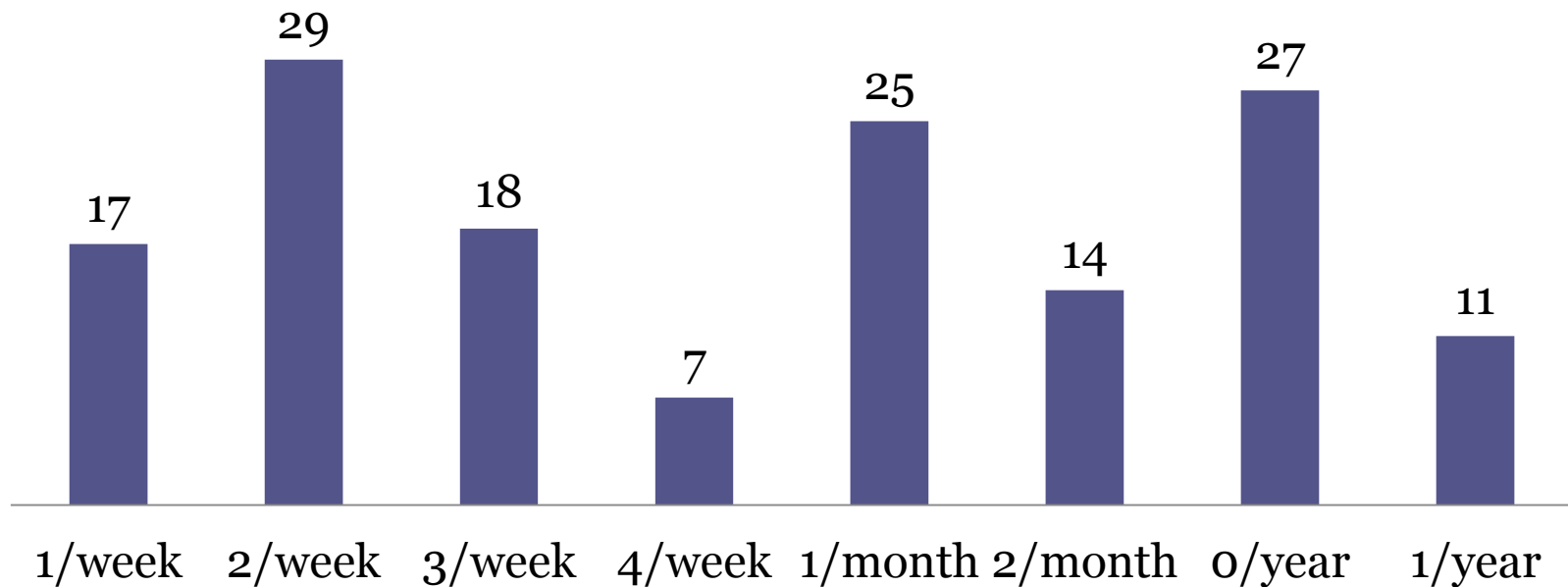


6. How often do you watch movies in English on a DVD or blu-ray player in your own room?

A. ___/week

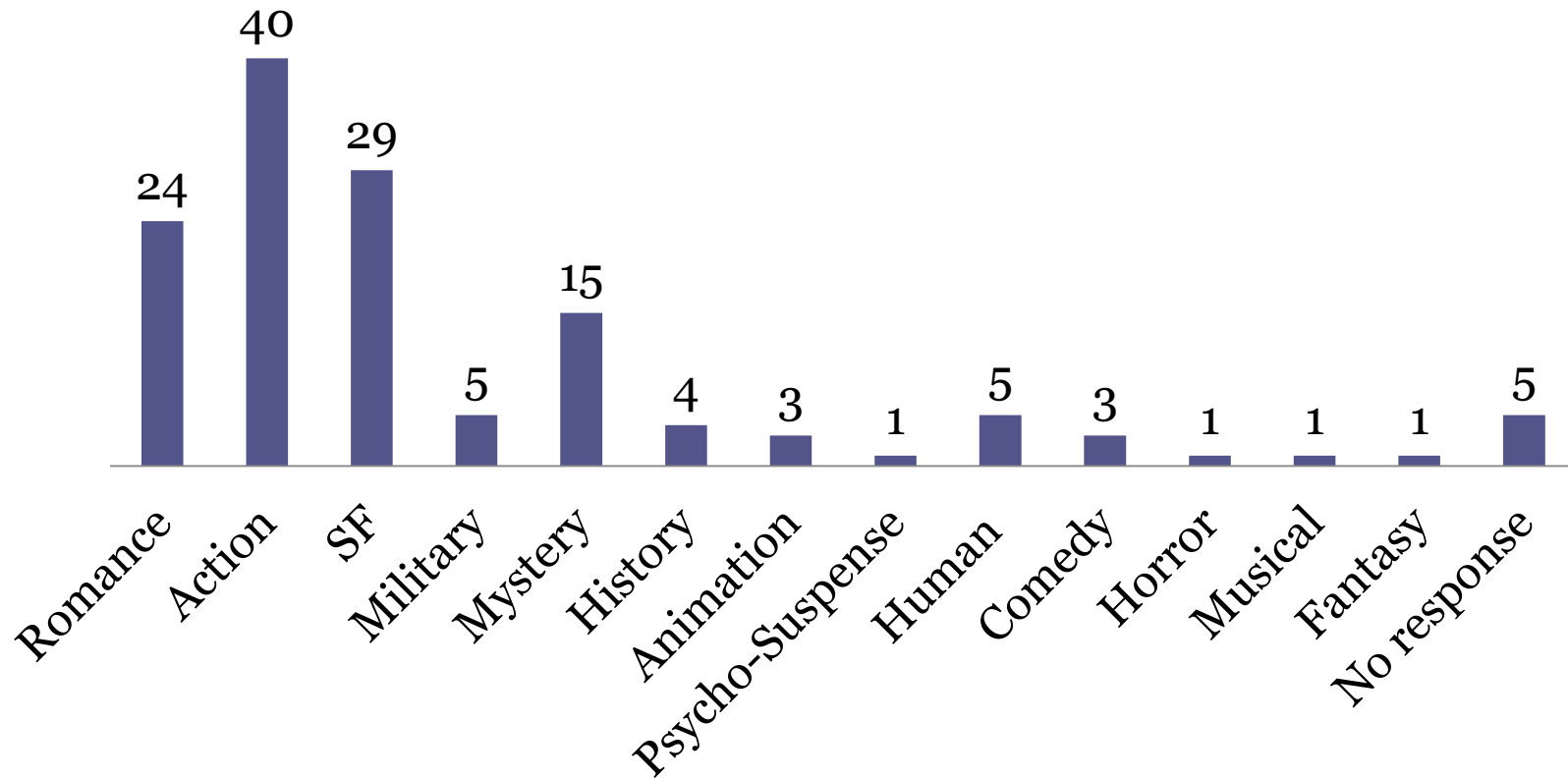
B. ___/month

C. ___/year

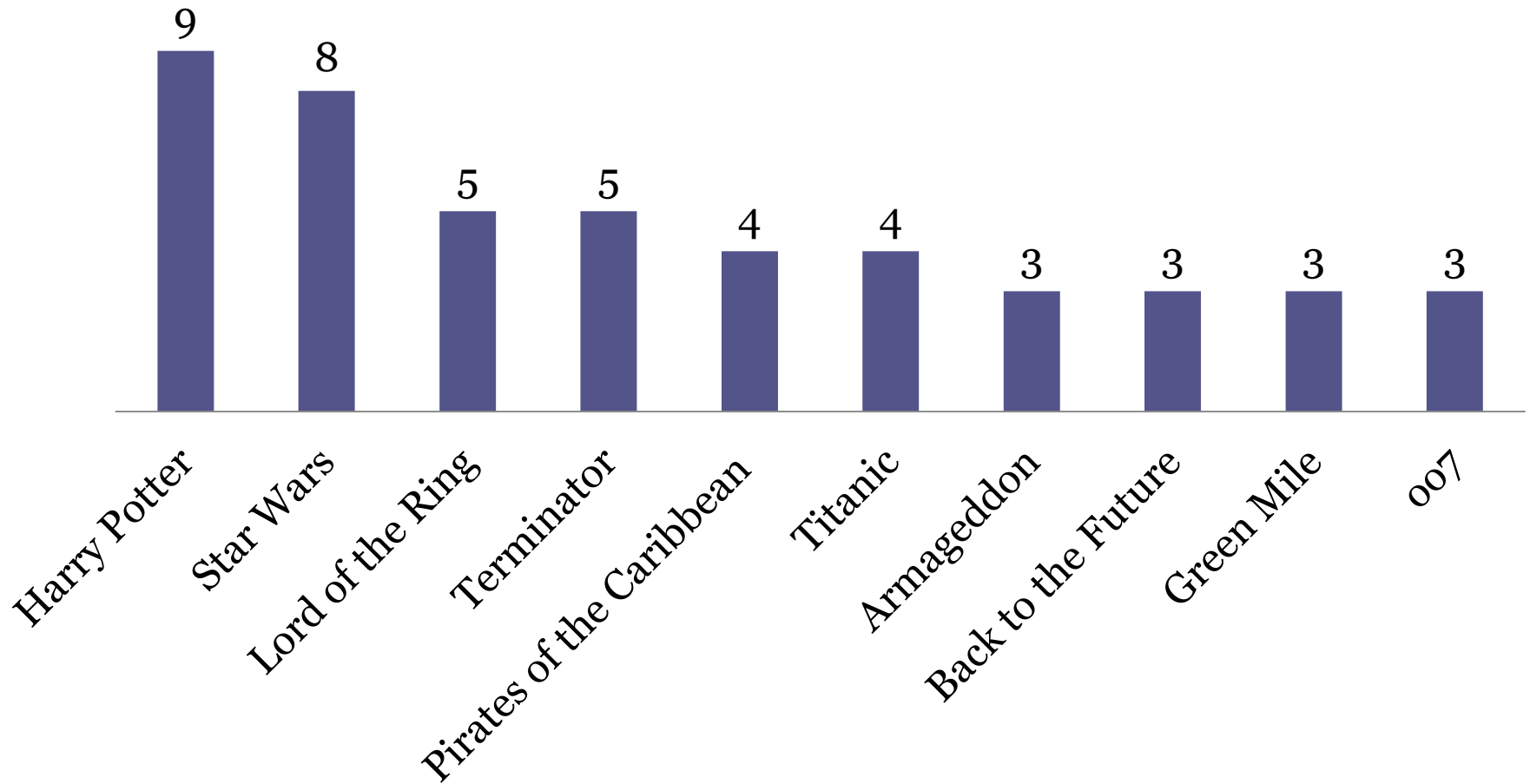


