

A Comparative Study Of The Attitudes, Self-Efficacy, And Readiness Of American Versus Turkish Language Teachers

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ABSTRACT

Contrasting studies of foreign language teacher education have become a growing interest among educationists and researchers in different countries (Yoder, 1992; McKay & Montgomery, 1995; Baker & Giacchino-Baker, 2000; Stachowski & Sparks, 2007; Firmin, M. W., Firmin, R & MacKay, F. M., 2008; LaFond & Dogancay-Aktuna, 2009; Ozek, 2009). Such studies emphasize the importance of comparing and understanding different education programs and enables student teachers to think more globally with respect to their language career. These contrasting studies investigate different aspects of foreign language (FL) teaching programs. The present study reports a comparison of the student teachers of an American and Turkish university regarding their satisfaction and readiness in language teaching, and their attitudes towards language teaching theories and teacher education program. The study aims to discover the teacher trainees' perceptions with an in-depth understanding and compare the differences among them. Therefore, the researcher employed an interconnection of qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data were collected through self-report questionnaires and interviews. The results indicated that there were some significant differences between the subjects in two groups regarding their readiness, their attitudes towards their education programs and their self-perceptions as teacher candidates.

Keywords: American vs. Turkish Foreign Language; Teacher Education Programs; Attitudes; Self-Efficacy

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Foreign Language Teaching in the USA

The objectives of teacher education in the USA are not nation-wide in scale as in other countries like Japan, China, England, France, Germany, and Turkey. Each state sets its objectives to meet its specific needs. All institutions must meet the necessary requirements of National Science Education Standards developed by the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards if they wish to offer teaching certificate programs (NRC, 1996: cited in Karamustafaoglu, O. 2009; Karamustafaoglu, Cerrah and Sevim, 2003). In the USA it was enough to be graduated from a two-year undergraduate program to be a teacher as of the early 1980s in the USA. From then on, teacher education began to be implemented at the undergraduate/postgraduate level. In undergraduate programs, student teachers are required to complete the pre-requisite courses of teaching departments in other faculties in 2 years before graduation. Then they can continue 2 years of teaching programs in the undergraduate study by taking into account their academic history and the interviews. In postgraduate programs, graduate students can enter one-year master's program if they have graduated from a program of 5 years at the teaching department or from the faculty of letters by completing a minor program in teaching if they wish to attend the pro-teach program. They complete the teaching process in the program in at least two full days of practice a week (Demirel, 2000; Karamustafaoglu, 2009).

The USA has become one of the top countries in immigration; 'The number of immigrants (legal and illegal) in the country hit a new record of 40 million in 2010, a 28 percent increase over the total in 2000' (Camarota, 2012). The educational documents reported that the number of people, who are in need of learning English in the USA, increased and the percentages vary from state to state (see Table 1).

Table 1. Total public school and English language learner, or ELL, population in U.S. states with high proportion of ELLs

	Total public school population 2009-2010	Percentage of ELLs
California	6,263,438	28
Florida	2,634,522	9
Massachusetts	957,053	5
New York	2,766,052	7
Texas	4,850,210	15

Although there is a huge demand for language teachers, unfortunately during the last four decades there has been a decline in the number of young men and women majoring in English. ‘The numbers changed from 7.6 percent of the majors to 3.9 percent from 1970/71 to 2003/04’ (Chace, 2009). The causes of this decline are the rise of the study of business in the nation’s colleges and universities or low salaries.

English Language Teaching in Turkey

After WWII, Turkey increased its fascination with Western culture, especially the United States, and the rise of English in Turkey began (Eskicimalı & Türedi, 2010). English has not been an official language but widely used as a means for communication with others especially Europeans and the rest of the world (Dogancay & Kiziltepe, 2005). A number of factors have been attributed to the rapid spread of English including Turkey’s desire to keep up with the demands of globalization, international trade, and academia, particularly in the areas of math, science, and technology. Following an earlier analysis, Dogancay-Aktuna (1998: 37) summarized the role of English in Turkey as follows:

In Turkey English carries the instrumental function of being the most studied foreign language and the most popular medium of education after Turkish. On an interpersonal level, it is used as a link language for international business and for tourism while also providing a code that symbolizes modernization and elitism to the educated middle classes and those in the upper strata of the socioeconomic ladder.

