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Generating Talent and Sustainable Multilingualism

Tools for Talent and Skill Development

Bratislava, Slovakia, September 13th 2016

Piet Van de Craen, Ph.D., Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Multilingual Research Unit (MuRe), Centre for the Neurosciences (C4N) and the European Language Council / Conseil européen pour les langues (ELC-CEL)



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Position

Main position of this paper:

Talent is something that can be fostered through **sustainable** education. One tool to develop talent is by way of **deliberate practice** through **implicit (language learning)**... otherwise called the CLIL approach (content and language integrated learning).

Concrete examples of research results are given and **wider implications** for education are presented and discussed. CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) can be considered as major educational a **tool for talent development**.



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Outline

1. What is **Talent**...
2. **Sustainable Education** and **Sustainable Learning**...
3. **What Learning Really Is**...
4. **Sustainable Education Policies**...
5. Conclusions



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What is talent?

There is **bad** and **good** news...

1. The **bad** news...

there might well be no such thing like innate talent or gift...

2. The **good** news...

“learning [is] a way of creating abilities rather than [...] take advantage of their innate ones” (Ericsson & Pool 2016:xx)



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What, if anything, is sustainable education?

- ***'Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'*** (Our Common Future, The Brundtland Report 1987:41)
- Implications : ***foresight, to plan in advance, to look beyond the horizon,...***
- On the level of education ***insight in / knowledge of learning processes...***



Sustainable education

- ***Sustainable education*** refers to those forms of education that take into account ***the most successful learning strategies...***
- ***Sustainable learning*** refers to those learning strategies that ***guarantee success...*** and as a result foster talent...
- For example: ***equity*** (learning for all), ***values*** (learning that matters) and also ***sustainability*** (learning that lasts) (Graham et al. 2016)



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Examples...

- Mozart...
- The *amazing story* of the *Polgar sisters*... (Forbes 1992)
- About Paul Keres, famous Estonian chess grandmaster, “*if a proper coach had found him at an early age he would have become a prodigy*” (Grents 2016)
- *All kids* in multilingual schools in Europe (and the rest of the world) speak the target languages properly...



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Sustainable education

Evaluation of these ideas...

- slogans are **not enough...**
- rarely we get to know **how** this should be achieved...
- results are **controversial** and **not generally accepted...**
- often **local** initiatives...
- the focus is either on **highly** or **underprivileged groups...**
- often presented as **highly complex problems...**



The Learning Process

Hill (Hill 1980) claims that a learning theory has

- (i) to deal with the ***complexities of human symbolic learning and insightful problem solving***
- (ii) to allow for the ***flexibility*** of behaviour
- (iii) to explain ***cognitive flexibility*** and its far from universal aspects
- (iv) to take into account ***developmental processes***
- (v) to consider the ***influence of earlier on later learning***
- (vi) to deal with ***motivation*** and ***reinforcement***

