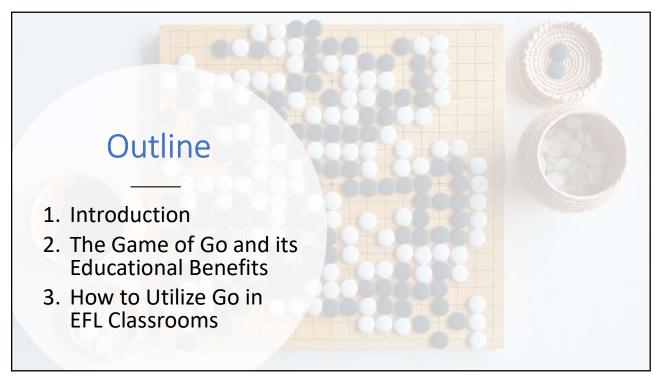


The 29th Korea TESOL International Conference More Than Words: Teaching for a Better World April 30-May 1, 2022

Teaching for a Better World April 30-May 1, 2022 Engaging EFL Learners Through the Game of Go

Prof. Daniela Trinks Department of Baduk (Go) Studies Myongji University



About me



Daniela Trinks

• Berlin/Germany

- Learnt Go in childhood
- Teaching Go since high school
- Since 2006 South Korea
 - University student
 - Teacher
 - Translator



Go - the reason for coming to Korea

- Since 2015 professor at Dep. of Baduk (Go) Studies at Myongji University (Yongin/Korea)
 - Go English
 - Go Education & Go TL Materials
 - Go Culture





Learning Go vs. Learning ESL

Learning Go	Second Language Learning
1. Performance is possible at any level of competence, but improves through focused practice and development of technique.	Proficiency and communication improve through focused use (performance) and usage (grammar, vocabulary, structure, drills).
2. The simplicity of the rules means that most moves are possible, though some are more effective than others.	There is freedom to create new utterances, judged by their effectiveness.
3. There are no 'correct' moves during performance. Players seek for the most appropriate move for the given situation.	Utterances and communication strategies are based on contextual appropriateness.
4. Players are interdependent, responding to each others' moves.	Language users are interdependent in terms of communication and negotiation of meaning.
5. General strategies and local tactics are used to achieve effective and efficient results.	General communication strategies and local conversation skills achieve the desired goals.
6. Knowledge of technique (logical thinking) is important, and functions alongside instinct, intuition, pattern-recognition, and creativity (lateral thinking).	There is a focus on form in the early stages of EFL learning, leading to fluency and linguistic intuition.
Table 1: Similarities between Go and Second Language Learning. (Adapted to Finch, 2007)	

Learning Go vs. Learning EFL

Learning Go in Korea	EFL Learning in Korea
Koreans won 47 out of 66 Major World Go titles between 1991 and 2007.	Korean youngsters not as skillful despite the huge amount of time and money invested in EFL learning
Flow-based learning, learning through play: enjoyable, voluntary, worthwhile	Test-driven learning, focus on rote learning
Intrinsic motivation	Extrinsic motivation

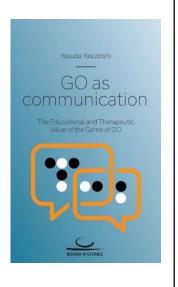
Table 2: Differences between Learning Go and Learning English as a Second Language in Korea. (Finch, 2007)

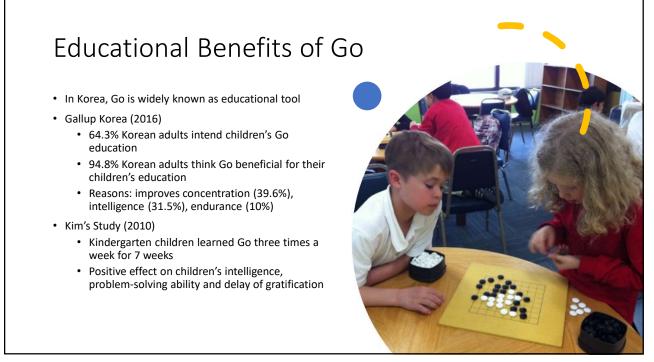
"(...) a comparison of Baduk and second language learning in Korea suggests that schools could become true fonts of learning, in which students would discover the love and excitement of applying their natural abilities in flow-based problem-solving and self-discovery. This would involve teachers taking a leaf out of Baduk's textbook, and inspiring their students to become 'involved' in flow-based learning that is 'enjoyable,' 'voluntary,' and 'worthwhile'." (Finch, 2007)

