



Module 10: Conclusion





- Internationalisation of higher education
- The transition towards English Medium Instruction (EMI)

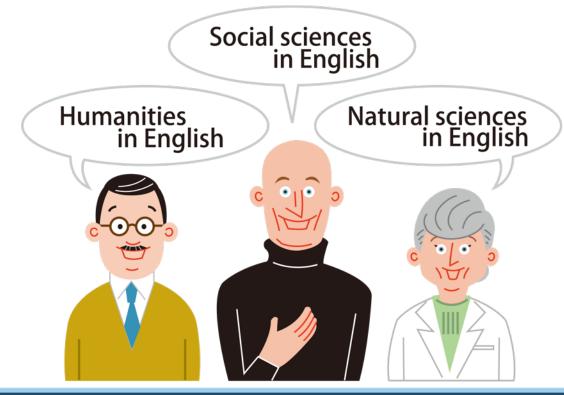




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Internationalisation of HE and EMI





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[2001 → 2014] (Wächter & Maiworm, 2014)

CHINA JAPAN 600% 800%•221% [2009→2019] Undergraduate [2009→2019] [2006→2015]

(MEXT, 2008; 2017)

(MOE, 2009; Study in China, 2016)

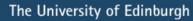




Perceived benefits

- National, institutional and individual level
- Improvement of English proficiency as a major motive behind students' enrolment









Challenges

- Lack of monitoring systems, clear outcomes and policy guidelines
- Difficulty in measuring the effectiveness of EMI





Improvement of English proficiency

- A language learning objective NOT included in definitions of EMI
- Improved English proficiency as a major driving force behind EMI policies, and a key motivating factor behind student enrolment



Improvement of English proficiency

- Scarcity of research on language gain in EMI settings
- The research that has been conducted is not positive.







• Enhancement of student employability (e.g. Japan)







Developments in English language teaching

- Communicative methods of teaching
- Exposure to 'real' language input and use
- Content-based approaches







Focus on

communication



Developments in English language teaching

 The ideology that English is best learnt *through* English – evident in government policies in Japan (MEXT, 2008a; 2008b)

Should I stick to the English-only rule...?





Policy vs. practice

- Scarcity of research and needs analyses
- Uncertainty over the effectiveness of English-only policies





Policy vs. practice

- English proficiency affects...
 - Acquisition of subject knowledge
 - Time spent to complete courses



- Drop-out rates
- Communicating course content
- Asking/answering questions

(Galloway et al., 2017)





Policy vs. practice

- Call for further research into 'language-related challenges' Discussing in English
 - is challenging...





Globally orientated approach to EMI



 From 'native' English speaking norms to English as a lingua franca

Taking an EMI class alongside international students provides students from a traditionally monolingual classroom with an opportunity to use ELF [English as a lingua franca]

(Galloway et al., 2017, p. 34)



EMI and ageing population in Japan

- Attracting students and funding through international student fees
- Japanese society: dwindling domestic enrolment in the midst of an ageing population
- Internationalisation as a lifeline in Japan







- Administrators and faculty should explore...
 - The changing linguistic landscape
 - The use of languages in EMI programmes
 - Monolingual language policies
- EMI programmes should meet the needs of the diverse student body!







Call for...

- Further research into the implementation of EMI
- Clear policy statements and guidelines

For the assessment of the effectiveness of EMI









- An online meeting point for researchers and practitioners
- Research-informed exchanges / research partnerships
- Sharing good resources
- Enhancement of research into the use of language in EMI programmes and policy implementation





- A variety of resources
 - Webinars
 - Overviews and references of current research
 - Interviews with researchers
 - Overviews of courses and programmes
 - Lesson plans, ideas and PPT slides





- A variety of resources
 - An overview of models / approaches to EMI
 - Recommendations for effective planning
- Social media engagement
 - Facebook
 - Twitter





Thank you for watching