7. What is your favorite genre of movies in English?

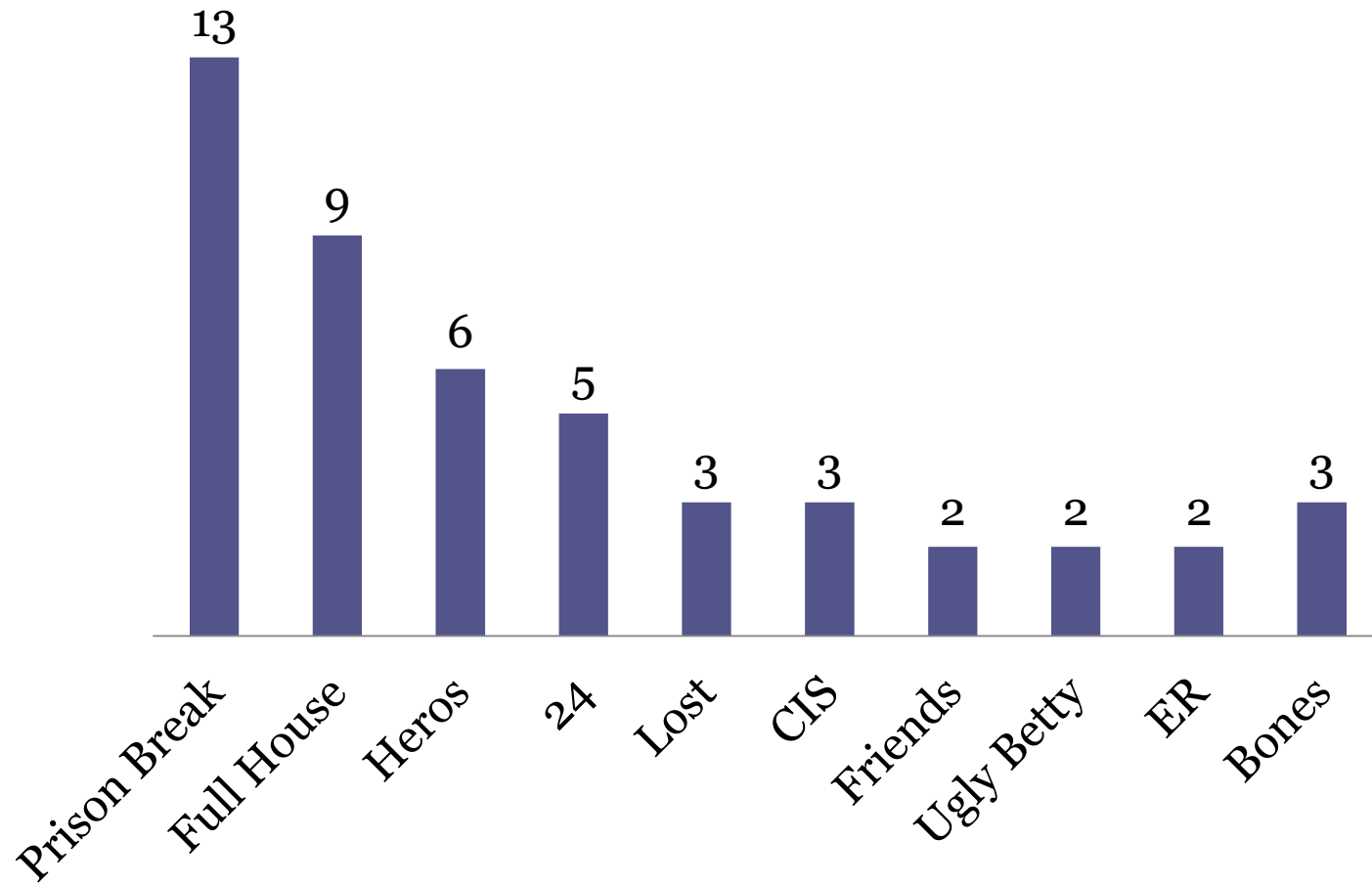
A. Romance B. Action C. Science Fiction D. Military
E. Mystery F. History G. Animation H. Others



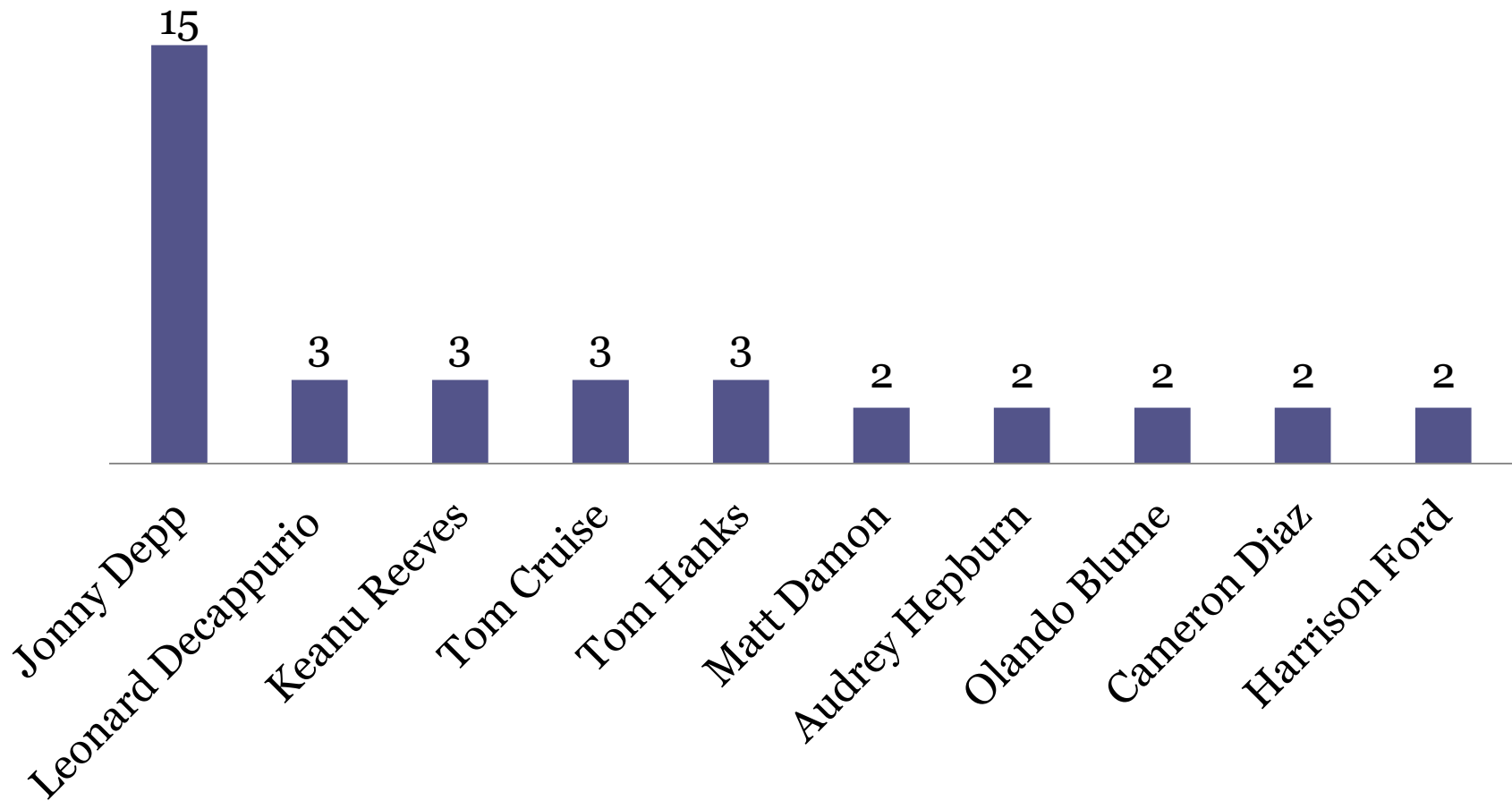
8. What is your most favorite movie?



