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| Monoglossic ideology includes the idea that languages are best separated in social life, and in the brain, for social and psychological unity.  |
| Neurolinguistic researchers have shown that languages are not stored separately in the brain, but are connected as part of a single, holistic psycho-linguistic system. |
| This suggests that learners who are only able to use part of the linguistic repertoire in education are at a disadvantage, like a drummer playing with one stick.  |
| For socio-linguists, language is human behaviour and includes many forms in addition to verbal language. For example: verbal forms (e.g., written, spoken, standardised, vernacular), paralinguistic cues (e.g., pause, word stress, bold text, font), non-verbal language (e.g., gesture, positioning, movement, dress, layout) and multimodal forms (e.g., pictures, diagrams, photo, video, icons). |
| Research shows that in real-world communication different language forms (e.g., verbal, non-verbal and multimodal), and different language varieties (e.g., standard languages, dialects, varieties) are often used together as an integrated whole. |

**Reflection and discussion tasks**

1. List the main points in this paragraph. Use note form or a diagram to show the connections between ideas.
2. Which ideas here are already familiar?
3. Which ideas are new to you?
4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the arguments presented here? Why?
5. What further questions do you have? Make a note of these.