A SORRY STATE OF AFFAIRS IN

THAI & ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING TODAY

Prapart Brudhiprabha & Suchada Trikosol

บทคัดย่อ

บทความสั้นๆนี้เป็นข้อเรียกร้องให้เสริมพลังใหม่แก่การสอนภาษาไทยและภาษาอังกฤษในประเทศไทย โดยจัดการประชุมเชิงปฏิบัติการด้าน **"นววิทยาการสอนภาษาอังกฤษกับการออกแบบหลักสูตร"** สำหรับ ครู เพื่อพัฒนาวิธีสอนภาษาและผลักดันการปฏิรูปตามหลักสูตรการศึกษาขั้นพื้นฐาน พ.ศ. 2544

ABSTRACT

This concise article is a plea to revitalise the teaching of Thai & English in Thailand. A workshop on "New ELT Methodology-cum-Curriculum Design" based on the National Curriculum B.E. 2544 is proposed for the improvement of language teaching as well as the driving force for our education reform.

The Thai language is indeed at stake at present. Where do we go from here? People in all walks of life seem unable to speak & write Thai accurately, effectively & appropriately.

A sociolinguistic phenomenon known as 'code-mixing' is widespread now. Thai people 'code-mix' between English & Thai all the

time, both in speaking & writing. Even Prime Minister Thaksin always does it to excess in his speech. That is certainly not admirable because it linguistically sounds absurd & idiotic!

According to research findings (Pattaranit 1982), 'code-mixing' is deemed to be a sign of proficiency in the second language. However,

that is not true in terms of language use. It's rather an indicator of incompetence in both languages!

This leads us to the question of Thai & English language education in Thailand today. We should like to strike the note here that 'Man is the languaging animal' (Homo loquens). 'Language makes man.' Moreover, 'language is part and parcel of education.' The teaching of a national language (see **Brudhiprabha**, 1997) and a language of wider communication needs to be promptly revitalised (see Prabha & Kosol, 2004). 'Bilingual education' is increasingly important or indeed a must for Thailand today (Trikosol, 2004). Terry Fredrickson is perhaps right when he says "Many Thai parents believe the choice for their children's education lies between public or private schools within the Thai national system or an international school-- but there is a middle way" (Learning Post, January 18, 2005). That is what he calls "the bilingual alternative".

It is unfortunate that the teaching of Thai has not been succesful all along. Most of the students abhor the subject; most of the teachers cannot teach it well. As far as English is concerned, most of the students want to learn it but most of the teachers cannot teach it effectively.

With regard to Thai, both students & teachers are to blame. Thai is our national language, if you (as a student) do not want to learn & you (as a teacher) cannot teach it well, who will? Language, especially 'national language' is our identity. Do change your mind

& start anew to learn & to teach your mother tongue to the best of your ability.

As regards English, the teachers are to blame for not teaching it well. With reference to language teaching, it is unfortunate that "on the whole [teachers are] more used to thinking about methodology than about syllabus design" (Yalden, 1983: 17). They simply flip from one fad to another and keep up with the latest fashion in language teaching alone. Hence "they see only the forest and not the trees," so to speak!

In relation to 'methodology' Todd (2004) has indeed made sound judgements when he told the Thai teachers of English not to copy western methodologies, but to develop their own methods and materials in the Thai context as well as sharing their products with colleagues. By so doing, other Thai teachers and all Thai education will greatly benefit.

We couldn't agree more with him on that matter. It's one of the most important things in this language teaching business of which Thai ELT specialists usually ignore. More often than not there is a tendency for them to follow the dictates of fashion. Hence we are always subject to the swing of the pendulum as Wilkins (1972: 208-209) sharply observes:

...the process of change has not resulted from the steady accumulation of knowledge about the most effective ways of teaching languages; it has been more the product of changing fashion...[and] has resembled the swing of the pendulum.

That is indeed a very sorry state of affairs in language teaching in Thailand (of **Brudhiprabha**, 2004; **Trikosol**, 2004). We always import methodologies from the West; we believe in hearsay not research; we put too much emphasis on methodologies at a price of syllabus design.

Professor William F. Mackey perhaps has been most sensible when he draws our attention to 'an autonomous discipline of language teaching' of which he calls it "the science of language didactics" (Mackey, 1966: 13). This is what he has to say:

It is likely that language teaching will continue to be a child of fashion in linguistics and psychology until the time it becomes an autonomous discipline which uses these related sciences instead of being used by them. To become autonomous it will, like any science, have to weave its own net, so as to fish out from the oceans of human experience and natural phenomena only the elements it needs, and ignoring the rest, be able to say

with the ichthyologist of Sir Arthur Eddington, 'What my net can't catch isn't fish.'