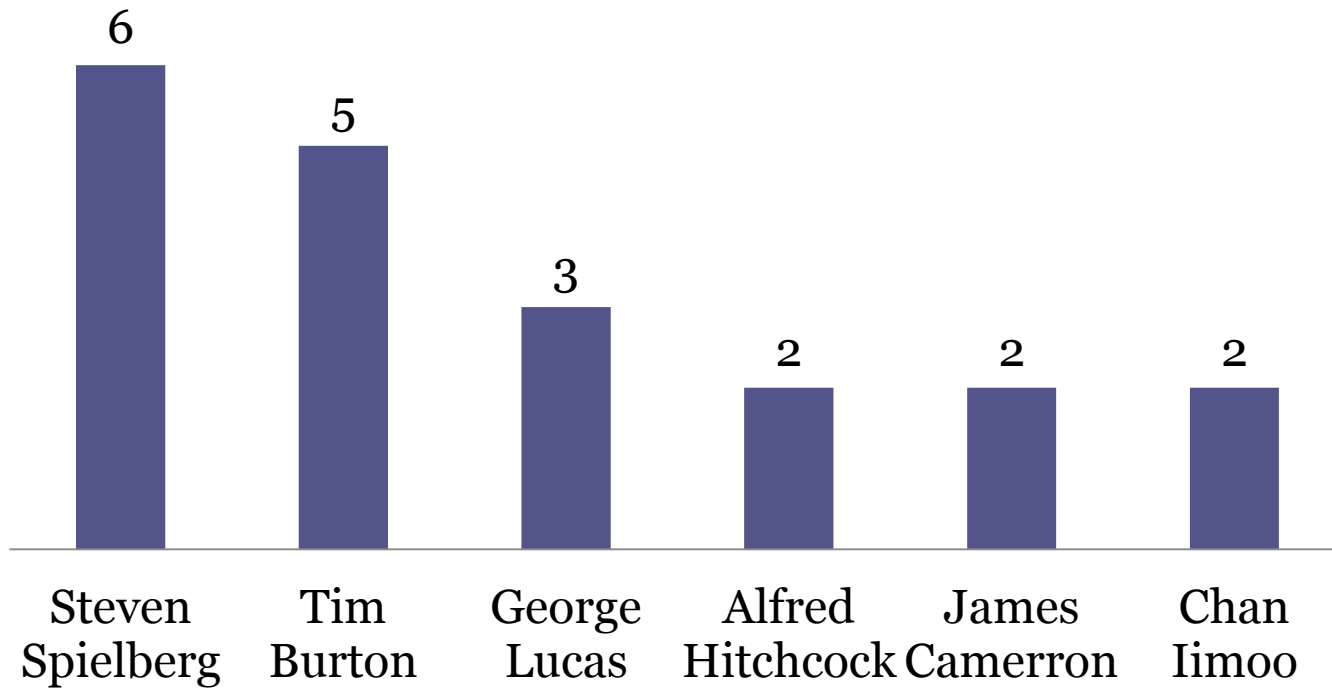
9. What is your most favorite TV drama?



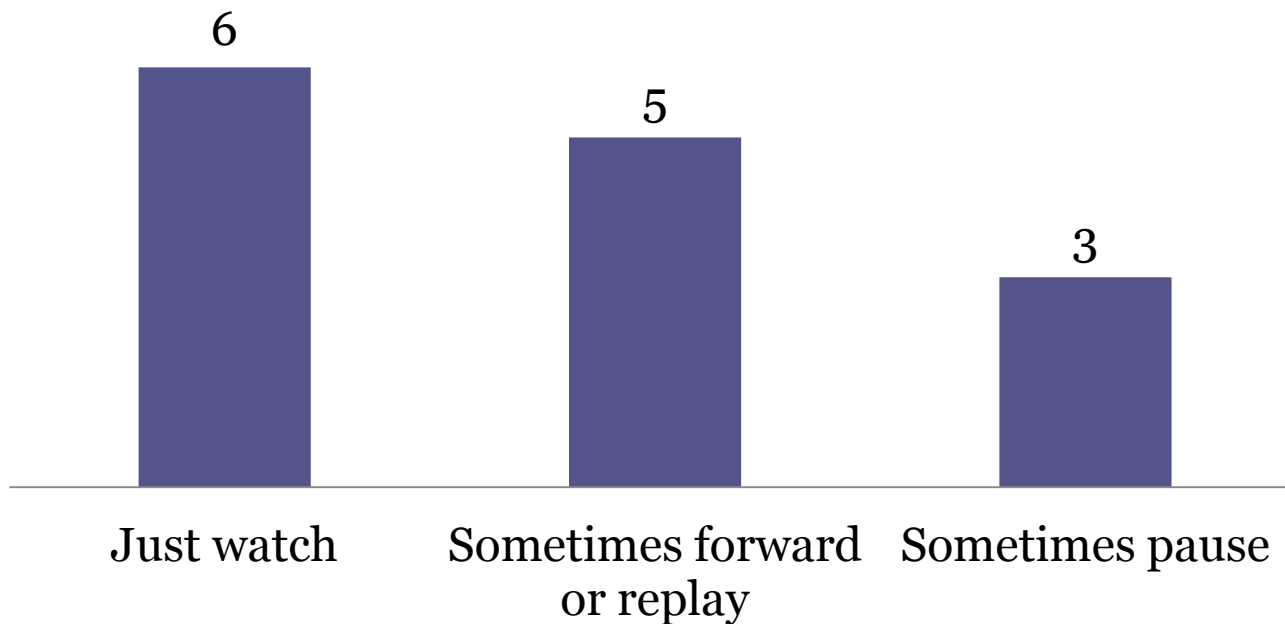
10. Who is your most favorite actor or actress?



