THE ROLE OF SLA RESEARCH IN SCOTTISH GAELIC LANGUAGE REVITALISATION POLICY

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GAELIC LANGUAGE POLICY

- National Plans for Gaelic (2007-2012; 2012-2017)
 - Acquisition
 - Usage
 - Status
 - Corpus
- Adult learners "vital for the future of Gaelic in Scotland" (BnG 2012: 26)
 - Official policy emphasises 'fluency'









ADULT L2 GAELIC USERS

- Census Survey of Adult Learners of Gaelic 2014 Taylor:
 - ~3,500
 - 60% 45+, 7% 18-24
 - Majority are at intermediate level "The Eternal Intermediate" (McEwan-Fujita 2015)
 - 45% aiming for C2
- Provision for adult L2 users is "fragmented, patchy, uncoordinated, poorly promoted, inadequately funded and often lacking in professional rigour" (McLeod et al. 2010: 54)
- "on the whole, there's no structure, no logical progression. There are the teachers who are untrained...it's pretty dire." (Carty 2015, quote from Amanda)





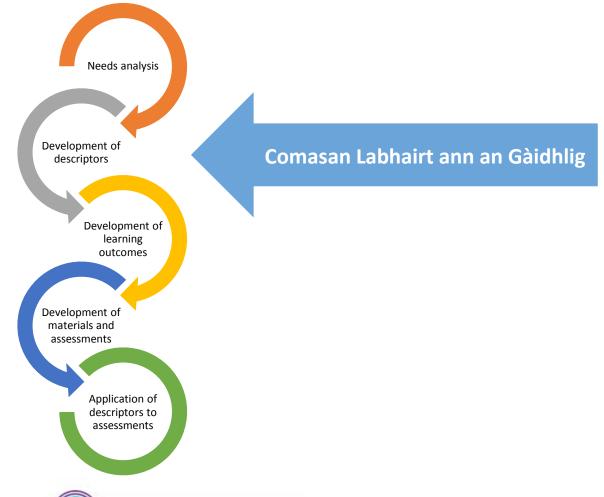




A FRAMEWORK FOR LEARNING?

• Fill gaps in curriculum and methods and materials policies (McLeod et

al. 2010; Carty 2014)









COMASAN LABHAIRT ANN AN GÀIDHLIG GAELIC ADULT PROFICIENCY

- First large-scale study of adult L2 proficiency in Scottish Gaelic
 - Builds on Carty 2015
- Data-driven approach to proficiency description (Fulcher 1996; English Profile)
 - Corpus of spoken production from 120 adult learners







TASKS

- Background questionnaire
 - Methods of language learning, language learning experiences and motivation (Dörnyei 2009)
- Self-assessment
 - "Well, it depends, really..."

- Six tasks:
 - 3 for communicative adequacy
 - 3 to elicit particular structures

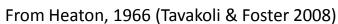


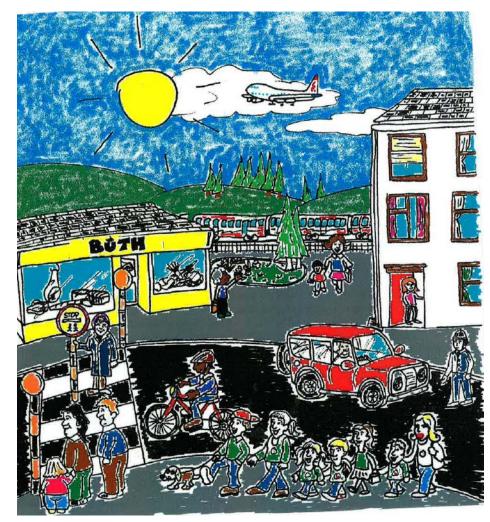




TASKS: NARRATIVE/PICTURE DESCRIPTION







Adapted from Milford, 2010









TASKS: PRESENTING AN ARGUMENT:

Politicians earn too much.

The government should spend more money on Gaelic.

Gaelic will die out within 50 years.

We are placing too much importance on computers.

Television is not good for young people.

Books are better than television programmes.







TASKS: INFORMATION GAP

Ainm	A' fuireach	Obair	A' dol dhan obair	Thàinig a dh'Alba	Tidsear Gàidhlig
Felix			Anns a' chàr		Catrìona Nic A' Ghobhainn
José		Tidsear		Anns an Dùbhlachd	
Natasha	Dùn Èideann				lain Dòmhnallach
Mohammed			Anns a' chàr		
Sophie					









TASKS: YES/No QUESTIONS

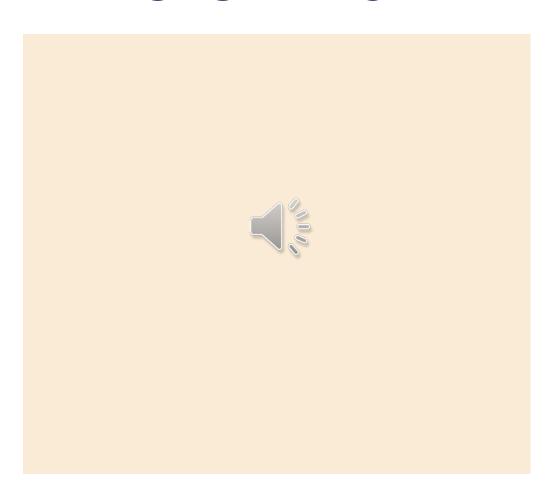
- Activity:
 - Presented with a Yes/No statement, e.g.
 Bidh, bidh Iain aig a' choinneamh (Yes, Ian will be at the meeting.)
 - Asked to provide the corresponding question, e.g.
 Am bi lain aig a' choinneamh? (Will lain be at the meeting?)