Since English has received a lot of attention in the country, language teacher education has been revised a number of times. After 1997-1998 reform movement, teacher education programs in Turkey were targeted for change and development and, by all measures (Grossman et al., 2007). With this movement, the renewed teacher education program had some minor modifications in different universities, but the practice part of the internship course was standardized over different Faculties of Education (Seferoglu, 2006). The new program seemed to feed the needs for the qualified teachers in the country.

Although much attention was paid on the language learning and teaching by the national educational system, it has found that Turkish students generally fail to become communicatively competent. In most cases, the reason of this failure has been attributed to the lack of knowledge and practice of teaching methodologies (Tavil, 2012). Therefore, the new teaching program relatively has been decided to focus on the pedagogical competencies of the prospective teachers (teaching theory and teaching practices) in foreign language teaching.

The present study aims to examine the student teachers’ beliefs about their teaching programs, their self-beliefs about themselves systems from the student.

METHODOLOGY

Research Aims

The present study aims to help the researcher to gain a better understanding of teacher candidates’ perceptions about self-efficacy, satisfaction, and readiness in language teaching, their beliefs about language teaching theories and their evaluation of teaching methodology courses in the light of their initial teaching experiences. The study aims to fulfill the following research questions:

- What are the differences in American and Turkish teacher trainees' self-perceptions about language teaching?
- What are the differences in American and Turkish teacher trainees' beliefs about language teaching and linguistic theories?
- What are these students' attitudes towards their educational programs?
- How well do these trainees feel that they are ready to teach a FL?

Participants

The sample comprised of 18 student teachers in their final year of studies for a BA degree in the English Language Education Department of a Turkish University in Izmir, and 15 student teachers in their final year of MA TESL program in an American University in Arizona. All subjects participated in an internship program and attended a supervision-training course in their institutions. They reported that they had completed at least one linguistic theory course and one methodology course. This allowed the participants to report their views about the importance of linguistic and language teaching theories in their teaching practice. Convenient sampling collected the data and all subjects participated voluntarily in data collection procedures.

Instruments

Both quantitative and qualitative research approaches have strengths in their nature. While quantitative research approach aims to discover facts with an objective manner and the results of such research can be generalizable, a qualitative research approach can be designed by verbally and it allows the investigator to search and analyze the human behavior deeply (Katsuko, 1995). The present study aims to discover the teacher trainees' perceptions with an in-depth understanding and compare the differences among them. Therefore the research employed an interconnection of qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data were collected through self-report questionnaires and interviews. There were 21 items in the questionnaires some of which were adopted from a self-report questionnaire designed by LaFond & Dogancay-Aktuna (2009). The items represented attitudes and self-beliefs of student teachers with regard to different notions about language teaching such as readiness, and self-efficacy in teaching, satisfaction about teacher education program, and general beliefs about teaching. A five-point likert scale ranging from *Strongly Agree* to *Strongly Disagree* was used to measure the items. The questionnaires were verbalized and administered to both groups in English. A pilot test had been conducted before the main study was carried out. The test results produced alpha coefficient of 0.78 for the pilot study and 0.86 for the main study.

Interviews were constructed in a semi-structured format and included 9 open-ended questions. The items were addressing 4 main themes:

- perceptions about the linguistic theories
- perceptions about language teaching program
- readiness in teaching
- self-beliefs

PROCEDURE

The questionnaires were administered to the student teachers in their class time toward the end of the last term of their academic studies. This would allow them to revise their teaching program and be able to report their perceptions. The subjects were informed that their identities would be kept strictly confidential, and the records of the study would be kept private and used for the research purposes only. The respondents were given 30 minutes to complete the questionnaires.

The interview protocols were conducted after the questionnaires at the subjects' convenience and with their voluntary participation. The researcher while instructors conducted the protocols with the American student teachers and researchers carried out the interviews with the Turkish ones. At the end of the interviews the subjects were

invited to discuss any issues that were not explained during the interview. The protocols lasted 30-50 minutes and they were audio taped and transcribed by the researcher and her assistants shortly after they were conducted.