11. Who is your most favorite director?

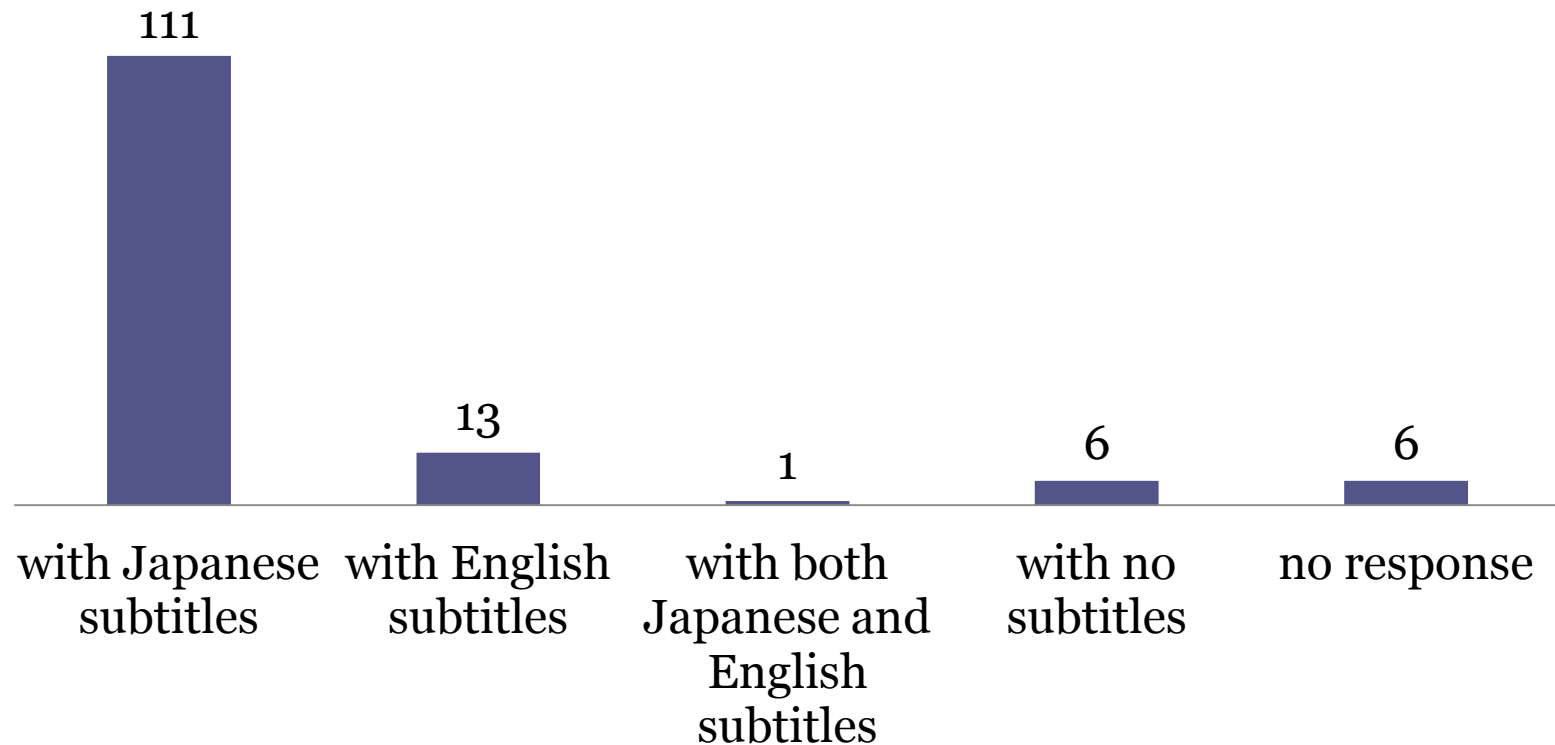


12. How do you watch English language movies and TV dramas on a video or DVD player?



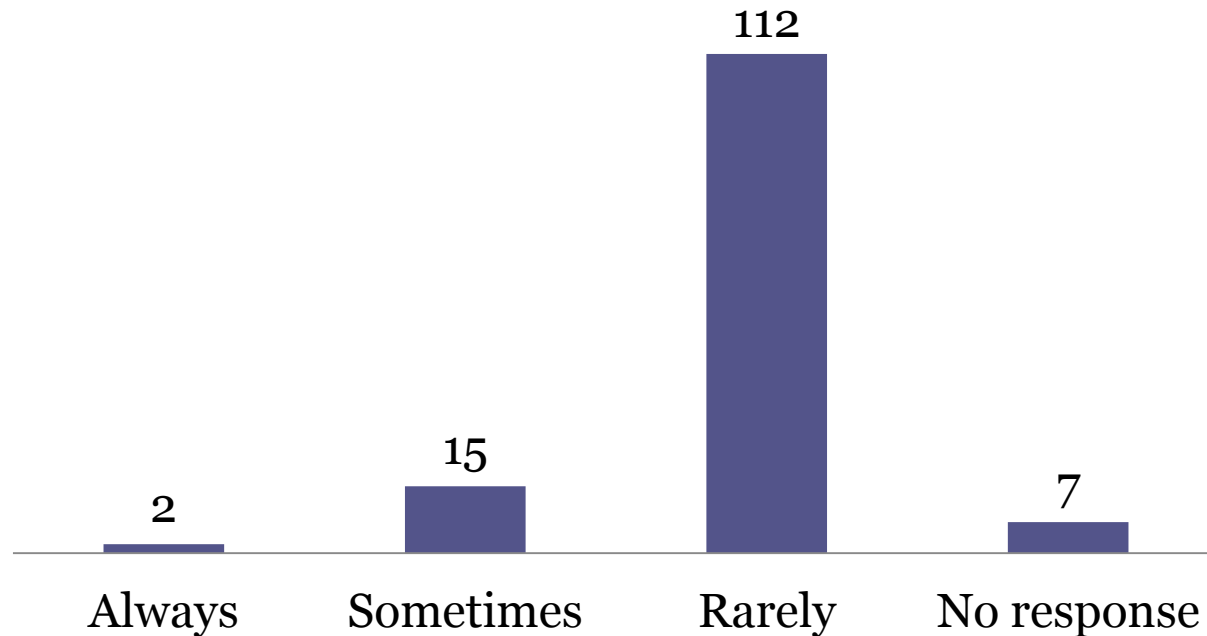
13. What do you deal with subtitles when you watch a movie or a TV drama on a video or DVD player?

- A. with Japanese subtitles B. with English subtitles C. With both Japanese and English subtitles D. No subtitles



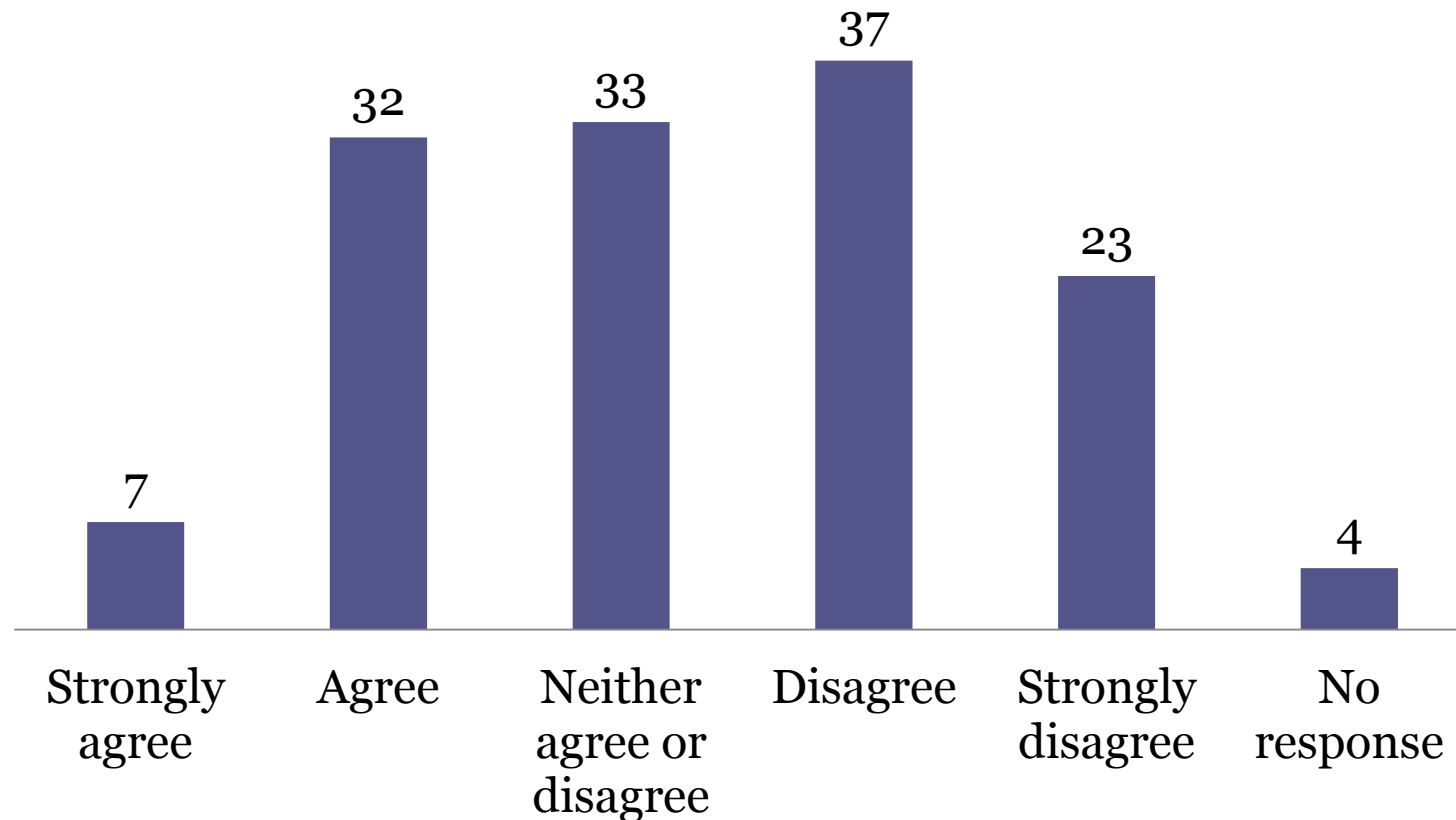
14. Do you write down any English words & phrases you hear when you watch movies at your private time?