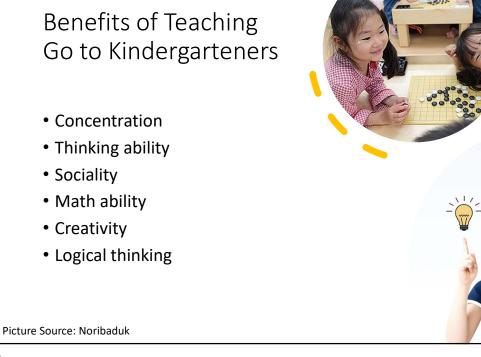
Go as an Educational and Therapeutical Tool

- Yasuda Yasutoshi (2002)
 - taught the pre-game "Capture Go" to kindergarten children, elderly, mentally and physically handicapped
 - Key point: People who don't know Go teach Go

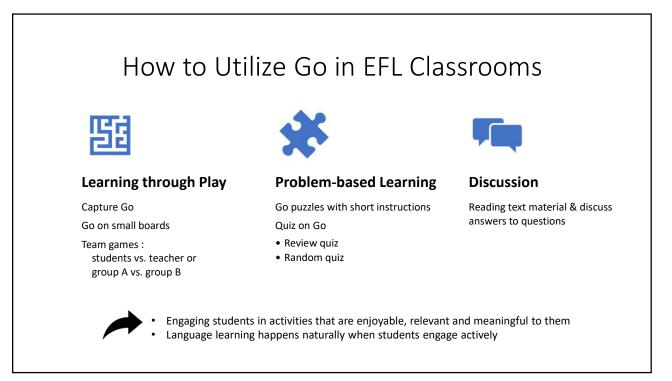
"What is important is neither technical knowledge nor Go skills, but a capacity to understand children. The importance to children of sharing time with a teacher face to face cannot be overlooked. It doesn't have to be a teacher, but can be a friend or parent sitting with a child face to face, making eye contact." (Yasuda 2002:5)

