

BILINGUALISM 101: FOUNDATIONS FOR SERVING BILINGUALS AS AN SLP

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Myth Busters!

Most of the countries in the world are bilingual.

Real!

Myth Busters!

Teaching children two languages at the same time will confuse them.

Myth!

Myth Busters!

It is better for bilingual preschoolers to only work on their English skills because they will only receive English-only instruction in Kindergarten.

Myth!

Myth Busters!

Young bilingual children have one language system that become more separated as they get older.

Myth!

Myth Busters!

Children receiving bilingual instruction tend to outperform children who only receive English-instruction.

Real!

Myth Busters!

I can't help children develop their bilingual skills unless I am also bilingual.

Myth!

Advantages of Bilingualism



INCREASED EXECUTIVE
FUNCTIONING AND
DECISION-MAKING



MORE JOB
OPPORTUNITIES AND
BETTER PAY



CONNECTION TO
CULTURE AND FAMILY



WIDER REACH ACROSS
DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

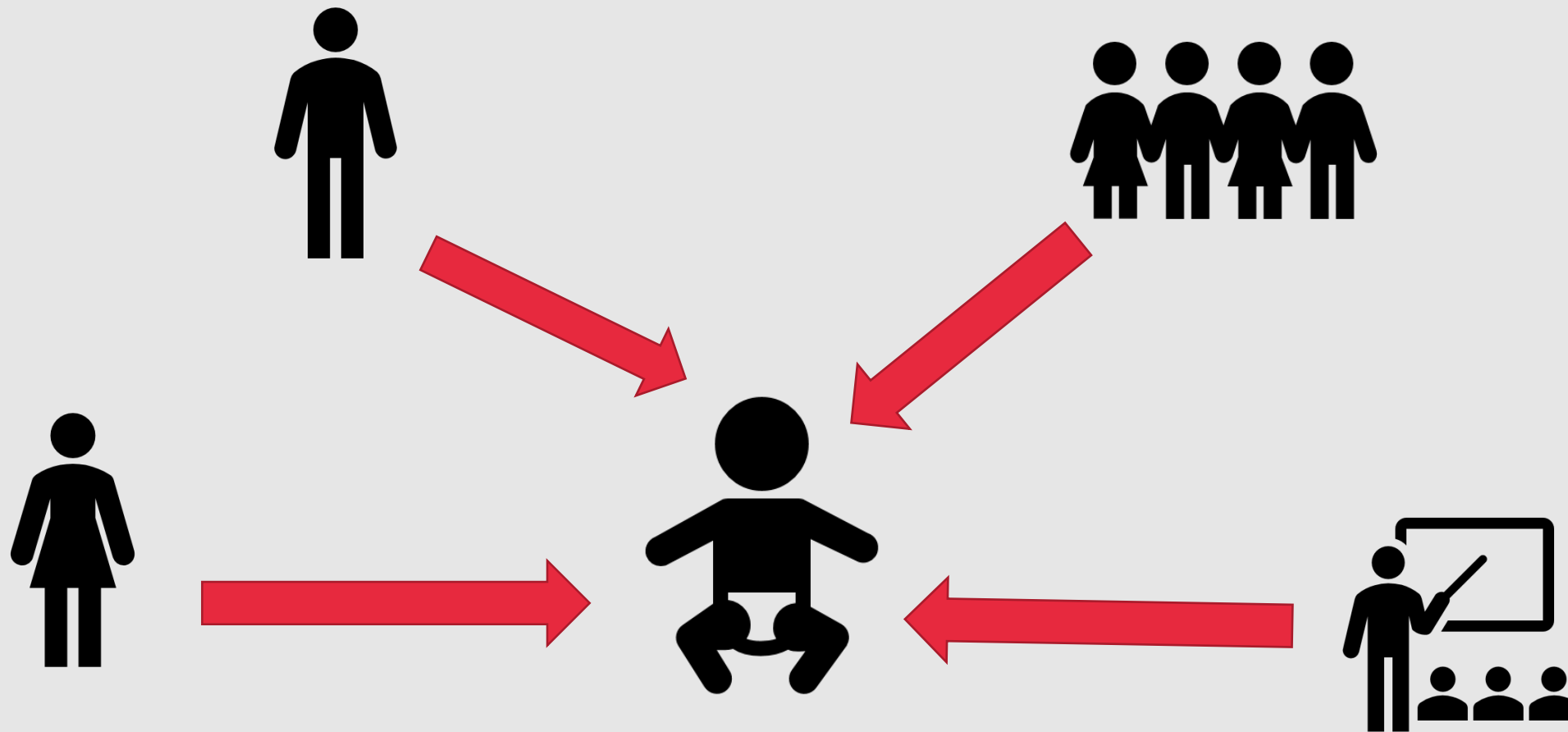


DELAYED ONSET OF
ALZHEIMER'S, DEMENTIA,
AND OTHER
NEUROLOGICAL
DISORDERS

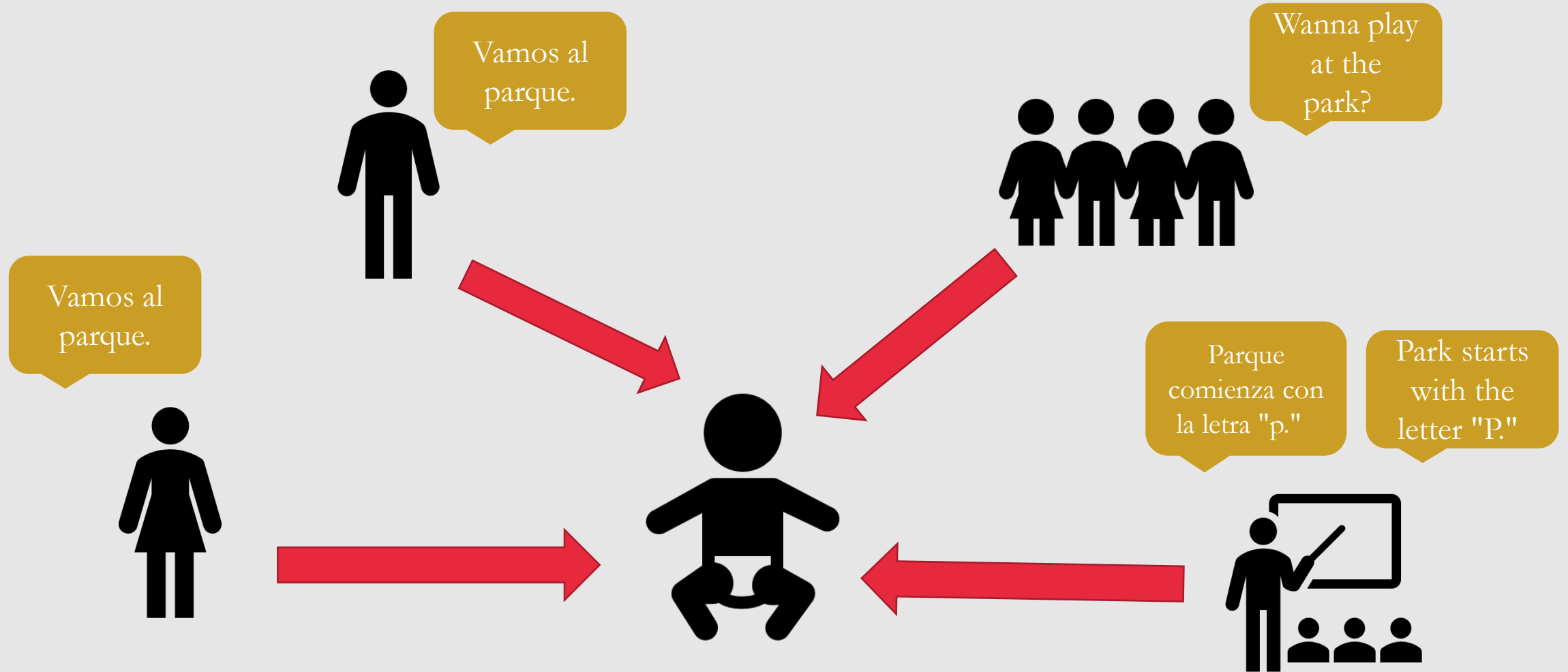


The Basics:
How do young
children learn
language?