A. Always B. Sometimes C. Rarely



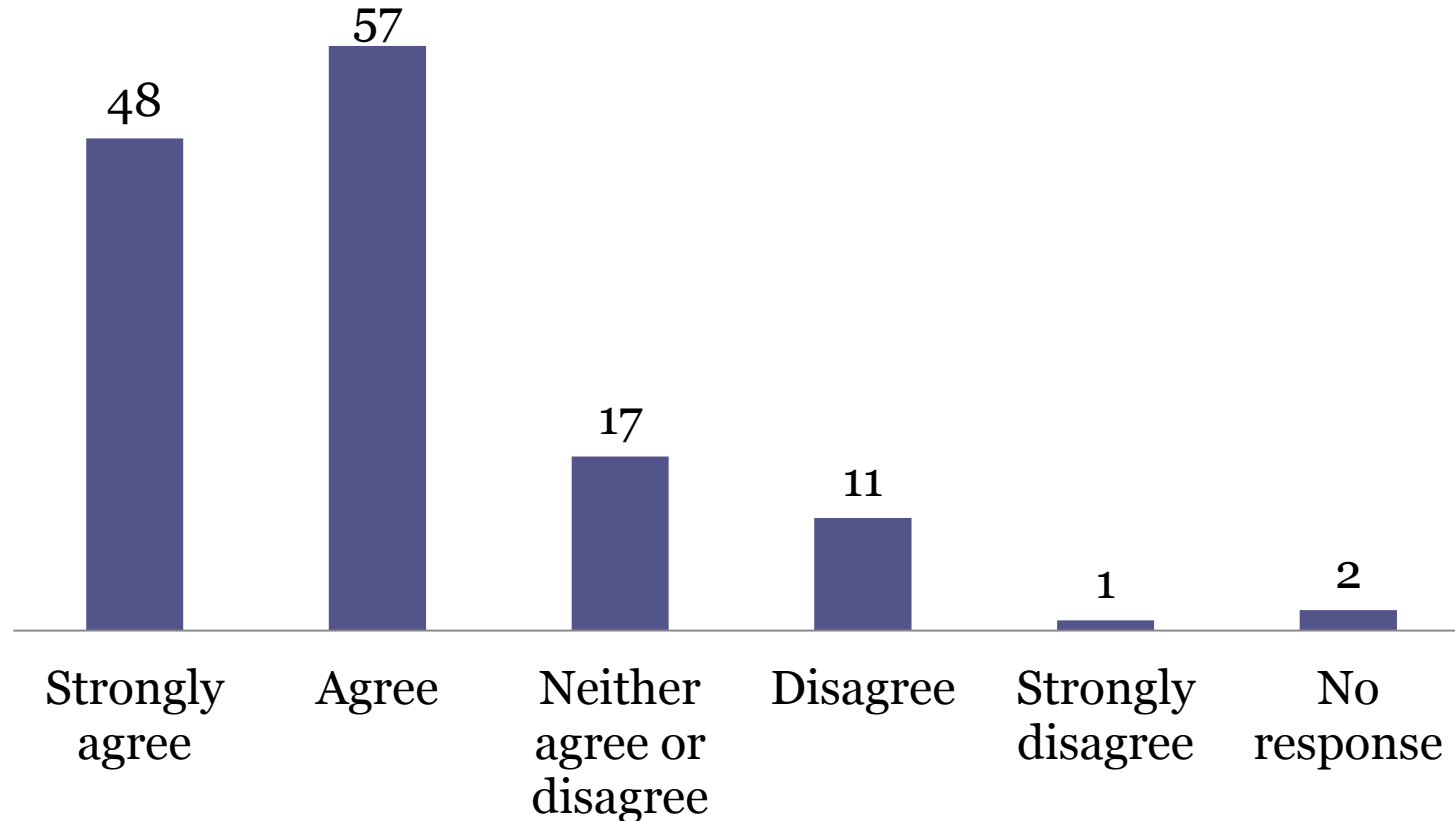
15. Do you agree or disagree?

I watch a movie and/or a TV drama in my private time with the intent to learn English.



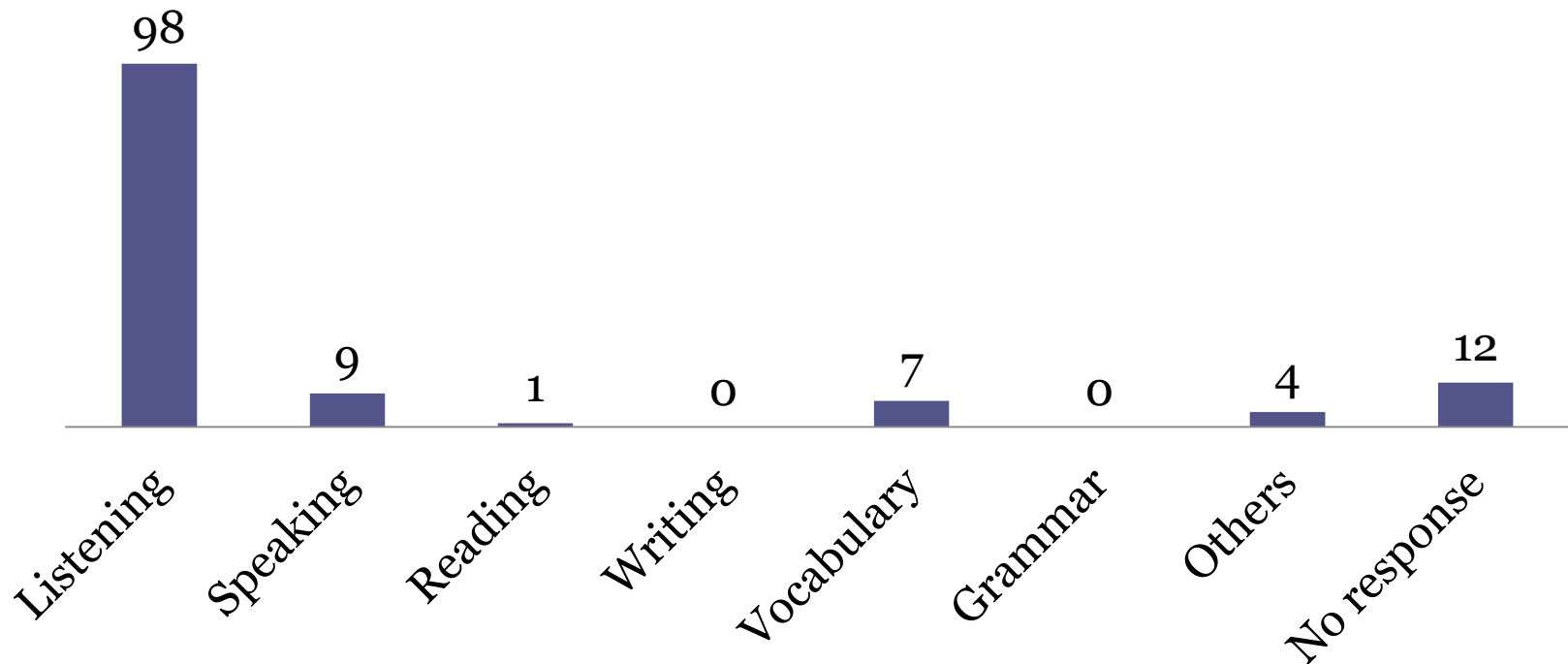
16. Do you agree or disagree?

I can improve my English by watching English language movies and/or TV dramas.