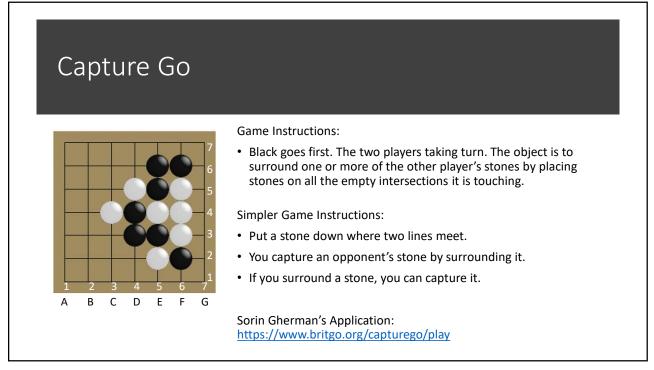


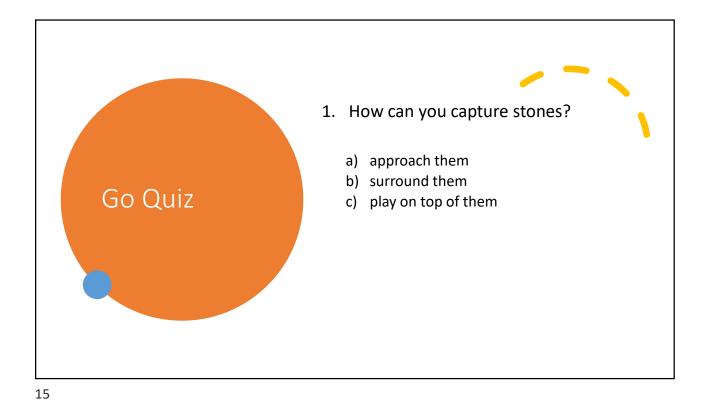


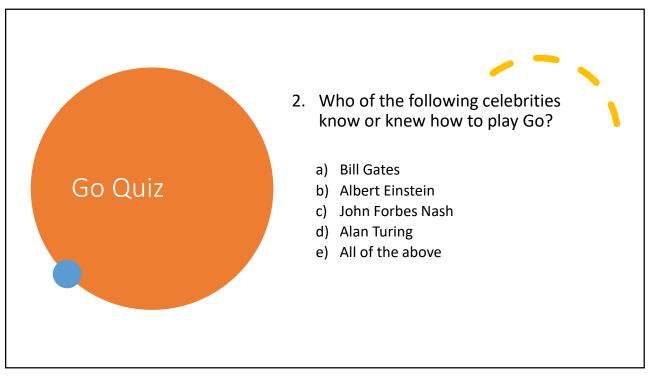




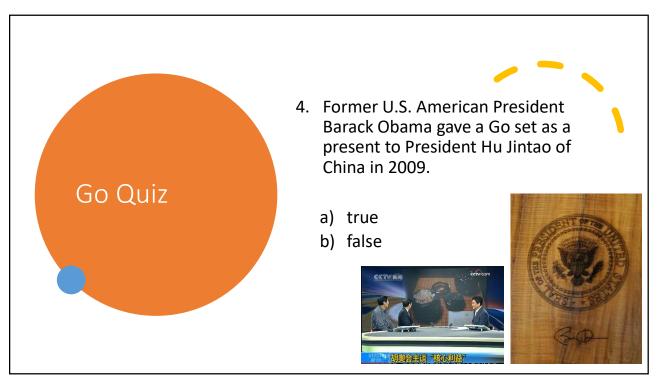


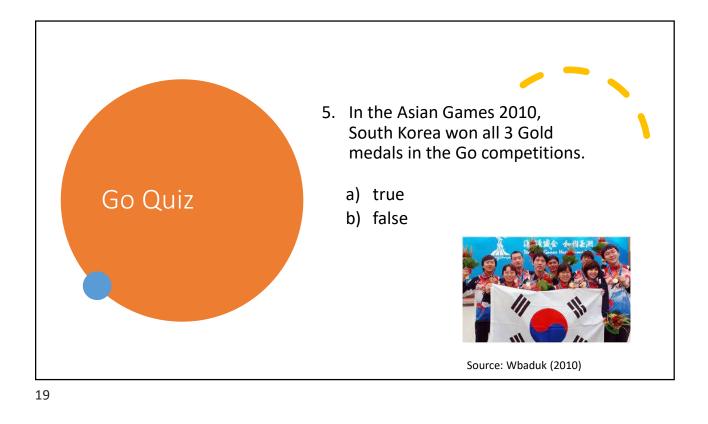


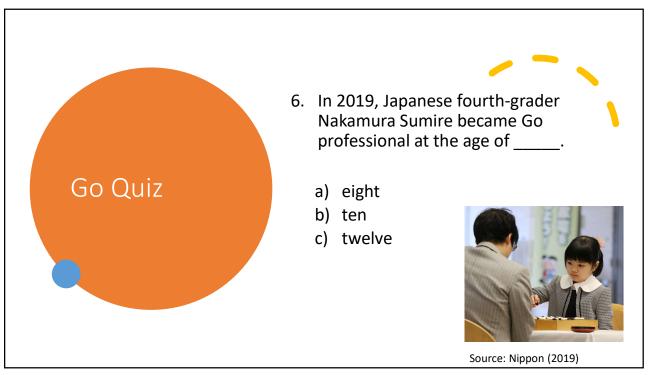


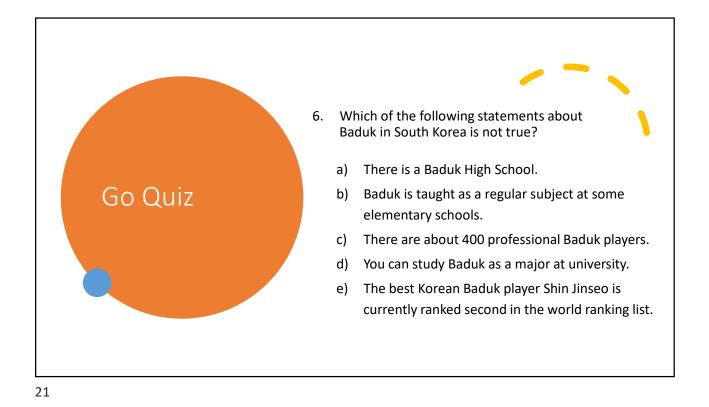




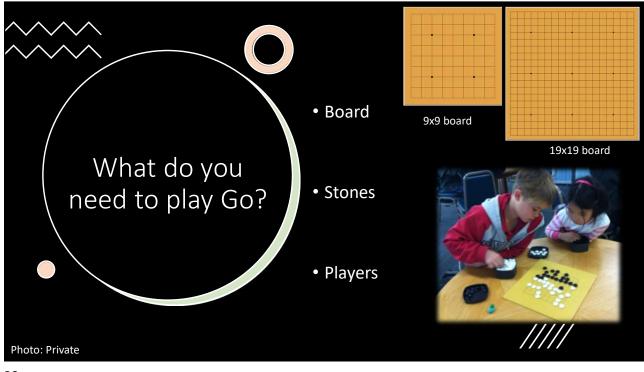


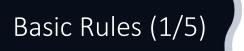




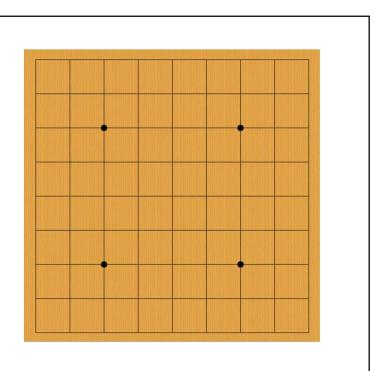






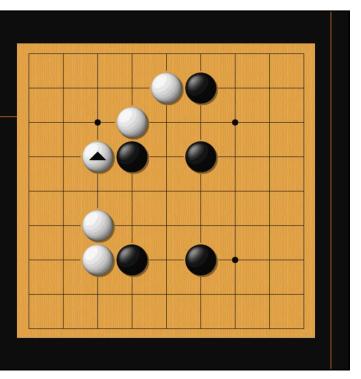


- The game of Go starts with an empty board.
- One player takes the black stones, the other takes the white stones.
- The player with the black stones begins by placing a stone on an empty intersection. After that White also plays a move, then Black one, and so on.