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Quantitative Analysis

The data collected through questionnaires were analyzed using inferential statistics. Since the number of the participants was small in each group, nonparametric tests were used to analyze the data. Table 2 shows the results of Mann-Whitney U test indicating the main differences between the self-perceptions of the two groups.

The results showed that there were not significant differences between the two groups regarding with the self-perception except for one of the items addressing the teaching ability. It seems that while the student teachers in both groups believed that they had all the knowledge about teaching skills and theories, those in the American group did not see themselves as having the ability to teach as much as those in the Turkish group (Item 19, USA=14, TR=19.50; $p < 0,056$)

Regarding the students' beliefs about the linguistic theories, the results revealed that there were not significant differences between the groups in most of the items. The students in both groups seemed to have positive attitudes towards language teaching and linguistic theories except for the item regarding the importance of grammar (Item 12, USA=19,87, TR=14,61; $p < 0,082$). While the American group supported that language teaching should focus on linguistic knowledge, such as theories about grammar, the Turkish group did not agree on this statement.

Finally, the analysis showed some significant differences regarding the subjects' attitudes towards their teaching program. The American group was found to have negative attitudes towards their academic program, while the Turkish group had positive (Item 9 USA=13,87, TR=19,6; $p < 0,067$, Item 13 USA=12,33, TR=20,89, $p < 0,05$). The former group believed that their program did not provide enough knowledge and practice in teaching. This seemed to reflect on their feelings about one of the items related to 'readiness in teaching'. The analysis showed that the American student teachers were not ready to start teaching while the Turkish students seemed to be opposite (Item 21 USA = 20,40, TR = 14, 17, $p = ,058$).

Table 2. Mann-Whitney U Test results about the main differences between the two groups' attitudes towards language teaching theories, their self-efficacy and readiness in teaching, and their perceptions about teacher education program.

Mann Whitney U test results of American and Turkish student teacher							
Items	Group	N	MR	SR	U	p	
1	SP	USA	14	15.43	216.00	111	.524
		TR	18	17.33	312.00		
2	LT	USA	15	17.83	267.50	122	.589
		TR	18	16.31	293.50		
3	R	USA	15	15.80	237.00	117	.495
		TR	18	18.00	324.00		
4	R	USA	15	18.43	276.50	113	.415
		TR	18	15.81	284.50		
5	LT	USA	15	16.63	249.50	129	.831
		TR	18	17.31	311.50		
6	TP	USA	15	18.33	275.00	115	.450
		TR	18	15.89	286.00		
7	SP	USA	15	15.40	231.00	111	.348
		TR	18	18.33	330.00		
8	R	USA	14	13.79	193.00	88	.117
		TR	18	18.61	335.00		
9	TP	USA	15	13.87	208.00	88	.067
		TR	18	19.61	353.00		
10	SP	USA	15	17.50	262.50	127	.773
		TR	18	16.58	298.50		

(Table 2 Continued)

Items	Group	N	MR	SR	U	p	
11	SP	USA	15	17.87	268.00	122	.610
		TR	18	16.28	293.00		
12	LT	USA	15	19.87	298.00	92	.082
		TR	18	14.61	263.00		
13	TP	USA	15	12.33	185.00	65	.005
		TR	18	20.89	376.00		
14	SP	USA	15	16.80	252.00	132	.903
		TR	18	17.17	309.00		
15	SP	USA	15	14.00	210.00	90	.056
		TR	18	19.50	351.00		
16	LT	USA	15	15.33	230.00	110	.288
		TR	18	18.39	331.00		
17	TP	USA	15	17.10	256.50	133	.953
		TR	18	16.92	304.50		
18	R	USA	15	14.43	216.50	96	.137
		TR	18	19.14	344.50		
19	LT	USA	15	18.03	270.50	119	.540
		TR	18	16.14	290.50		
20	SP	USA	15	19.67	295.00	95	.132
		TR	18	14.78	266.00		
21	R	USA	15	20.40	306.00	84	.058
		TR	18	14.17	255.00		

