

Students Investigations into their Plurilingual Practices: The Development of a Participatory Research Project

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Why a Participatory Approach to the Study of Language Practices

1. Two-way dual language programs are expected to separate languages for instruction by teacher, time or subject (Howard, 2018)
2. Institutions' expectations on language use influence students' linguistic practices in ways that may limit learners' engagement with a "fuller range of semiotic resources" (The Douglas Fir Group, 2016)
3. A participatory approach may create the conditions for students to examine and reflect on their language practices, assign new understandings to their practices and create knowledge that transforms their world (Luke, 2012)

Participatory Research

- ▶ Mutually beneficial to both the stakeholders involved and the researcher (Tseng et al, 2017)
- ▶ Opportunities for the institution and the individuals to cultivate new intellectual, creative and leadership capacity (Campano et al., 2015)
- ▶ Research informed improvement efforts and findings that lead to changes in programs, curriculum or professional development (Tseng et al., 2017)
- ▶ Involves students in real world context for research and practice (Campano et al., 2015)
- ▶ Opportunities for students to influence school policies and practice (Ozer et al., 2010)
- ▶ Students develop a concern for social justice (Voight & Torny-Purta, 2013)

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Pilot Study

Context

School: Dual Language
Immersion Spanish School
in the United States



Participants: eighth
grade students

Apprenticeship Design of a Pilot study

Apprenticeship
Design

Training

- Training session 1:
 - Video
 - Discussion
- Training session 2:
 - Video
 - Discussion

Data Collection

- Recording 1
- Recording 2
- Students' work

Analysis

- Transcription 1
- Written Activity 1
- Transcription 2
- Written Activity 2

Apprenticeship Program

- ▶ Training session 1:
 - ▶ expectations of roles and responsibilities
 - ▶ Overarching research focus
 - ▶ Ethical considerations
 - ▶ Data collection tool recording
 - ▶ Practice recording
- ▶ Training session 2:
 - ▶ Practice session
 - ▶ Transcription analysis
 - ▶ Coding

(adapted from Carrington, Bland and Brady, 2010)

Training: Session 1

- ▶ Video
 - ▶ Purpose of the Project
 - ▶ Ethical research practices
 - ▶ Data Collection Tool
- ▶ Video Discussion
- ▶ Practice Recording



Problem

No recordings



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Session 11

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- ▶ Videos on translanguaging
- ▶ Discussion: Translanguaging
- ▶ Research questions
- ▶ Data collection tools
- ▶ Students as co-researchers
- ▶ Example of Transcription taken from a Spanish class
- ▶ Practice coding

Steps to Analysis

Considering the turn as the unit of analysis, the process consisted of the following steps:

- ▶ Identify all turns in English or turns containing English and highlight them.
- ▶ Discuss each turn and agree on its function. Write each function next to the turn.
- ▶ Write each function in a post-it note. Classify them in groups.
- ▶ Analyze the student work. Identify direct links between the transcription and the work. Do any of these links reveal learning?
- ▶ Make a T-chart of benefits and disadvantages of students using languages in that way.

(Adapted from Swain and Lapkin's (2000)

Examples

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What worked

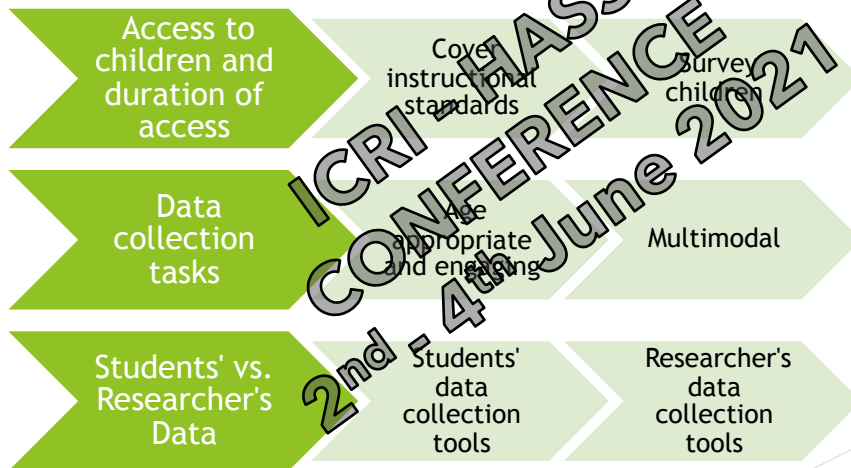


Hands-on activities



Being part of decision making

What needed improvement



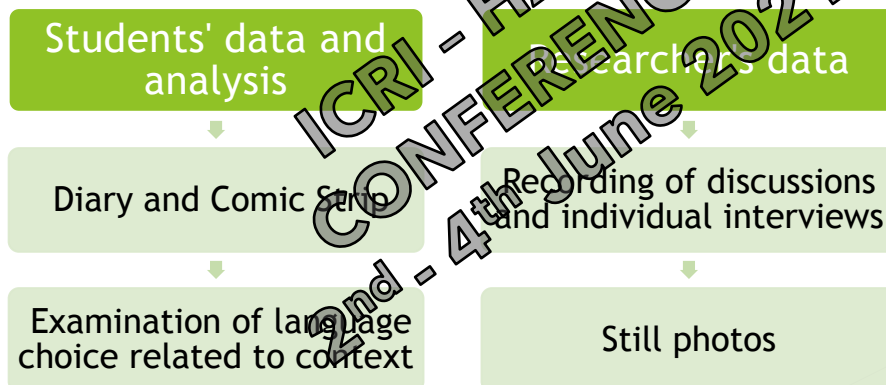
Project Organized in Four Cycles: Cycle 1: Scaffolding and Initial Reflections



Cycle 2: Exploring Language Practices within the Family



Cycle 3: Exploring Language Practices when having Fun with Friends



Cycle 4: Exploring Language Practices when having Fun with Friends



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