Learning Language



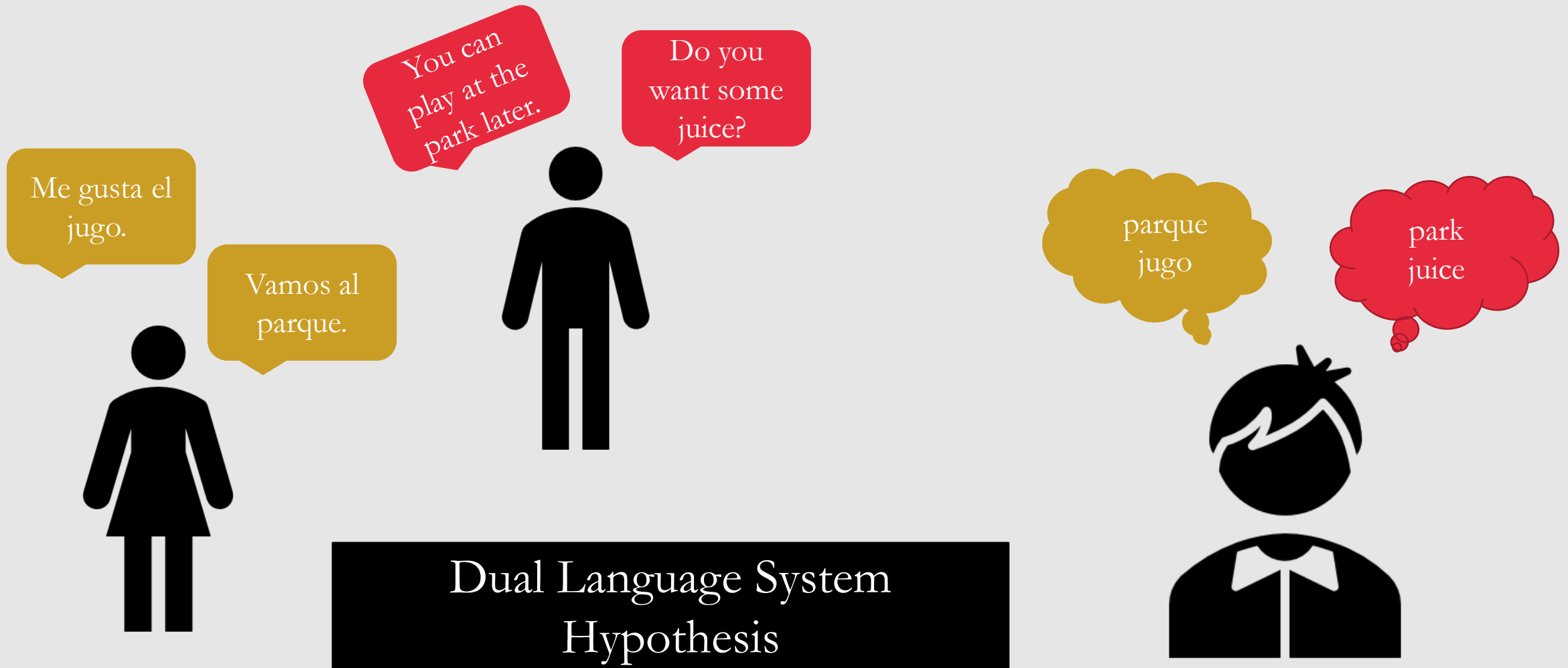
What happens when child is bilingual?





What does a child need to become bilingual?

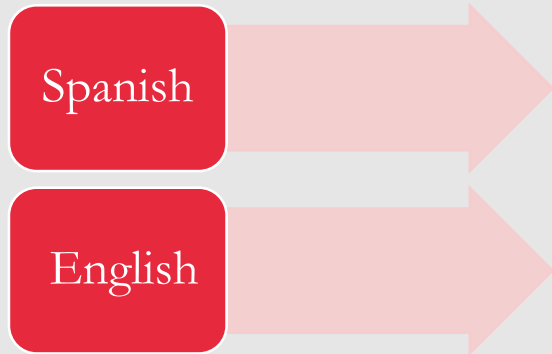
Contemporary Theories on Bilingualism



Types of Bilingualism

Simultaneous

- Person learns two languages at the same time before the age of 3



Sequential

- Person learns their first language at birth and their second language after the age of 3



Receptive

- Person understands language, but cannot express it verbally

Two linguistic systems that are interconnected

Unrealistic to expect perfectly balanced bilinguals

Vocabulary might seem smaller in each language, but this is because word learning varies by experience and exposure

Develop at the same rate as monolingual children using the sentence structures appropriate for each stage of development in each language

