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| **Multilingualism is a Problem** | Languages are single, standard and separate systems.  Monolingualism in a dominant majoritised language is valued  Linguistic diversity is a threat to assimilation and national unity  Speaking a minoritised language is a communicative disability to be overcome  Multilingualism is associated with cognitive difficulties and reduced academic achievement  Using and developing minoritized languages undermines learning dominant languages  Languages should be separated in school and in society |
| **Multilingualism is a Right** | Languages are single, standard and separate systems which we should value equally.  Speaking and maintaining your heritage language is a human right  Opportunities to learn dominant languages and/or maintain minoritized languages must be provided by schools  Languages should be separated at school, in class and at home. |
| **Multilingualism is a Resource** | Languages are complex, and holistic phenomena used by people in particular social contexts  Linguistic and cultural diversity are an asset for individuals, communities, organisations and professions.  Multilingual learners benefit from being able to use their full linguistic repertoires for learning.  All learners benefit from explicit language teaching as part of education, including teaching subject specific terms and text types and discussing different forms of expression and meanings.  Enabling multimodal communication in school can help all learners participate and achieve |

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