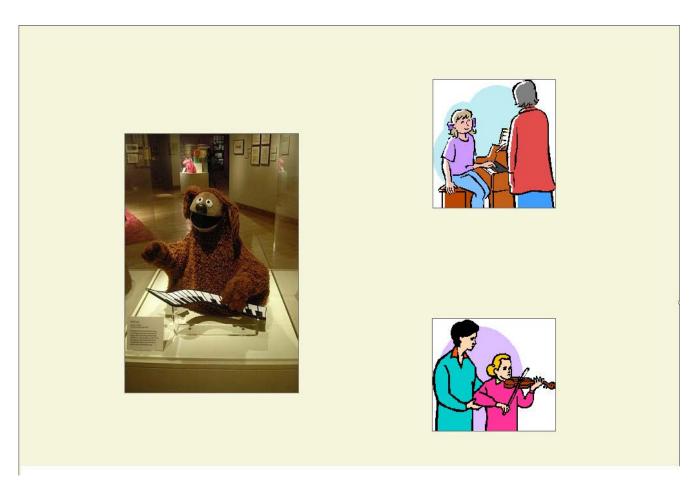






TASKS: ELICITED IMITATION













PROGRESS SINCE NOVEMBER

- All data collected
- Transcription and coding using CHAT conventions underway, with some additional conventions:
 - [mc] modern convention, e.g. genitive omission, English lexical borrowing
 - [^eng: words] stretch of discourse in English
 - @s:x non-conventional use of English word, with x representing word class
- Irish speakers posing challenges!
 - agam/'aːgəm/ vs. /'akəm/
 - tháinig vs. thàinig
 - /'haːnɪɟ/ vs. /'haːnɪk/







PROGRESS SINCE NOVEMBER

- Coding within CAF framework:
 - Complexity
 - Subordination Ratio
 - Morphological complexity?
 - Accuracy
 - Average number of errors per AS-unit
 - Percentage of error-free AS-units
 - Fluency
 - Phonation Time Ratio
 - Mean Length of Run
 - Pruned average number of Words per Minute
 - Lexical Diversity







COMING UP...

- Rating of interview, narrative/picture description, and argument presentation
 - Assessment of communicative adequacy
 - Scales modelled on CEFR
 - L1 Gaelic users and/or Gaelic teachers
- What formal linguistic features are observable at different levels of communicative ability?
 - Thick descriptors (Fulcher 1996)
- Relationship between performance and personal variables







OUTCOMES

• Series of proficiency scales/Multiple-trait scale (e.g. Hirai & Koizumi 2013: 421)

Aspect	Descriptor				
Communicative Efficiency	 Coherent and elaborate story retell with sufficient opinions, with few hesitations and self-corrections. Coherent and elaborate story retell with sufficient opinions, but with some hesitations and self-corrections. Few elaborations of the story or not sufficient opinions with no long awkward pauses. Lack of coherency or with some long awkward pauses. Little fluency. 				
Grammar & Vocabulary	 A variety of sentence patterns with almost no grammatical or lexical errors. A few grammatical and lexical errors but most verbs marked for correct tense and aspect. Some verbs marked for incorrect tense and aspect, but correct use of pronouns and prepositional phrases. Some prominent grammatical and lexical errors, or few use of pronouns or prepositional phrases. Frequent grammatical and lexical errors or only a few sentences. 				
Pronunciation	 Accurate pronunciation with correct stress and natural itonation. Almost no prominent prosodic errors, but with some inaccurate pronunciation, incorrect stress, or unnatural intonation. Some prosodic errors and with no strong accent. Some prosodic errors and with a strong accent. Frequent prosodic errors. 				







OUTCOMES

Freely available online for learners and teachers

Aligned to Scottish Qualifications Authority framework

 Corpus available for other researchers, linked to Digital Archive of Scottish Gaelic

 Teaching resources? Language tests? (e.g. Teastas Eorpach na Gaeilge?)







LANGUAGE POLICY OUTCOMES

National Plans for Gaelic

Acquistion

Clear goals – what is 'fluency'?

Pathways for progression

Usage

Understand adult L2 users' circumstances

More proficiency = More use (Strubell)

Status

More proficiency = higher status (Strubell)

CEFR alignment = higher status (Carty)

Corpus

The reality of L2 users' speech







TAPADH LEIBH!

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