A MANIFESTO FOR LINGUISTICS IN LANGUAGE TEACHING



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www.linguisticsinmfl.co.uk



OUR PROJECT

• Aim: enhance uptake and results in languages by incorporating some linguistics into language teaching.

A pupil's definition of linguistics (post mini-course introduction):

"Linguistics allows you to understand languages better from how they were formed, how they changed through time due to specific history and also how they change from geographical areas. Linguistics include the study of syntax, semantics, phonetics and phonology and makes you think more about your own language and the differences and similarities between other languages (from both the same language tree or others)."

WHO ARE WE?



Michelle Sheehan, Newcastle (Pl, Portuguese, French, Spanish)



Alice Corr, Birmingham (Spanish, Portuguese)



Anna Havinga, Bristol (German)



Susana Lopes (Spanish teacher)



Débora Minguito (Spanish teacher)





Laura Probodziak (German teacher)



Jonathan Kasstan, Westminster (French)



Norma Schifano, Birmingham (Italian, Spanish)



Sascha Stollhans, Leeds (German)



Claire Robinson (French teacher)

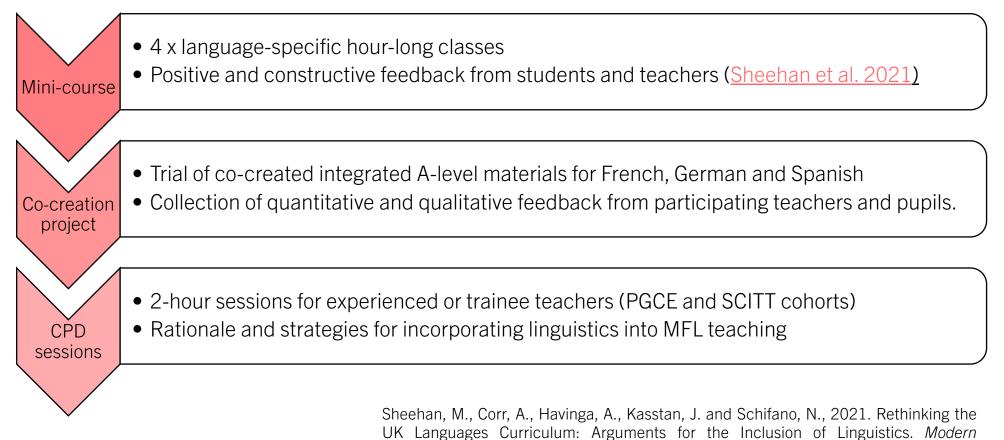


Christina Westwood (German teacher)

Janette Swainston (French teacher)



WHAT WE HAVE DONE (SO FAR)



UK Languages Curriculum: Arguments for the Inclusion of Linguistics. Languages Open, (1), p.14. DOI: http://doi.org/10.3828/mlo.v0i0.368



CO-CREATION PROJECT: CLASSES

- Regional languages of France
- Case studies: Breton and Francoprovençal
- Linguistic discrimination
- French outside France

- Attitudes to linguistic diversity in Spain
- Attitudes to language change
- Online communication
- Language and gender

- Regional variation in German
- German in digital media
- Kiezdeutsch (an urban multiethnolect)
- German outside Germany



Online-Kommunikation

Sehen Sie sich die beiden Bilder an. Das erste ist ist ein Tweet des deutschen Politikers Bernd Riexinger. Das zweite ist eine Unterhaltung zwischen zwei Freunden auf WhatsApp.

- Wo weichen diese Beispiele von den Regeln der Standardsprache ab?
- Welche typischen Merkmale der Online-Kommunikation können Sie finden? Erstellen Sie eine Liste.

Étude de cas : Breton (profil sociolinguistique)



Manifestation 30 novembre 2019 pour la défense des langues régionales (France 3 Bretagne)²⁵

¿Hoy cómo se dice?

