

Language-in-Education Policy and Practice in Post-Soviet Countries

<講演会>

講師：**Dr. Bridget Goodman**

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日時：11月28日（月）13:00～14:30

会場：北2号館10階 大会議室（入場無料）

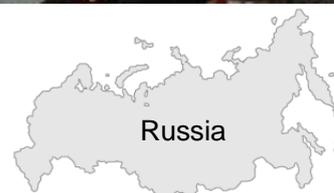
※講演は英語で行われます。



<昼食会>

日時：11月28日（月）12:10～13:00

会場：北2号館10階 中会議室（入場無料）



Prior to the end of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russian was the dominant language of communication and the language of prestige and power in the 15 Soviet republics. Titular languages (i.e. the native language of a country) were used alongside Russian, taught as subjects, and used as a medium of instruction in limited areas. In practice and ideology, however, these languages were in many ways marginalized. Foreign languages were taught but with little expectations of communication or international business partnerships. Since 1991, the 15 newly independent states have sought in different ways to elevate the status of both the titular language and foreign languages--often but not exclusively English. At the same time, these countries continue in various ways to negotiate the continued presence of Russian.

In this presentation and discussion, I will first explain how I came to understand these issues as an English language teacher at two universities in Ukraine, a teacher trainer in Moldova, and an assistant professor of multilingual education in Kazakhstan. I will then present key findings from the ethnographic case study I conducted of a university in Ukraine that in 2011 was just beginning to use English as a medium of instruction (EMI). From there, I will expand to recent mixed-methods research comparing language-in-education policy and practice in higher education in Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Preliminary data suggest that, although the two countries have different orientations to language-in-education policy development, partner institutions come “from the side” to influence educational policy and practice vis-à-vis the choice of English as a medium of instruction. Finally, I will close with questions about trilingual education policy and trilingualism in Kazakhstan that are the basis of further research.