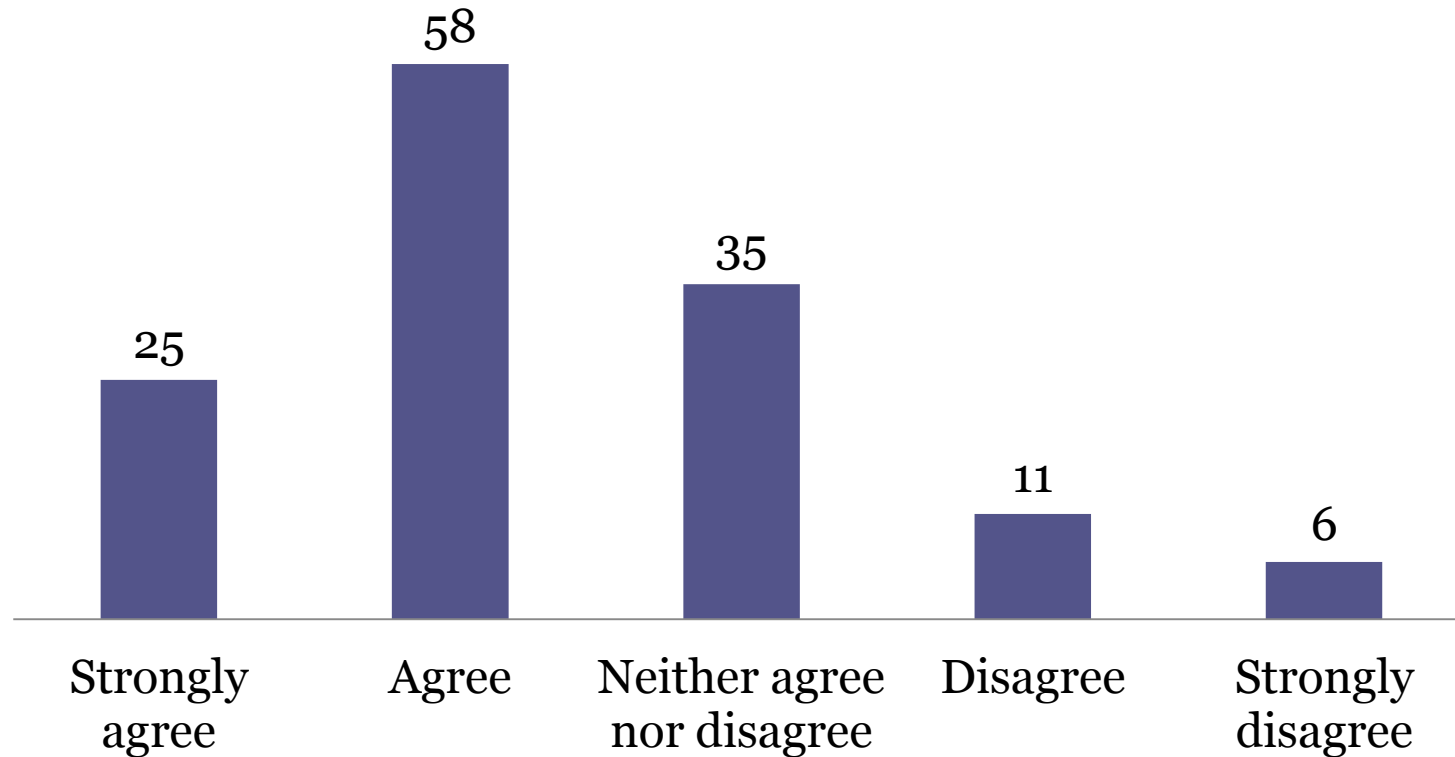
17. Which of the following do you think will improve most by watching movies and/or TV dramas?

- A. Listening B. Speaking C. Reading D. Writing E. Vocabulary
F. Grammar



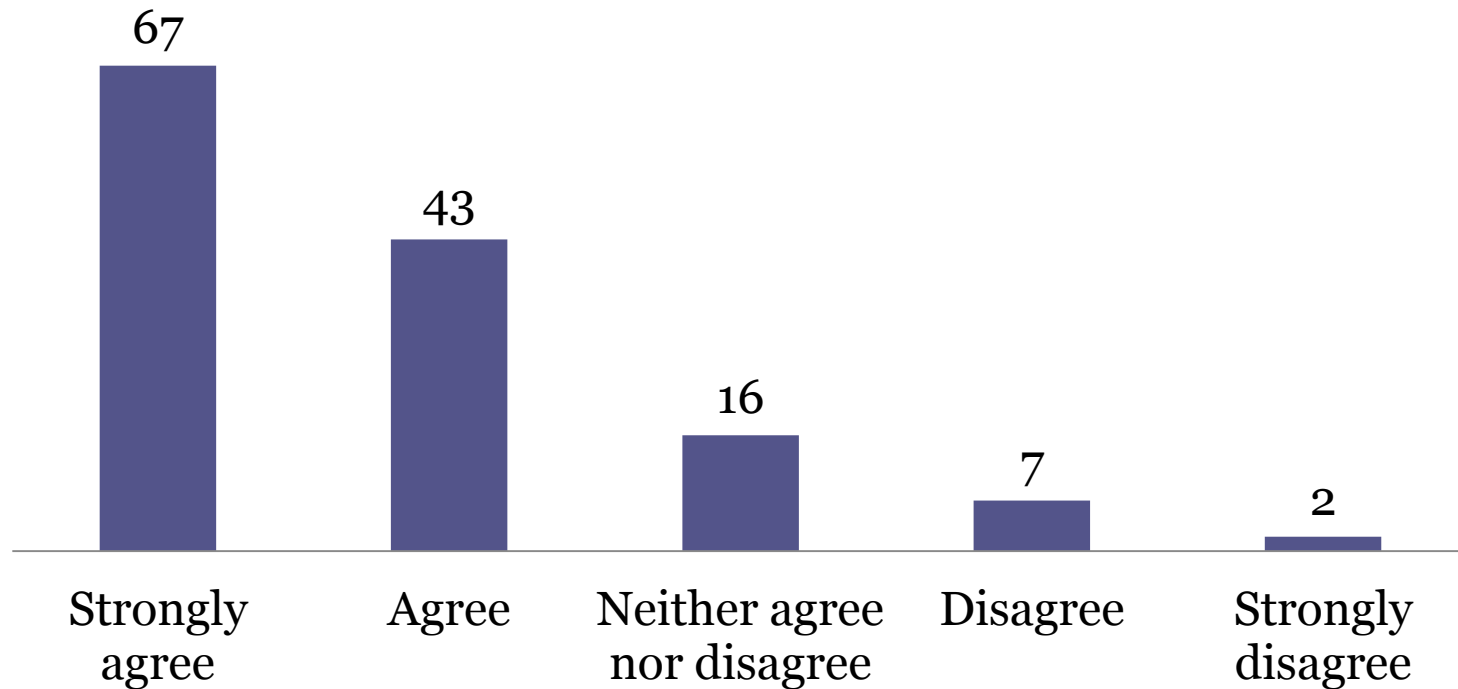
18. Do you agree or disagree?

Movies and/or TV dramas should be used at English lessons at junior and senior high schools, and colleges and universities.