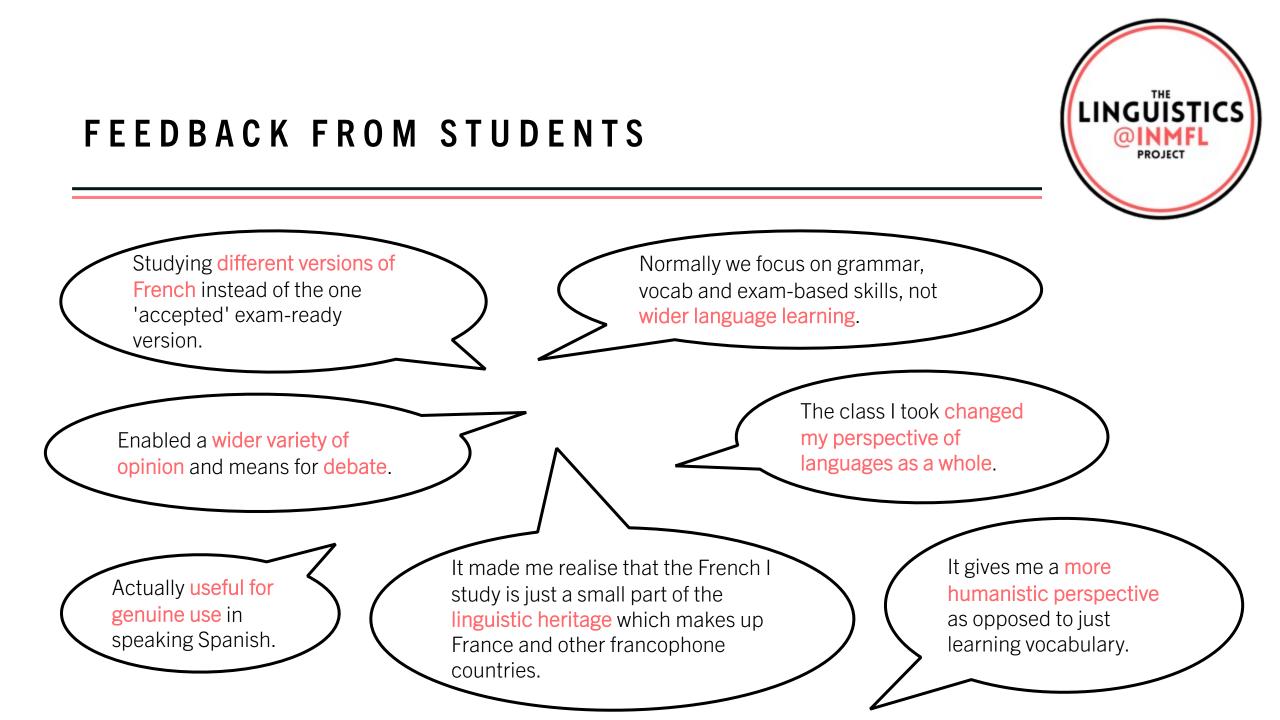
- I. SOCRUS NON SOCRA \rightarrow suegra
- 2. Mensa non mesa \rightarrow
- 3. VIRIDIS NON VIRDIS \rightarrow
- 4. RIVUS NON RIUS \rightarrow
- 5. AUCTOR NON AUTOR \rightarrow
- 6. SPECULUM NON SPECLUM \rightarrow





WHAT DID STUDENTS LIKE?

studying outside winder class grammar versions paragraph working communaut abbreviations francophone aise versions paragraph working deciphering hearing things activities spanish latin perspective accents french work linguistic time derived relevant language something ciberespacio learing countries learning eg etc evolution breton specific introduced daily puzzles countries listening social New equivalents people languages engaging people languages across interactive aise francoprovencal foreign modern understand across numbers interactive interesting taught dialects familiar similarities fully contextual fraternit swiss common others



FEEDBACK FROM TEACHERS

[L]inguistics reduces the gulf between the knower and the 'nonknower' and therefore increases the wish to learn.

Linguistics is a leveller, and a formidable skill to learn.

They enjoyed the pursuit of the intellectual challenge. And that applies I guess to students from all across the board.

LINGUÏSTICS

Mathematicians and scientists as well are looking for formulae.

It was very inclusive.

They were interested and they understood, and I think what they really got is the **no judgment**.



STUDENT (N=65) AND TEACHER (N=17) FEEDBACK

- 100% of teachers felt confident teaching the classes.
- 88% of teachers agreed / strongly agreed that the lessons were helpful to their students.
- 85% of students agreed / strongly agreed that the content was interesting.
- 72% of students agreed / strongly agreed that it is useful to study linguistics when learning a language.
- Most participating students and teachers agreed / strongly agreed that linguistics should be taught as part of MFLs in schools.
- Potential barriers to the inclusion of linguistics as a component of MFL A-level: mainly time (N=12) and lack of presence of linguistics in teacher training courses (N=6).



MANIFESTO THEMES

- Employability and skills development
- Social inclusion
- Multilingualism
- Motivation
- Transitions
- Curriculum and assessment design





POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase and diversify dissemination of findings in linguistics and work collectively to promote use of linguistics-based materials (DfE, APPG, NCLE, universities, subject associations)
- Make the case to publishers, exam boards, school/department leaders and teachers that linguistics topics fit well within existing specifications and encourage introduction of linguistics components (DfE, APPG, NCLE, subject associations, universities, teachers)
- Consider linguistics and linguistics-informed approaches in curriculum and assessment design (DfE, NCLE, exam boards, publishers)
- > Embed linguistics in ITT and CPD (teacher training providers, DfE, NCLE, schools)
- Encourage collaboration and co-creation projects between academics and teachers as well as MFL and English teachers (universities, schools, subject associations)

LAUNCH ENDORSERS

Great Britain and Ireland







CONTACT AND FUNDERS

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