Influence from the other language that is temporary and not due to confusion

Language
Development in
Simultaneous
Bilinguals/
Desarrollo de
Lenguaje en
Bilingües
Simultáneos

Language Development in Sequential Bilinguals

Home
Language Use

- Child is speaking language from home, no matter who the communication partner is

Observational
Period

- Child prefers to use gestures to communicate (~1-6 months)

Telegraphic
Speech

- Child says few content words without function words
- Child says basic formulaic sentences

Fluid
Language

- Child sounds more like a native speaker in both social and academic contexts

Code-Switching

When children mix their two languages in one sentence

Normal for bilingual speakers most of the time

*Pa, me puedes comprar **los sneakers** tomorrow?*

*I want to go to the mall and eat **helado**.*

*I am going to ride my bike **en la esquina**.*

How do you know if a bilingual child has language difference versus a language disorder?



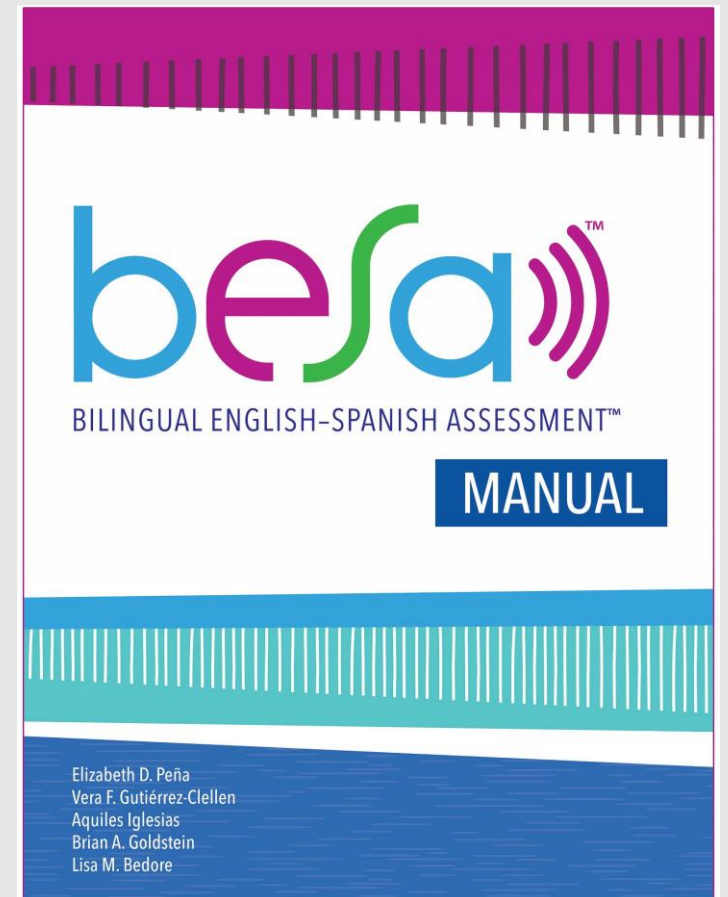
Assessing Bilingual Children's Language Skills

Understand child's native language and its influence on English

Gather information about family's background, including peers' language use

Identify potential bias on standardized testing and complete dynamic assessments

If appropriate, complete assessments in child's both languages



Examples of Test Bias

Point to the food we eat for breakfast.



What is this?



Does the sentence
“We was going to the
park” sound right?

Tell me about
your last family
vacation.

The Skills of a Bilingual SLP

1. Describes typical bilingual speech and language development
2. Understands the dialect that the child speaks at home
3. Uses a least biased assessment to assess communication skills
4. Administers and interpret evaluation tools
5. Applies intervention strategies in the child's language
6. Recognizes cultural factors that influence assessment and treatment

