The Status of Bilingual Education in California

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Capstone
Abstract

Bilingual Education consists of many programs types called Transitional Bilingual Education, Maintenance Bilingual Education, and Dual Language Education. Due to current legislation however, California only receives funding for Dual Language Education programs. The other programs receiving funding in California are Structured English Immersion, English Language Mainstream, and Alternative Programs. From years of experience in many of these programs, or others similar to them, professional educators have discovered effective teaching methods to help the English Language Learner student achieve English proficiency and academic success. In a close analysis of specific programs, such as Dual Language Education and Structured English Immersion, and teaching methods used by professional educators it is clear Bilingual Education in California must be adapted to meet the times.
Bilingual Education

**Additive** – Using two languages to gain language proficiency in both languages.  

**Maintenance Bilingual Education** – Maintaining the native language of the student while developing English language proficiency.

**Dual Language Education** – Teaching course content through two languages and integrating English-speaking students with English Language Learners.

**Subtractive** – The use of two languages with an emphasis on using the ‘more powerful language.’

**Transitional Bilingual Education** – Uses the child’s language in instruction only until the child is fluent in the majority language.

1 – (O. García 115); 2 – (O. García 125); 3 – (Lindholm-Leary 30); 4 – (O. García 116); 5 – (O. García 124)
English Only Instruction

**English as a Second Language** – Traditional grammar based or content based programs are offered either as pullout classrooms.  

**English Language Mainstream** – A classroom setting for English learners who have acquired reasonable fluency in English, as defined by the school district.

**Alternative Program** – A language acquisition process in which English learners receive English.

**Structured English Immersion** – A classroom setting where English learners who have not yet acquired reasonable fluency in English, as defined by the school district, receive instruction through an English language acquisition process, in which nearly all classroom instruction is in English but with a curriculum and presentation designed for children who are learning the language.

1 - (E. García 74); 2 - (“Facts About English Learners”)
The History of Bilingual Education and English-Only Instruction

- Bilingual Education Act of 1968
- A reauthorization of the Bilingual Education Act defines Bilingual Education in 1974
- Proposition 227 is passed in 1998 in California
- The No Child Left Behind Act is passed in 2001

1 – (Feinberg 52); 2 – (Feinberg 54); 3 – (Feinberg 64); 4 – (Feinberg 67)
Dual Language Education

 Goals of developing bilingual skills, academic excellence, and positive cross-cultural and personal competency attitudes for both groups of students. 1

1 - (Lindholm-Leary 30)
Dual Language Education continued

### 50:50 Model

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grades</th>
<th>Percentage of Language Used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K-1st</td>
<td>50% 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd - 3rd</td>
<td>50% 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th - 6th</td>
<td>50% 50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- **Target**
- **English**
Dual Language Education Continued

Successful language education programs require:

- Effective and supportive administrative leaderships
- A positive school climate that promotes achievement and positive performance for all students
- Well-trained teachers with high expectations of achievement of all students
- Faculty cohesion and program planning
- An appropriate well-placed and challenging instructional emphasis that comprises higher-order skills and assures that low achievers master academic skills.

1 – (Lindholm-Leary 43)
Assessment is the first step: Parents fill out a primary language survey and from that data the students needing help in English are given an English oral examination. If the student scores less than proficient in English then the student will receive the test again in their own language. 

1 – (Haver 3)
Structured English
Immersion continued
Total Physical Response

Responding physically to verbal commands, a methodology developed by James J. Asher, professor of psychology and former associate dean at San Jose State University. 1
Structured English Immersion: Level 1

- Students are introduced to the basic vocabulary and grammar necessary to function in an English speaking environment. The students develop listening skills and practice simple oral exercises while learning fundamental literacy skills learned in the early primary grades. 1

- Students are offered many opportunities to respond physically to commands. 2

1 – (Haver 39); 2 – (Haver 19)
Structured English Immersion: Levels 1 and 2

- Students continue to improve listening skills and generate their own speech with more complex sentences. They also improve upon their reading and writing skills through lessons developed from the mainstream curricula. ¹

More complex commands such as the students being directed to manipulate blocks, learn geometric shapes, or put magnets into places on a globe to learn geography. ²

¹ – (Haver 39); ² – (Haver 23)
Joinfostering A framework for English-speaking teachers who will be working in ethnically diverse classrooms with students who are learning English as an additional language

Principles of Practice

- Active Participation of All Students
- Social Integration to Facilitate the Creation of New Identities and Socioacademic Affiliations
- Integration of Additional Language Learning into Academic Learning Practices
- Multiple Ways of Assessment to Optimize Academic Learning Practices, Affiliations, and Communities of Practice
- Participation of Family and Community
- Promotion of Critical Consciousness

1 – (Faltis vi); 2 – (Faltis 2-4)
Conclusion

Successful Methods to Include in Bilingual Education:

- Assessment
- Integration
- Student Participation
- Total Physical Response
- Cultural Awareness
- English Proficiency
- Support/Funding
- Involvement of Families and Communities
- The use of two languages
Works Cited


