

## Perception of language and culture, concept plan of Japanese language education

Type	A Language	B Language	C Overall view	B Culture	A Culture
<b>View point</b>	Tradition-valued view	Relative social view	Individual ability	Relative social view	Tradition-valued view
<b>Perception of language</b>	Consider language as product of group society and consider to learn knowledge as [language learning]	Consider language as interaction in social group and consider to learn and use social language as [language learning]	Consider culture as ability to recognize states of individual. Hence, communicating with other individuals itself become learning its culture	Consider culture as interaction in social group and consider to learn social behavior and thinking as [culture learning]	Consider culture as a product of group society and consider to learn information, knowledge as a [culture learning]
<b>Purpose</b>	To understand, preserve and success of language as outcome of society	Observing difference of language of group society promotes understanding and adapt ion to society	Obtaining ability to communicate with others promotes self-realization within its community/society	Observing different style of behavior and thinking of group society promotes understanding and adapt ion to society	To understand, preserve and success of value as outcome of society
<b>Subject</b>	System and value of language	Behavior or application style by social language (including language learning of daily life)	As it becomes an individual's matter, it doesn't exist in definite shape	Behavior and thinking style in society (including custom of daily life)	Value of social tradition and property
<b>Method</b>	Unilateral teaching as an information and knowledge	Perform activities that find society of oneself or others with linguistic difference in group society	Perform activities that urge self-representation as self-understanding ability	Perform activities that find society of oneself or others with cultural difference in group society	Unilateral teaching as an information and knowledge
<b>Relation with culture education</b>	Being done as separately different act from culture learning	As factors like the community group, ethic group or nations with the partial overlapping, the being emphasized as language differences	Learning a language equals to learning its culture, these two can always be taken as the equal actions	As factors like the community group, ethic group or nations with the partial overlapping, the being emphasized as social differences	Being done as separately different act from language learning
<b>Mediation language</b>	Use a mediation language to primary or intermediate level learners and use a learning language to advanced learners	Use a mediation language by case	Fundamentally learning language process only	Use a mediation language by case	Use a mediation language to primary or intermediate level learners and use a learning language to advanced learners
<b>Teaching material</b>	Explaining about structure function of language	Social comparison material or record of daily life	What a learner is thinking becomes a material	Social comparison material or record of daily life	Explaining about literature, history, philosophy, economy etc.
<b>Structure</b>	Observe [language] as social outcome. Fixed/substantial learning Objective/philological	Observe [language] as behavior and thinking style in interaction Fixed/Social interaction/Objective	Culture as ability to recognize states of an individual usually exists only as mobile object. Relation with other individuals/subjective (recognizing states)	Observe [culture] as behavior and thinking style in interaction Fixed/Social interaction/Objective <small c>	Observe [culture] as social outcome. Fixed/substantial learning Objective <Large C>
<b>Attitude</b>	Need of language information as value of social group	Need of mutual understanding and awareness that different thing by communication of different language as group society	No need of knowledge and information. Self-expression and agreement become important in relation with other individuals	Need of mutual understanding and awareness that different thing by communication of different culture as group society	Need of knowledge and information as value of social group
<b>Classification</b>	Language essentialism	Language relativism	Language-culture overallism	Culture relativism	Culture essentialism
<b>Research</b>	Linguistic explanation by traditional oral translation	As it is called social-cultural approach			