The Role of the Monolingual SLP

Things You Can Do

English evaluations

Oral peripheral examination

Hearing screenings

Nonverbal assessments

Getting Extra Support

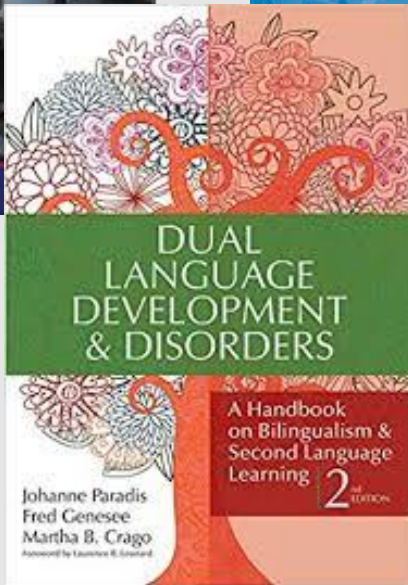
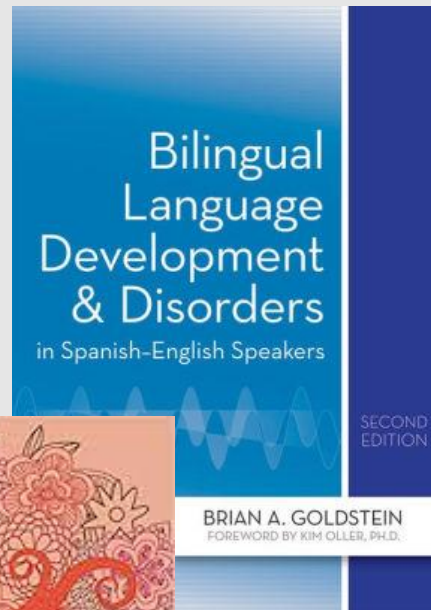
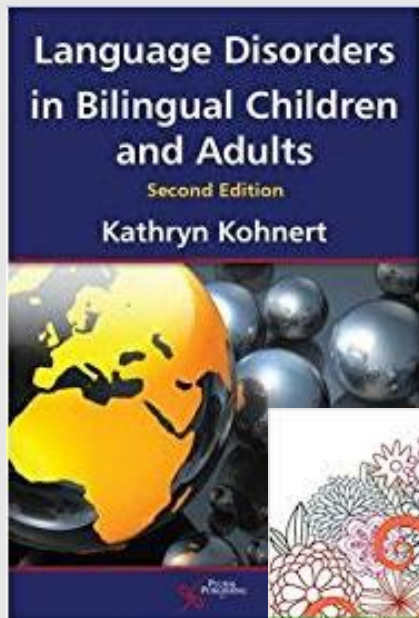
Hire bilingual SLP consultant

Establish network with other bilingual professionals

Train support bilingual personnel or members of the community*

Hire itinerant bilingual SLP

How can you train yourself to adequately assess and treat children who are bilingual?



Take relevant courses

Attend seminars on the topic

Read on the topic

Collaborate with bilingual peers

Involve yourself in research if you can

Look up Research Articles from Some of the Experts....

- **Dr. Katheryn Konhert**-Differences vs. Disorders; Bilingual Adults
- **Drs. Elizabeth Pena and Liz Bedore**-Bilingual Assessments; Differences vs. Disorders
- **Dr. Carol Hammer**-Early Childhood and Bilingualism
- **Drs. Raul Rojas and Aquiles Iglesias**- Narrative Assessments (SALT) and syntax
- **Dr. Brian Goldstein**-Phonology
- **Dr. Adelaida Restrepo**-Narratives and Early Intervention
- **Dr. Lauren Cyclic**-Early Childhood
- **Dr. Lillian Duran**-Bilingual Assessments and Instruction; Pre-K –Elementary School
- **Dr. Lisa Lopez**-Early Childhood (**At USF, College of Education**)
- **Dr. Maria Carlo**-Vocabulary (**At USF, Rightpath Center**)
- **Dr. Ofelia Ortiz**-Translanguaging
- **Dr. Ellen Bialystok**-Cognition; Bilingual Advantages
- **Dr. Fred Genesee**-Linguistics; Theories on Bilingualism

Where can you learn more?



www.colorincolorado.org



asha.org



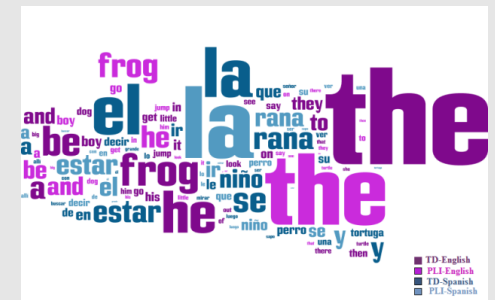
www.cuentosinteractivos.org



www.growingupbilingual.com



www.bilingualistics.com



2languages.2worlds.com

Questions?

