

IATEFL Edinburgh 2025

# Adopting a plurilingual approach to language learning with young learners

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## Aims

Talk about the plurilingual approach to learning languages.

Consider the benefits of this approach for young learners.

Share classroom ideas on how this approach can be facilitated.

Consider student, teacher and parent perspectives on this approach.

## **Terminology Checkpoint**

#### **Multilingual**

Ability to communicate in more than 2 languages.

#### **Plurilingual**

It focuses on the interconnectedness of different languages.

It views the different languages we engage with as one's linguistic resource.

It draws from this linguistic resource to mediate/communicate.

(Council of Europe, 2023)

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## What is a plurilingual approach to language learning?

A plurilingual approach to learning new languages does not develop them in isolation but involves learners drawing upon previously known languages and experience to help mediate meaning. (Common European Framework of Reference 2001)

- Inclusive practice
- Values diversity
- Challenges English-only perspectives



## Benefits of a plurilingual approach for Young Learners

**Cognitive benefits** 

**Linguistic benefits** 

**Affective benefits** 

## How can we incorporate learners' other languages?



## 1. Create a class linguistic profile

Aatif	2	Tamil # # # # English ##
Rutra	4	Telegre # English # # # Hindi # # # Tamil # #
Seyon	5	Tamil * # English * # # Telegn * Malayalam # Hindi *
Milha	3	Tanil * * *  Hindi *  English **



Teacher notes

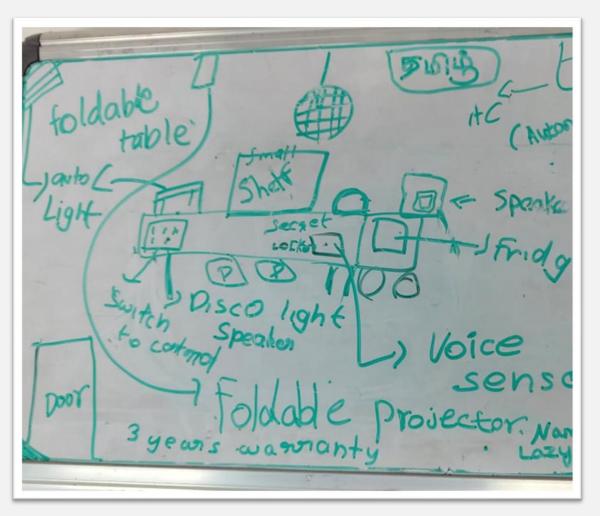
I know English, frunch, Tamil, hirdi

English: \*\*\* - the one stan goes cuz of the grammer. French: \*\* AA - I need to listen my dasses more.

Tamil:

## 2. Give option to do tasks in English and other languages

- Start by doing the task in English, do it again in other languages.
- Allow opportunity to use other languages (in Tamil, Telugu, English, Hindi) to prepare for a task.
- Brainstorm ideas for a task in other languages, present ideas in English.



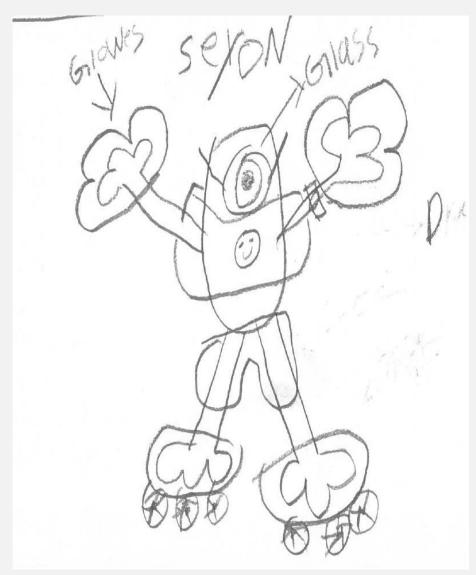
3. Draw attention to strategies they use when speaking/listening in other languages.

- **Expression**: Eyes widening, more animated
- Paralinguistic features: Tone, voice, volume, rate of speech
- **Follow up questions**
- **Challenging others' ideas**



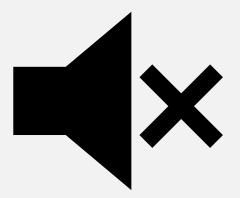
### 4. Use translation in discussions

- Asking for words in English
- Asking for clarification
- Summarizing a text in other languages



## **Young Learner reactions: Primary**





## Young Learner perspectives: Secondary

- Lower levels: A2 levels appreciate this more.
- More engaged, asked questions, challenged ideas for the first time.
- Lower affective filter: Engaged with the meaning more deeply.
- Higher levels: B1, B2 levels preferred it less
- Many biases about using other languages.



## **Parent Perspectives**

Most parents agreed that there are benefits when used judiciously.

Every parent agreed that children should value other languages and not any one language.

Some parents shared concerns about their child's English learning goals being impacted.

## **Teachers' perspectives**

- Learners needed assurance and modelling.
- Baises ingrained a lot of hesitation, fear, discomfort.
- Primary learners more open to trying other languages than secondary.
- Rapport with teacher/peers improved after using other languages.
- Learners were more creative, vocal, questioning, leading discussions.
- Higher volume, snatching opportunities to speak, involved, animated.

1 or 2 learners' hesitation in both languages - not only linguistic difficulty.



## **Final thoughts**

#### Teachers can...

- Create a safe space for linguistic diversity.
- Build awareness and value linguistic diversity.
- Breaking barriers/hierarchy/biases about using other languages.

#### To encourage this approach...

- Starting younger is better.
- Support/training from organisation is necessary.
- Using other languages judiciously may be the key.

## Which one would you like to try?

- 1. Create a class linguistic profile to help plan.
- 2. Give option to do tasks in English and other languages.
- 3. Draw attention to strategies used (when speaking/listening in other languages.
- 4. Use translation

**References & Thanks** 

Hall, G. (2018). Own-language use in ELT. In J. I. Liontas (Ed.), *The TESOL Encyclopedia of English Language Teaching* (pp. 4319–4324). Wiley-Blackwell.

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#### Thank you

Cathy, Divya, David, Aardra, Ankita for your support in classroom research!



## Thank you for coming

We would love your feedback