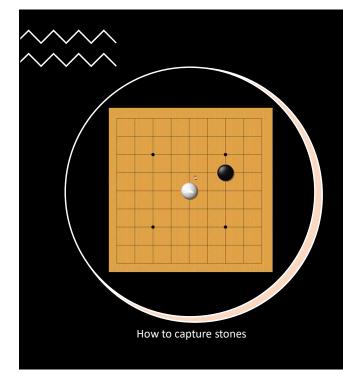


Basic Rules (2/5)

- The objective of the game is to surround a bigger area of the board than your opponent.
- In this game, you can see that Black surrounds an area on the right, while White takes the left side.
- You cannot move stones after placing them.



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Basic Rules (3/5)

- However, you can capture opponent's stones.
- This white stone in the center has four ways to escape. If Black blocks all of them, the white stone is captured.
- A captured stone is kept until the end of the game and it is worth one point.

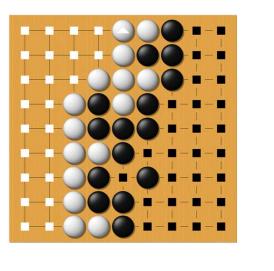


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Basic Rules (5/5)

- Count all empty spots surrounded by one color.
- Black has 28 points.
- White has 23 points.
- Final result: Black won by 5 points.





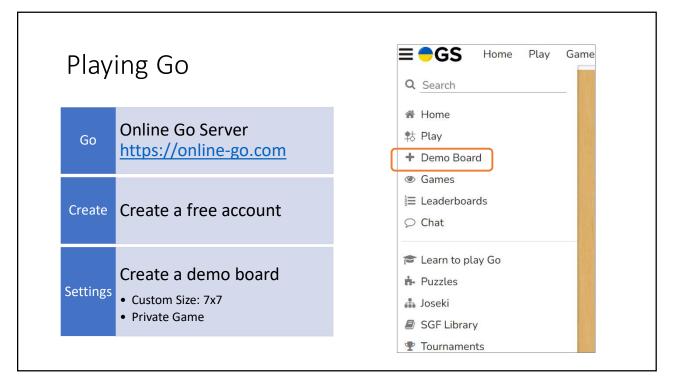
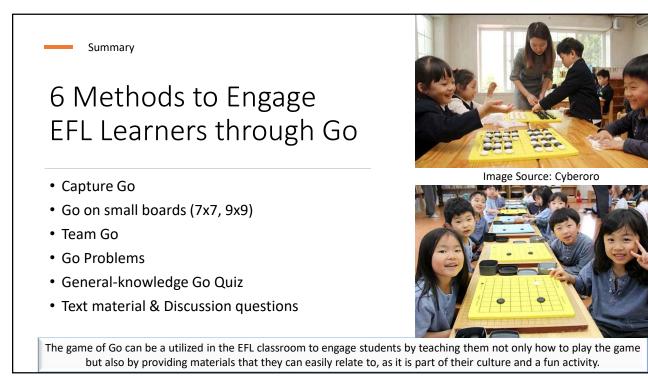


Photo: Private







Go Teaching Resources in English

- American Go Association. <u>https://www.usgo.org/</u> Website on Go news, materials, reports etc.
- British Go Association. <u>https://britgo.org/</u> Website on the game of Go in the U.K.
- Hiroki Mori. The Interactive Way to Go. <u>https://playgo.to/en</u>
- Moffatt, N. Learn Go. <u>http://www.learngo.co.uk/</u>
- Online Go Server. <u>https://online-go.com/</u> Website to play online, learn the game, solve Go problems.
- The American Go Foundation. <u>http://agfgo.org/pages/home.php</u> Website for Go teachers in the U.S.
- The American Go Foundation's Youth Site. <u>http://tigersmouth.org/</u> Website for young players with Go comics etc.
- The European Go Federation. <u>https://eurogofed.org/</u> News and Reports on Go in Europe.
- The International Go Federation. <u>https://www.intergofed.org/</u> News on Go around the world.
- The New York Institute of Go. https://www.ny-go.org/channel Free Go Video lessons for every level.
- Yutopian. Go Stories Online. http://www.yutopian.com/go/gowinds/gostories.html