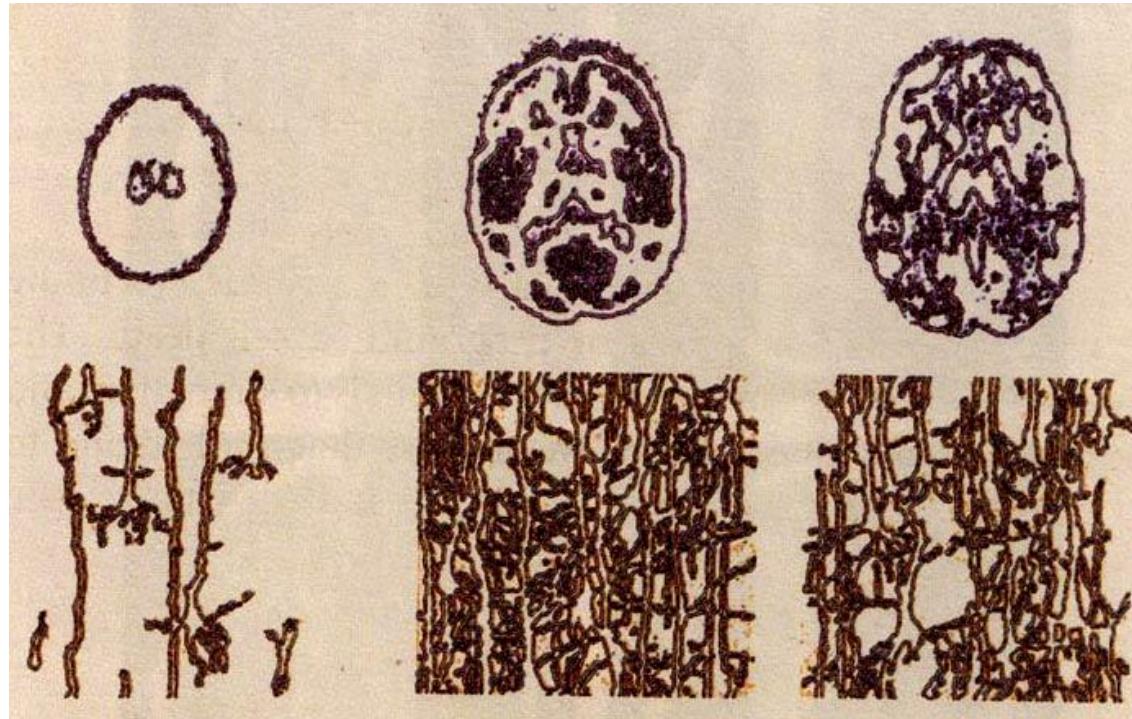


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The Learning Process



Connections in the brain of a new-born brain, left, a six-year-old child, middle, a 25-year-old adult, right (cf. Carter 1998 : 18)



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The Learning Process

Learning is ***making connections*** in the brain...

Recalling what has been learned (memorizing) is the active process of ***reconstructing these connections***...

The strength of a connection determines an ***individual's capacity for recalling***...

How to make connections ***stronger?***



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The Learning Process

Major idea:

- Learning success is the fruit of ***deliberate practice...*** (Ericsson et al. 1993, Ericsson & Pool 2016)
- **Deliberate practice**
 - ***Is a very specialized form of practice...***
 - ***A teacher or coach assigns practice techniques...***
 - ***Drawing from a highly developed body of knowledge...***
- **Is it this simple?**



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The Learning Process

In any case ***deliberate practice*** is controversial

- only 4% of the variance can be explained by it one meta-analysis claims... (MacNamare *et al.* 2014)
- it refers only to ***expert learners***... not the aim of education in general...
- **BUT**

Deliberate practice can be reinforced by another form of learning, usually treated rather shabbily, namely ***implicit learning***...



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Implicit learning

Implicit learning: “[complex information] is [learned] without complete verbalisable knowledge of what is learned” (Seger 1994:164).

Characteristics of implicit learning are... (Reber 1993)

- ***robust...***
- ***less prone to variation...***
- ***more adapted to group learning...***
- ***IQ independent...***
- ***age independent ...***

(cf. learning how to play an instrument ...)



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Implicit learning



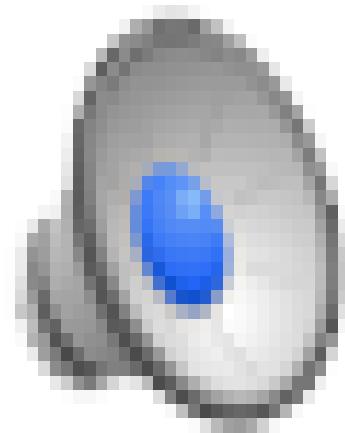


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Implicit learning





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Research questions

Major research questions:

- ***In what way can (language) learning (pedagogy) positively influence learners' results...?***
- How to be compatible with ***developmental aspects as described by the neurosciences...***
- in line with the ***political recommendations*** issued by the EC, for example, the importance of ***skills***...?
- How to aim at ***sustainable development*** of European citizens in a knowledge society?



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Language learning

- **(Language) learning is an *interaction process* between incidental and/or implicit activities vs. intentional and/or explicit ones** (cf. DeKeyser 2003; Hulstijn 2003).
- **Learning more than one language at the same time has *implications for the cognitive abilities* of learners** (cf. Bialystok 2005).
- **These cognitive abilities have *neural correlates* in the brain** (cf. Fabbro 1999, Edelman & Tononi 2000, Bialystok *et al.* 2005, Mondt 2005, Mondt *et al.* 2011).



Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL)

- The European Union has adopted multilingual education as one of its ***core policy items*** (cf. Commission 2005, High Level Group 2007, Group of Intellectuals 2008).
- ***Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL): a dual approach whereby the curriculum is taught in two languages*** (Coyle *et al.* 2010).
- Research issues such as ***the processes underlying CLIL learning and the effects of CLIL learning*** at different levels of education, is a recent challenge (Van de Craen 2007 *et al.* a,b,c).



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CLIL and sustainable learning

Effects of CLIL education have been remarkable...

- ***Target language*** skills improve...
- Skills in the ***mother tongue*** improve...
- ***Subject matter*** is better mastered...
- ***Attitudes*** and ***motivation*** improve...
- ***Positive cognitive effects*** can be measured...
- ***Brain effects*** can be measured and made visible...

