How and Why to Raise a Multilingual Child

- A typical Hispanic background in the USA
 - Born Nashville, TN 1970
 - Raised in Marietta, OH 1970 1992
 - Lived in Nashville, TN 1992 1999
 - Married Italian-German-Irish-Dutch student of French and Russian 1995
 - Lived in Dayton area 1999 present

- Other experience
 - Both parents, Álvaro Víctor and Sherol (Moncrief)
 González professor and teacher of Spanish respectively
 - Studied Spanish Literature in Madrid Summer 1988, 1989 and SY 1990 - 1991
 - Graduate Student and Teaching Assistant in Department of Spanish and Portuguese Vanderbilt University 1992 -1999
 - Faculty member in Department of Foreign Languages
 Wittenberg University 1999 2003
 - Desire to pay bills leads to escape from academia August 2003 - work at Time Warner Cable

Return to teaching languages June
 2005 - present



- Academic training in Language
 Education and Acquisition Theory
- Experience from growing up multilingual
- Observation of converging or "flattening" world
- Dream that I have for my beautiful daughter Ana and the beautiful sons and daughters of everyone else

Fundamental Ideas of Second Language Acquisition

Krashen's Theory of Second Language Acquisition

- 1. There is a useful distinction to be made between the
 - Acquisition and the Learning of a second language
- 2. A language is acquired through the process of assimilation of communicative input (I + 1)
- The emotional context in which communication (the assimilation of communicative input) takes place is a significant factor influencing success in language acquisition.

- 1. Consistency
- 2. Persistence
- 3. Naturalness
- 4. Will become more difficult as the child grows older or as goals for proficiency progress from speaking and listening to reading and writing

- 1. OPOL One Parent One Language
 - Ideally suited to a situation where parents each have a different native language
- 2. Minority Language at Home
 - Either both parents are native speakers of the second language or both are fluent
- 3. "Media-Rich" Environment

- The "Media-Rich" environment
- 1. Music
 - There is a definite cultural value in rhythms valued by cultures
 - In sung music vowel and consonant sounds are important precursor blocks to the formation of words
 - Entertaining repetition
- 2. Books
 - Bilingual "Vocabulary" books
 - Stories

- The "Media-Rich" environment
- A common trap to avoid Mediation
 - Árbol does not "mean" tree

• Árbol =



- The "Media-Rich" environment
- 3. Games
 - For older children, non-threatening "practice"
 - Either games specifically language-oriented (bingo with images, for example) or number games like Dominos, etc
- 4. Television
 - PBS or other "learning" programs such as Dora the Explorer or Perro y gato on HBO
 - The amount of "immersion" or "native" foreign language programming now available via cable or satellite is stunning compared to three years ago

- The "Media-Rich" environment
- 5. The Internet
 - To find resources that are not always easy to find (or for Less-Commonly-Taught Languages (LTL))
 - To maintain and broaden connection to the broader culture that is at root of the second language
 - Streaming media for radio, music, television can be great asset to both children and parents

- Competency in a second language has a number of intrinsic benefits
 - If the only tool you have is a hammer, every problem looks like a nail
 - Better understanding of the world around us
 - Citizens of the World

- The World is Flat Thomas Friedman
 - Through technology, increasingly everywhere is "here"
 - Global competition threatens the economic wellbeing of those not prepared to face and embrace globalization
 - The key to future wellbeing lies not only in "hard" math or science skills and knowledge but in creativity and problem-solving skills

- Opportunities for both professional advancement and personal fulfillment
 - US Air Force
 - NCR Corporation
 - Lexis Nexis
 - Proctor & Gamble
 - Chiquita Banana
 - Dole

- There is a need
 - In the wake of 9/11 Intelligence
 - In diplomacy
 - In healthcare system
 - Anecdotal evidence of how it is hard
 - Empirical evidence that documents clear differences in outcomes based on language proficiency
 - In law enforcement
 - In education

Change in Hispanic Population 2000 - 2005

Population

	2000	2005	% of 2005 total	Change 2000- 2005	% change
Montgomery County	7,108.00	8,542.00	1.6%	1,434.00	20.2%
Greene County	1,860.00	2,444.00	1.6%	584.00	31.4%
Miami County	738.00	1,125.00	1.1%	387.00	52.4%
Preble County	202.00	267.00	0.6%	65.00	32.2%
Dayton Metro Statistical Area Subtotal	9,908.00	12,378.00	1.5%	2,470.00	24.9%
Warren County	1,679.00	2,981.00	1.5%	1,302.00	77.5%
Butler County	4,808.00	7,492.00	2.1%	2,684.00	55.8%
Hamilton County	9,527.00	11,772.00	1.5%	2,245.00	23.6%
Clermont County	1,568.00	2,102.00	1.1%	534.00	34.1%
Southwest Ohio eight county total	27,490.00	36,725.00	1.5%	9,235.00	33.6%
Ohio	219,261.00	260,677.00	2.3%	41,416.00	18.9%
US \ \ \	35,648,188.00	42,687,224.00	14.4%	7,039,036.00	19.7%

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Source: US Census Bureau population estimates

- It is a gift to be able to communicate with more of the world than less of it
- Even incomplete or partial competence gained as a child will improve efficiency of learning more about the same language later
- Competence in more than one language increases efficiency in learning another language after that



Resources

- Bilingual Babies http://www.bilingualbabies.org/modules/news/
- Bilingual Families Connect http://www.bilingualfamiliesconnect.com/index.h tml
- Radio-Locator.com http://www.radio-locator.com/
- Catalog of "all" mass-media sites on the Internet
 http://www.mediosmedios.com.ar/agenda.htm
- Expanded materials will (eventually) be posted at www.alvarorgonzalez.com