We've *ipso facto* woven our net and proposed a discipline of the 'New ELT Methodology-cum-Curriculum Design' (Brudhiprabha & Trikosol, forthcoming) as a handy tool for you. Hence you're invited to cast your net wide at your own convenience and make sure that not any single fish can escape. However, David Eskey (1976:30) was quick to caution us that:

"language teaching can provide any theory of language with the test of the real world, where language, as a form of human behavior, remains a hard fish to catch in anybody's net"

We hereby beg the 'Faculty of Humanities, SWU', our Alma Mater, for revitalising the teaching of Thai & English in short order-and we shall be delighted to avail ourselves of running workshops on our 'New ELT Methodology-cum-Curriculum Design' if you so wish.



บรรณานุกรม

- Brudhiprabha, Prapart. (1997). "Towards New Primary Language Education: A Thai Perspective".

 In **Primary Language Education in the World and in Japan.** Third International Symposium,

 The National Language Research Institute, Tokyo, Japan, June 14, 1995.
- Brudhiprabha, Prapart. (2004). "Towards a New Philosophy & Policy of Thai Bilingual Education:

 A Burning & Challenging Issue." A paper presented at the "SUT Annual Conference on New

 Directions in Language Learning & Teaching," Suranaree University of Technology,

 Nakhon Ratchasima (7 8 August 2004).
- Eskey, David E. (1976). "A Real Revolution in the Study of Language?" **PASAA.: Notes & News about**Language Teaching & Linguistics in Thailand. 6/1 & 2:21 33.
- Frankel, M.A. (1978). "The Functional Approach to Foreign Language Teaching: Some Myths Dispelled." PASAA: Notes & News about Language Teaching & Linguistics in Thailand. 8/1:91 102.
- Mackey, William F. (1966). Reprinted in Oller & Richards (eds.) 1973. Focus on The Learner:

 Pragmatic Perspectives for the Language Teacher. Newbury House.
- Pattaranit, Wongkhae. (1982). English-Thai Code-Mixing: A Sociolinguistic Study. Unpublished MEd Thesis, Department of Western Languages, SWU at Prasarnmit (in Thai).
- Prabha, P.B. & Kosol, S.T. (2004). **The ELT Odyssey in Thailand : A Portfolio of Readings in TEFL/ TEIL.** Bangkok : Pundit Books.
- Todd, Richard Watson. (2004). "The Challenge to a New Methodology for Thailand". A speech delivered at **The 3rd Annual Conference on New Directions in Language Learning,**Suranaree University of Technology, Nakhon Ratchasima (7-8 August 2004).
- Trikosol, Suchada. (2004). "An Economically & Educationally Viable Language Policy for Thailand:

 A Crossroads Proposal. A paper accepted to be presented & circulated at the **SUT Annual**Conference on New Directions in Language Learning & Teaching, Suranaree University of Technology, Nakhon Ratchasima (7 8 August 2004).
- Wilkins, D.A. (1972). Linguistics in Language Teaching. London: Edward Arnold.
- Yalden, Janice. (1983). **The Communicative Syllabus : Evolution, Design & Implementation.** Oxford : Pergamon Press.

ประพาศน์ พฤทธิประภา. (2528). "วิทยาการสอนคืออะไร". **มนุษยศาสตร์ปริทรรศน์.** 7/1: 67-71.

- ประพาศน์ พฤทธิประภา และ สุชาดา ตรีโกศล. (2548). **นววิทยาการสอนภาษาอังกฤษกับการออกแบบ หลักสูตร : New ELT Methodology-cum-Curriculum Design.** Bangkok : Pundit Books (being revised & enlarged).
- สุชาดา ตรีโกศล, ประพาศน์ พฤทธิประภา และ สกุลรัตน์ กมุทมาศ. (2545). **กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้ภาษา** ต่างประเทศ: ภาษาอังกฤษช่วงชั้นที่ 4 (ม.4 6). [ชุดปฏิรูปการเรียนรู้: หลักสูตรการศึกษาชั้นพื้นฐาน พ.ศ. 2544]. กรุงเทพฯ: สำนักพิมพ์ประสานมิตร.

_______. (2546). **กลุ่มสาระการเรียนรู้ภาษาต่างประเทศ : ภาษาอังกฤษช่วงชั้นที่ 3** (ม.1 - 3) [ชุดปฏิรูปการเรียนรู้ : หลักสูตรการศึกษาชั้นพื้นฐาน พ.ศ. 2544]. กรุงเทพฯ : สำนักพิมพ์ประสานมิตร.