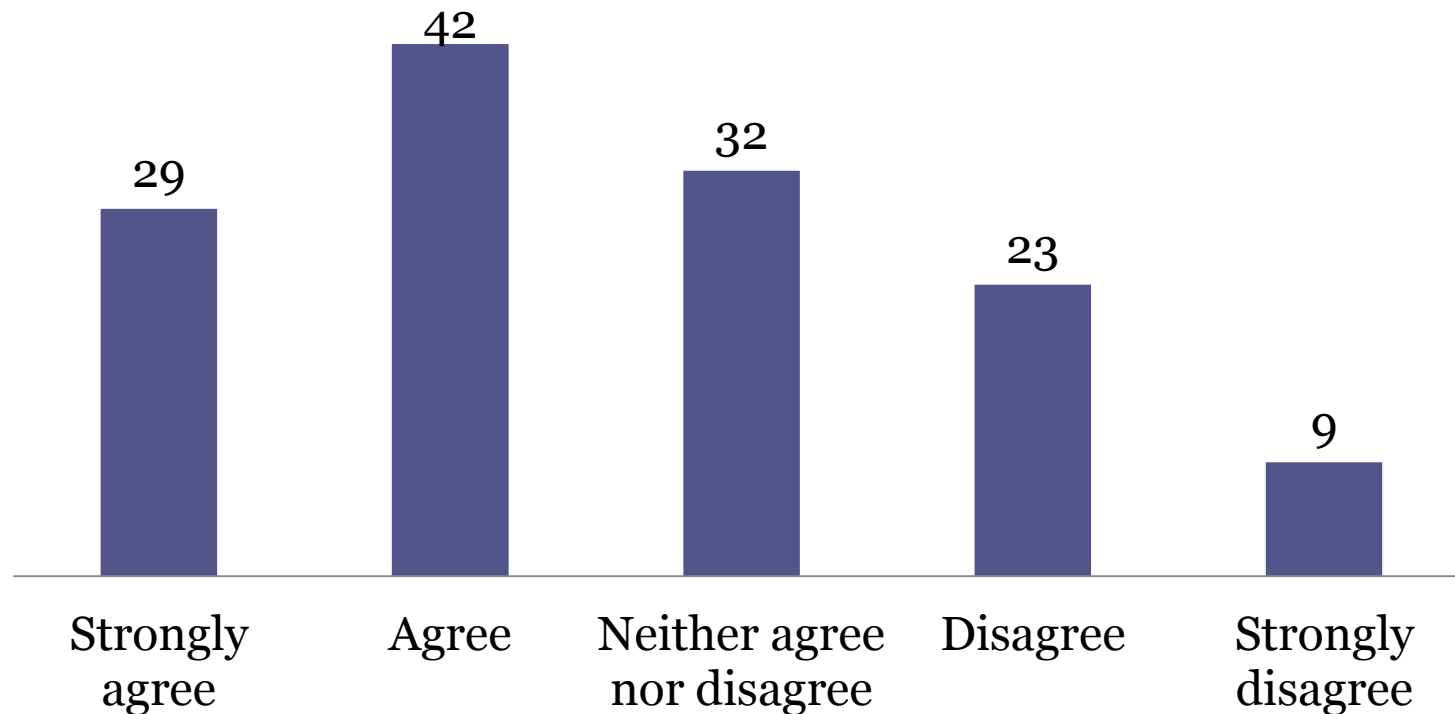
19. Do you agree or disagree?

I would like to understand movies and/or TV dramas in English without Japanese subtitles.



20. Do you agree or disagree?

I am ready to make efforts necessary to gain such proficiency.



Seven Major Findings (1)

- 1. College students most commonly watch a movie on a DVD player; seeing a movie at the theaters is much less frequent, possibly outdated.**
- 2. English language movies are much more popular than Japanese language movies. Moreover, many like both.**
- 3. A few students watch movies with the intent to learn English.**
- 4. Among other skills, listening is considered to be best improved from watching movies.**

Seven Major Findings (2)

- 5. Watching a movie with Japanese subtitles is the most common form of viewing and few stop the player to check lines.**
- 6. Most students wish to be able to comprehend a movie without looking at Japanese subtitles and a relatively large number of them are ready to make the effort required to gain such proficiency.**
- 7. Action, SF and romance are the three most popular movie genres.**

Part 2: Classroom & Autonomous Learning



General Characteristics of Average Japanese College Learners of English

1. Many students study English simply for getting credits.
2. Many students stop studying English after they get their credits.
3. Many students won't restart studying English unless forced.

Types of Language Learners in Details

	Autonomy 自律性 (自発性)	Intrinsic Motivation 内発的動機付け	Extrinsic Motivation 外発的動機付け	Groupism 集団志向性 (群がり志向)
Lone Warrior 孤高の戦士	◎	◎	×	×
Rising Dragon 昇り龍	○	○	△	△
Sprouts 新芽	△	△	○	○
Mediocre 一般	×	×	◎	◎

Comparing classroom & Autonomous English Learning through Movies

	Classroom Learning	Autonomous Learning
Devices	○	○
Teacher	○	×
Interaction	○	△
Feedback	○	△
Extrinsic Motivation	○	△
Intrinsic Motivation	△	◎

Comparing seeing movies at a theater & watching movies on a DVD player

	Theater	DVD player
Time	fixed	flexible
Place	fixed	flexible
Control (adjust the volume / pause / replay / forward, etc)	uncontrollable	controllable
Subtitle (on/off)	impossible	possible
Concentration	concentrated	easily distracted
Costs	expensive	inexpensive
Tasks	limited	unlimited

Part 3: How to Motivate Learners to Watch Movies

STEP 1	Get your students to have fun watching movies.
STEP 2	Make your students aware of the benefits of watching movies to improve their English skills by showing them how to watch movies and what they can do with movies.
STEP 3	To demonstrate evidence of the benefits, introduce stories of successful English language learners who have learned English through movies.
STEP 4	Get motivated students together in other ways (including creating an English movie circle).
STEP 5	Show specific ways of watching movies for learning English.

A Specific Way of Watching Movies (A)

-- Theater & DVD: Individual --

STEP 1	Go to see a movie at a movie theater once a month.
STEP 2	Write down the phrases you hear.
STEP 3	Upload the phrases and write your comments on the movie on the BBS to share them with others.
STEP 4	Get the DVD of the movie when it comes out and watch it on a player at home.
STEP 5	Watch the movie without subtitles. When you come across a part you cannot understand well, pause and replay it until you can write it down. Then, check out the subtitles. Continue to use one movie for several days or several weeks until you can hear almost all of the lines.

A Specific Way of Watching Movies (B)

-- DVD only: Individual --

STEP 1	Watch a movie on a DVD player once a week.
STEP 2	Watch the movie from beginning to end without subtitles. Write down the phrases you hear.
STEP 3	Watch it again with Japanese subtitles from beginning to end. Write down phrases you hear.
STEP 4	Watch it once again with English subtitles from beginning to end. Check out the phrases to see if they are right.
STEP 5	Upload the phrases and write your comments on the movie on the BBS.

A Specific Way of Watching Movies (C)

-- Theater & DVD: In a Group --

STEP 1	Go to see a movie at a theater or on a DVD player once a week with your friends.
STEP 2	Watch it from beginning to end and write down the phrases you hear.
STEP 3	Write the phrases on a board or show your notes to your friends to share.
STEP 4	Discuss the movie in a pair or in a group, either face-to-face or in a chat room. Ask each other questions such as “How did you like this movie?” “What do you like and dislike about this story?” “On a scale of one to ten, how would you rate this movie?”
STEP 5	Later, upload the phrases and write your comments on the movie on the BBS.

Sample movie comments on a BBS (A)

Good evening.

I watched a movie, "Iron Giant" in the camp this last weekend. I watched it for the first time. It was so exciting and I was moved. Especially the scene that the robot went to die moved me. I write some phrases I caught in the movie.

I see it.

Over here, honey.

Excuse me, sir.

Hey, I saw it, too.

I'll believe you.

Sorry, kid.

I love you, honey.

Come on, mom.

We may be able to read minds.

What's that?

What do you think you are doing?

I was so soared.

I'm serious.

Stop it.

Just stop it.

Strange invader.

You really are crazy.

We did find this.

You saw me save you.

Where are you from?

Don't you remember anything?

Can you talk?

Well, he get it anyway.

I told you.

I come here tomorrow.

You are aalive.

Sample movie comments on a BBS (B)

The Iron Giant

1999, Brad Bird, Warner Bros.

I watched this film during the camp. I didn't know this film was a Disney film. I think this film is a moving film, but the plot was common. Of course, it is good that the plot is easy to understand, but I felt some dissatisfaction. In addition, the last scene was predictable. I like unpredictability and reversing, so it was lacking for me. I am now disappointed by me write only criticisms and not got moved unreservedly.

Who's there honey?

It ate my car.

A giant metal monster.

I will go get him.

I was thinking the same thing.

I see it.

Mayday.

Excuse me sir?

I believe you.

I was so scared.

We did find this.

I guess you are not gonna hurt me.

You came from the sky, right?

This is something much more serious.

Me go.

You can fly yourself.

You are who you choose to be.

I don't know what you're thinking about.

Who's there honey?

See something unusual?

Monitoring One's Own Learning

Date	Thursday, June 3, 2010	Thursday, July 1, 2010	Monday, July 11, 2010
Movie Title	The Merchant of Venice	Taxi	Iron Giant
No. of Phrases Written Down	23	34	29
No. of Words	129	123	94
No. of Sentences	10	8	11
No. of Words per Sentence	12.9	15.3	8.5
No. of Adjectives	3	5	6
No. of Spelling Errors	0	0	0

Conclusions (1)



1. Teaching is just part of learning.
2. Teaching is a way to facilitate learning in individual and collective settings.
3. What we can teach our students in class is rather limited, but students can learn far more in autonomous settings.

