https://searchit.libraries.wsu.edu/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=cdi\_crossref\_primary\_10\_3 102 00346543241257533&context=PC&vid=01ALLIANCE\_WSU:WSU&lang=en&search\_scope=WSU\_everything&adaptor=Primo%20Central&tab=default\_tab&query=any,contains,language%20diversity&offset=0

"Teachers' Beliefs about Language Diversity and Multilingual Learners: A Systematic Review of the Literature" by Gallagher and ScrivnerShai

Why did you choose this article?

I chose it because it talks about a similar topic to what the other 3 articles are talking about, which is language diversity. This article also provides good information about language diversity in the US and possible reasons for why teachers feel different ways. It also may explain why the authors of the other 3 sources have different opinions on this.

## Notes:

- The US is a "highly multilingual country that, seemingly paradoxically, values monolingualism" (Gallagher and Scrivner)
  - They are referring to how in the US, SAE is very much preferred in many cases
- This article defines that standardization of a language means "idealizing the specific linguistic and perceiving any other as a deviation from the norm" (Gallagher and Scrivner)
  - This part also says how SAE, referred to as White Mainstream American English (WMAE), is considered the language of the educated in the US and makes speakers of other languages as inferior to WMAE speakers
- The beliefs that teachers have about language diversity are likely connected to their beliefs about students from different races or ethnic groups, as they are all "connected in people's identities and in others' perceptions of their identities" (Gallagher and Scrivner)
  - This likely explains why Young, Christensen, and Fish all have varying arguments about language diversity (Young and Fish in particular)