IMMIGRATION: Dual-language students can help Georgia's schools advance

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Body

Much has been written and spoken recently about the problems of large numbers of non-English-speaking **<u>students</u>** flooding into our classrooms. However, very few people have made real attempts to define a possible solution that would benefit both immigrants and local **<u>students</u>**.

Let me start with a basic assumption that it is fundamentally a good thing for all people to develop genuine fluency in more than one <u>language</u> as part of a strong educational program. Many surveys have indicated that <u>students</u> with genuine <u>dual-language</u> competence outscore their monolingual counterparts in regular <u>school</u> assessment tests.

Currently non-English-speaking immigrant children are seen as disadvantaged because of their lack of English. However, these children already have fluency in another <u>language</u>. So all we have to do is add fluency in English to convert them into a potentially advantaged situation. For English-only speakers, developing fluency in a second <u>language</u> in the current educational system is very hard, given the lack of second-<u>language</u> learning opportunities, especially in elementary <u>schools</u>.

In <u>dual-language</u> (sometimes known as two-way immersion) elementary <u>schools</u>, <u>students</u> from all <u>language</u> backgrounds spend half of their time in English and half in another <u>language</u>. There are many examples of programs of this kind in public and private **schools** throughout the country, including Atlanta International **School**.

<u>Dual-language</u> programs are superior to bilingual programs --- where immigrant children are taught through the medium of their own <u>language</u> until their English is good enough for them to be mainstreamed into English-<u>language</u> classrooms. The fundamental flaw in bilingual programs is that these children speak their own <u>language</u> at home, in the playground and in the classroom, meaning that, for many of them, their English never becomes good enough.

In a <u>dual-language</u> program the children are immersed in both <u>languages</u>, with progress being made not only in <u>language</u> development, but also in other subject matter.

If this process commences at an early age, all children can develop proficiency in their chosen second language.

Beyond pure <u>language</u> development, there are other benefits of a <u>dual-language</u> education. Proficiency in a second <u>language</u> always brings with it knowledge of another literature and culture, which in turn promotes global understanding and communication, necessary attributes for success in an increasingly inter-dependent world.

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The United States has to compete in the global labor and commercial markets, and the existence of a multilingual work and sales force will *help* our economy greatly.

Georgia currently languishes near the bottom of the educational rankings for U.S. states. A thrust toward the development of genuine <u>dual-language</u> and international educational options throughout the state has the potential to raise the state much higher.

Alex Horsley is executive director of the Center for the Advancement and Study of International Education in Atlanta.

Graphic

Alex Horsley

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