Conclusions (2)



4. We should strive not only to develop our skills of teaching but also work out effective ways to facilitate autonomous learning.
5. We should not only be satisfied with teaching and grading our students but also we should encourage them grow autonomously to be responsible for their own learning.

*Thank you for listening.
Do you have any questions and/or comments?*



APPENDIX: What is colloquial grammar?

1. 縮小 (REDUCTION)

1-1. 省略 (ELLIPSIS)

省略

返答における省略

A: Leon, what exactly do you do for a living?

B: (I am a) Cleaner. (*Leon*, 1994)

文頭での省略

(Do you) Mind if I ask you a question? (*Baghdad Cafe*, 1987)

(It is) Time to move. (*Die Hard 4*, 2007)

(I) Wonder who gave it to you. (*Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, 2001)

(It) Doesn't mean I was wrong. (*Dr. House*, 2009)

(If) You want Rory to have a monkey, you yourself love monkeys. (*8 Simple Rules*, 2002)

文中での省略

How (are) you doin'? (*Die Hard 4*, 2007)

I thought (that) you guys were supposed to be shopping. (*Charmed*, 1998)

Go (to) get him. (*The Fugitive*, 1993)

You better do something quick(ly). (*Bad Boys*, 1995)

After she walked out on you (on) Friday night. (*Insomnia*, 2002)

Another year over and a new one just begun. (*Happy New Year*)

You (had) better choose your bates very carefully. (*ER*, 1994)

文尾での省略

A: Who's in charge here? B: I am (in charge here). (*J.F.K.*, 1991)

I'm fairly certain you're not supposed to (do that). (*Bones*, 2005)

1-2. 短縮 (CONTRACTION)

短縮

略語 (abbreviation)

bro (= brother) / fridge (= refrigerator) / 'cause (= because) / prep. (= preparatory school) / cuz / cos (= because) / rep (= representative) / copter (= helicopter) / sec (= second) / doc (= doctor) / sub (= submarine)

動詞句短縮 (verb phrase contraction)

He's right. (*Twelve Angry Men*, 1957)

一体同化 (coalescent assimilation)

Aren't you gonna tell me how you did it? (*Batman*, 1992)

I don't wanna die. (*Air Force One*, 1997)

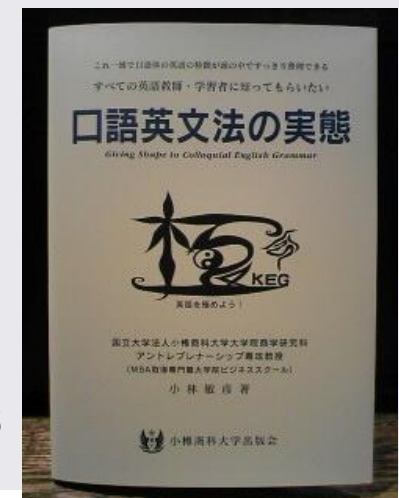
I gotta keep recording. (*Contact*, 1997)

小林敏彦 著

「口語英文法の実態」

小樽商科大学出版会

ISBN978-4-87738-376-3



2. 拡張 (EXPANSION)

2-1. 付加 (ATTACHMENT)

付加

人称代名詞 *you* の付加

Don't you say your goodbyes. (*Titanic*, 1997)

Now you go home. (*Contact*, 1997)

注意を喚起する語 (attention signal)

Hey, what is your name? (*12 Angry Men*, 1957)

Yo, brother. What's up? (*American Dragon: Jake Long*, 2005)

You know what? (*Blood Ties*, 2006)

I tell you what. (*American Gothic*, 1995)

Check it out. (*Buffy the Vampire Slayer*, 1997)

Listen up! Ladies and Gentlemen. (*The Fugitive*, 1993)

Excuse me, officer. (*In Living Color*, 1990)

Doctor, I need your help. (*Battlestar Galactica*, 2004)

Daddy, you shouldn't be afraid of sex. (*All in the Family*, 1971)

Hey, boss, do you want me to do it? (*Cold Case*, 2003)

反応を表す語句 (reaction signal)

1) 驚き -- Wow! / Oh! / Oh, no! / Oh, dear! / No way! / Ah! / Wow! / Ooh! / Ugh! / Gee! / Ha! / Yippee! / What! / What? / Huh?

2) 驚き (神に関する語彙を含むもの) -- Oh, my God! / My God! / God! / Oh, my! / My! / Oh, my gosh! / My gosh! / Gosh! / Oh, my goodness! / My goodness! / Jesus Christ! / Jesus! / Christ!

3) しくじった時 -- Oops! / Whoops!

4) 同意、納得 -- Uh-huh.

5) 生理現象 -- Yuck! / Ouch! / Ow! / Ticklish! / Hahhhhhchu!

談話標識 (discourse marker)

Let me see. I don't believe there's a fracture. (*Cheers*, 1982)

Well, why are you sad? (*Officers on Duty*, 2003)

You know, this is a nice moment. (*24*, 2001)

I mean, what is the purpose? (*The 10th Kingdom*, 2000)

付加詞 (tags)

I think he needs a girlfriend or something. (*Aladdin*, 1994)

Things like that. (*Creature Comforts*, 2003)

Stuff like that. (*The A-Team*, 1983)

've got to の使用

I think I've got to go to the bathroom. (*Babylon 5*, 1994)

Take [have] + a + 名詞

Mind if I take a look [= look] around? (*Prison Break*, 2005)

Let's go have a drink [= drink] (*Queer as Folk*, 2000)

Have a good sleep there, Corrine. (*Big Daddy*, 1999)

2-2. 言換 (PARAPHRASING)

言換

反復 (Repetition)

Oh, yes, yes, I'm free. (*Are You Being Served?*, 1972)

Okay, okay, I'm flexible. (*7th Heaven*, 1996)

We thought, I ... I thought that, uh, (*Courage Under Fire*, 1996)

余剰要素 (Redundancy)

Simon says Lieutenant McClain is to go to the corner of 138th Street Und Amsterdam, which is in Harlem, if I'm not mistaken. (*Die Hard 3*, 1995) (説明セリフの例)

節の多用

文語

In bridging river valleys, the early engineers built many notable masonry viaducts of numerous arches.

口語

In the early days when engineers had to make a bridge across a valley and the valley had a river flowing through it, they often built viaducts, which were constructed of masonry and had numerous arches in them; and many of these viaducts become notable. (Halliday, 1994, pp. 350-351)

3. 変換 (VARIATION)

3-1. 代用 (SUBSTITUTION)

代用

口語語彙 (colloquialism)

I just don't get it. Are they begging? (*7th Heaven*, 1996)

That's where you messed up, son. (*Coming to America*, 1988)

They're a bunch of boring and incompetent fools! (*Star Trek*, 1987)

非公式表現 (vernacular range of expressions)

Doors ain't as bad as you think. (*Ghost*, 1990)

Who the hell are you? (*Batman*, 1989)

現在完了を過去形で代用

Did anyone ever tell you you're the smartest little man? (*Heroes*, 2006)

過去分詞を過去形で代用

We didn't get any more than we expected. (*The Magnificent Seven*, 1960)

人称代名詞の"中性化"

I just can't be with someone if I don't respect what they do. (*Seinfeld*, 1990)

関係代名詞の格

By who? (*Angel*, 1999)

可算名詞の前のless

He thinks the less people see his face. (*Black Circle Boys*, 1997)

仮定法過去でwereをwasで代用

If I was you, I would have peed in the cob salads. (*Action*, 1999)

If there was any other way, I'd take it! (*The Black Adder*, 1983)

asをlikeで代用

Like I said, Jack, I don't have that choice. (*24*, 2001)

more + 2音節以下の形容詞

My father had more big and huge. (*John from Cincinnati*, 2007)

I thought you were more clever than that. (*Universal Soldier*, 1992)

進行形の使用

You were wanting to kiss me all night? (*Dawson's Creek*, 1998)

I'm having to guess at some of it. (*Blakes 7*, 1978)

2. 並換 (REORDERING)

並換

話題化 (Topicalization)

What I'm going to do next I just don't know.

How she got the gun through customs we never found out.

左転移 (Left Dislocation)

All the other civilizations that you find, they come here? (*Contact*, 1997)

右転移 (Right Dislocation)

Here he comes. Here comes John Wayne. (*Arrested Development*, 2003)

Where is he... John Smith? (*Doctor Who*, 2005)

平叙疑問 (Declarative Questions)

You mean you're a hitman? (*Leon*, 1994)

The Emperor's coming here? (*Star Wars: Return of the Jedi*, 1983)

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