(Jäppinen 2005, Van de Craen *et al.* 2007a,b,c, 2013, 2014, 2015, Lorenzo *et al.* 2010, Murray 2010, Linares *et al.* 2012)

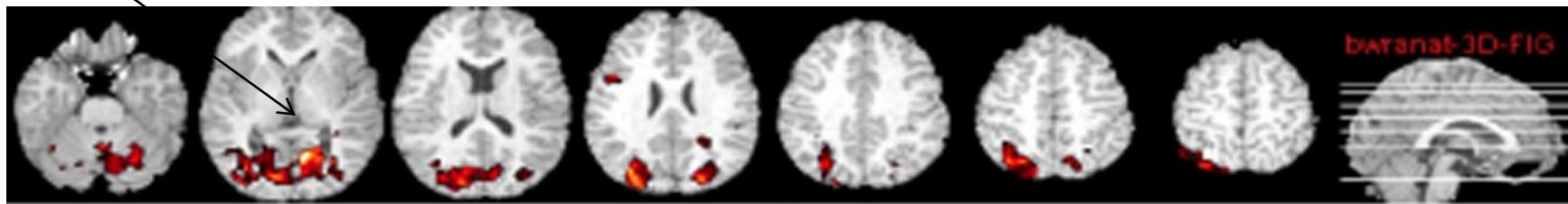


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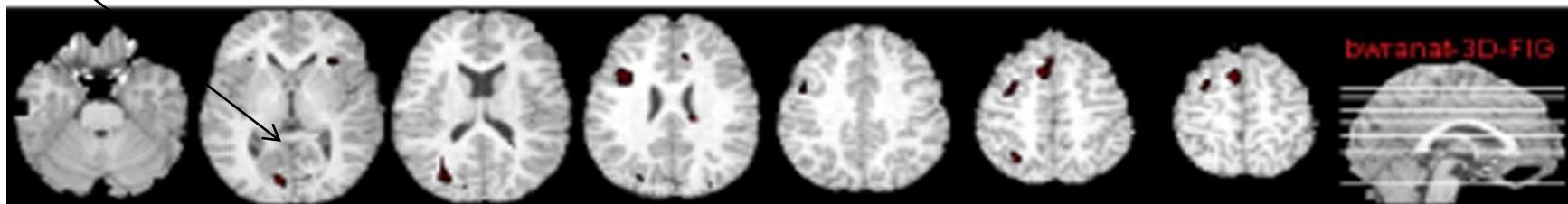
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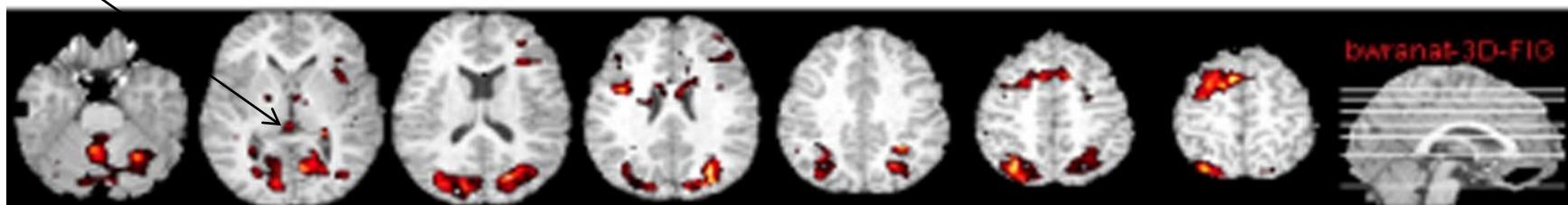
CLIL and sustainable learning



Monolinguals (school language)



Early, highly proficient bilinguals



Early-late, proficient bilinguals in school language

(Data from Mondt et al, 2008, 2011)



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CLIL and sustainable learning

The CLIL success explained... Two aspects:

- **Communicative** approach...

Remark: **meaningful** and **contextualized**

- **Implicit learning** effects...

Remark : made **explicit**, if necessary, later on in the learning process

It is not an exaggeration to say that CLIL is the most significant change in language pedagogy in the past twenty years and a wonderful example of sustainable learning



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Sustainable educational policies

Characteristics

- Policies that *last...*
- In line with results of *scientific research...*
- In line with *educational traditions...*



Sustainable education and policies

- CLIL is implemented in *nearly all* European countries
- Acceptance and implementation are often a *product of the historical and economic evolution* of a particular country or region...
- Important parameters include **standardization, dominance, threats and legislation...** (Van de Craen *et al.* 2013) (

Examples...

- Spain...
- Italy...
- Belgium...
- Estonia...

- Results are *strikingly different* from traditional language classes and reach out *beyond languages...*



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Sustainable education and policies

- Solutions for the multilingual challenge are to be found in '**wise and well-informed policy design**' (Grin et al. 2014:14).
- Policy design cannot work without **education** and its results, in other words **learning processes** and their **significance**...
- And **how eventually this will lead to a change in the protagonists themselves** according to the mechanism described by **G.H. Mead** in ***Mind, Self and Society* (1934)**...
- ***The study of the multilingual challenge is the study of individual and societal change through education***...



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Sustainable education and policies

- We know ***the best roads leading to multilingualism...***
- ***The study of the multilingual challenge is the study of individual and societal change through education fostering talent through the development of skills ...***
- ***Multilingual education through CLIL is the tool to use...no talent should be left unexploited...***



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Ďakujem za tvoju pozornosť

Thank you for your attention

Merci de votre attention

Ich danke Ihnen für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit