## Learning at a Weekly French Community in a SALC

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## Theoretical background

## Out of class / Beyond class learning (Reinders and Benson, 2017)

Community of practice

- Shared interest through interaction (Wenger-Trayner and Wenger-Trayner, 2015)
- Motivation sustained amongst peers (Hughes et al., 2012)
- Near peer role model (Murphey, 1996) / Future self (Murray, 2017)
- Learning (how to learn) from and with others (Mynard et al., 2020)
- (Multiple)Identities (Wenger, 1998)


## Social constructivism

- ZPD (Vygotsky, 1987) / ZPA (Murphey, 1996)


## Context

## Kanda University of International Studies (KUIS)

- Private university, Chiba.
- Majors: English, Chinese, Spanish, and Korean, International Communication, and Languages and Culture (English and Thai, Vietnamese, Portuguese or Indonesian)
- MULC (multilingual communication centre)
- Self-Access Centre (SALC): promote language study and use and development of autonomy
- French: 1st and 2nd year students as a third language (No French major or department)



## Context <br> The French table

- 2016
- Student-led communities (Watkins - Course)
- SALC (Workshop section)
- Close to the building's entrance
- Tables and chairs (Plastic dividers - COVID-19)
- Surrounded by books (English)
- Weekly 6-12 members - students and staff (administrators and teachers)
- Every Friday - Lunch time (30 minutes)



## Methodology



- 7 participants
(5 students, 1 administrator, 1 English teacher)
- On-going research
- Qualitative data:
- Questionnaire (September 2022)
- Language learning histories (September 2022)
- Two individual semi-structured interviews
(October 2022 and January 2023)
- Wheel of language learning (December 2022)


Findings

## Out-of class learning and communication opportunities

## Sole opportunity to communicate in French

"It helped me so much compare to my classes where I don't have speaking chances. [...] I can increase the number of people we can talk with, if I can be able to find speaker."
"If this community didn't exit [...] I couldn't talk with someone in French."
"When I was freshman [...] I only talk to myself. I am so happy to find this community."

## Recreate immersion context

"It's like in France. Other learners also speak French."
"I feel like being in the United Nations [...] we use English, and in that time of the community, I use French."

## Community of practice Construction upon diversity and similarity

## Shared interest (flourishing) through interaction / motivational factor

"People over this community accept me. [...] I can't speak French but they did cheer me up and they tried to make me improved and teach some effective useful phrases."
"Everybody is so kind [...] I think for this community everybody learns and speak French, beginner like me."

## Near peer role models / Future self

"I have a model [...] She's [leader] very good at French. I want to match her level."
"So many good students who can speak French well, so, I feel like I should study more to get to her [leader] level."
"I set her (group leader) of my goal to learn French."

## Learning (how to learn) from and with others

"He remembered French word using a notebook. We exchange strategies."
"Sometimes the leader sent us some effective websites to practice alone."

## Linguistic adaptation towards social/group integration

"if she (group leader) uses Japanese or English for learners [...]. It is more easier for everybody to join the community or speak about the topic."
"The first time, when I came, she (group leader) almost speak English. So I feel very easy learning French."

## Multilingualism <br> Languages in contact

## Multiple (perspectives on) languages and identities

"Portuguese is my major, but I feel very calmly, relaxed [...] French is a very rich image. I like to study history. French is using very rich person, for example king or noble person. [...] Spanish, I feel exciting because the sounds is like skipping. [...] English is also rich because I am talking British English. So, I imagine I am a noble person."
"French has a lot of relations with any areas or histories. And I have learned that I want to learn French profoundly."
"Simply learning French is interesting for me [...] it makes my world bigger."
Cross-linguistic aspect
"The relationships between the languages, like similarity. It makes it easier."
"My Spanish knowledge is useful to learn because French is similar to Spanish."

## Next steps and Suggestions



- Collect further impressions (December - Wheel of language learning)
- Conduct individual interview (January)
- Introduce journaling (next semester)

Foster out of class opportunities (communities, tandem learning)

- Encourage students to learn from each other
(collaborative activities)
- Acknowledge students multiple identities and languages
(multicultural biography)
Provide opportunities to reflect on thos experiences (self/peer-reflection)


## Preliminary Conclusions

Preliminary findings indicate that community members reflect on their learning processes and their zones of proximal development (ZPD) and adjust their zones of proximal adjustment (ZPA).

- Out of class learning: Sole opportunity to communicate in French \& Recreate immersion context
- Community of practice: Shared interest through interaction / motivational factor, Near peer role models / Future self, Learning from and with others \& Linguistic adaptation towards social/group integration
- Multilingualism: Multiple languages / identities \& Cross-linguistic aspect


## References and contact information



## Merci! <br> Groupe de communication français <br> Do you have any questions?