Qualitative Analysis

The protocols lasted 30-50 minutes and they were audiotaped and transcribed by the researcher shortly after they were conducted. The interviews were evaluated by using content analysis and coding reliability method. The researcher conducted the coding of the interviews independently. The colleagues of the researcher conducted the reliability of the interview protocols' coding. The reliability of the coding process was conducted in two ways. In the intra-rater or test-retest method, the researcher coded the interviews without looking at the results twice. In the independent-coder/inter-rater reliability method, two different researchers (one Turkish and one American) coded the same material independently (Raymond, 1992). The results of the both steps indicated that the coding was reliable (.82 and .78).

The results of the content analysis showed variations between the groups in the regarding with the perceptions about language teaching program, readiness in teaching and self-beliefs. Most of the novice teachers in the American group stated that their program was not successful in the theoretical part and they wished to receive more practice in the college and during the internship program. In one of the interviews for example, the subject stated:

"I felt like our program provided us full of information about theories. However I feel weak when it comes to practice. The program should have provided us more practice on teaching"

Interestingly, the results indicated that the subjects in the Turkish group had positive feelings about their teaching program. They believed that their program provided them all the knowledge and practice so that they were ready to teach. For example, one of the subjects said:

"I am very glad to learn all the teaching methods because my aim is to be a good teacher. I am very glad with the program. I feel like I can start teaching tomorrow".

Regarding the self-beliefs of subjects, the results were contradicting with the questionnaire results. The subjects in the American group seemed to have positive feelings about themselves and have high self-efficacy in language teaching, while those in the Turkish group seemed to be the opposite. The former group believed that they had all

the information about classroom management and controlling the students when they had disruptive behaviors, and they were good at motivating students who showed low interest. For example, one of the respondents stated that:

“I know how to deal with problematic students. I have learned all the techniques about this matter. I can easily make any student willing to participate to my lesson”.

On the other hand, the latter group seemed to have negative feelings about themselves in language teaching. They did not see themselves as capable in classroom management and controlling and good at motivating students with low interest. For example one of the Turkish teacher candidates said:

“It makes me nervous to think that I should be teaching a big classroom. I cannot cope with the problematic students. I would probably get some help from other teachers”.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research examines the differences between novice teachers’ perceptions about teaching theories and teaching program, self-beliefs, and readiness in teaching. A multi-method research design was used in the study. A qualitative method was conducted to follow up on findings from quantitative data to understand what the figures that came out of the quantitative data analysis actually meant. The aim of the integration of two methods is also to help the researcher to test and determine the opinions, attitudes, and beliefs of a population, and at the same time to examine those beliefs and attitudes from a deeper perspective.

The results complemented each other and revealed that there were some differences between the novice teachers regarding their perceptions about language teaching program and self-beliefs. The results of the quantitative part showed that while Turkish group had high scores in self-perception, attitudes towards teaching program, and readiness in teaching, the American group had high scores in the beliefs about the importance of teaching and linguistic theories.

Interestingly the results of the qualitative part seemed to support some of the results of the quantitative part. It was found that the American student teachers valued the linguistic and teaching theories more than the Turkish student teachers, and they did not see themselves as ready as Turkish student teachers.

This research aims to compare the feelings and perceptions of the novice teachers in different contexts. Therefore it is also important to report here that the aim was not an evaluation of the programs. It would be fair to call for more research in different contexts in these countries to examine the effects of contextual factors on the novice teachers’ self-beliefs, attitudes, and expectations about the teaching programs and their future career in teaching.

This research investigated student teachers’ perceptions, beliefs about their academic programs and their readiness, based on self-reports and interviews. More objective data could have been collected through classroom observations of the subjects participated in the present study.

Overall, this study is important as an attempt to raise awareness of the importance of comparison of teacher candidates’ feelings by using multi-method research design. Studies in longitudinal nature can help one to have a deeper insight about the influence of pre-service teacher education programs and attitudes of novice teachers on their academic achievement across cultures.

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