



Generalitat de Catalunya
Departament d'Educació

LANGUAGE AND SOCIAL COHESION PLAN

Annex 2. Protocol for extracurricular classes in foreign pupils' languages and cultures of origin

PROTOCOL FOR EXTRACURRICULAR CLASSES IN FOREIGN PUPILS' LANGUAGES AND CULTURES OF ORIGIN

One of the key targets for the Generalitat (regional government) of Catalonia's Department of Education is for schools to be models of coexistence where new relationships can be forged and where the positive aspects of all cultures are drawn together wherever possible. They should also allow pupils from overseas to build new, shared, non-exclusive identities as citizens of this country without having to reject their own cultural and linguistic backgrounds.

This can be achieved by teaching foreign boys and girls about their cultures and languages of origin, as another means of expressing our respect for their cultural and linguistic contribution to our society. Additionally, this will unarguably ease their integration in society and lead to greater social cohesion.

Therefore, the Department of Education will provide suitable training so that teachers can draw upon the language diversity in classrooms across Catalonia as an asset to education. Our pupils must be taught to look upon such diversity as enriching rather than hindering, to see no one language as better than any other and to recognise that the loss of a language in its historical territory is a loss for the entire linguistic wealth of humanity. They should also be aware of the influences that other languages have had on Catalan and reject all linguistic prejudice. In short, our pupils must see the value of the linguistic and cultural knowledge brought to us by foreign pupils, who currently come from over 150 different states and probably bring a wealth of more than 250 languages with them. Being able to see the benefit of such diversity also means working towards better social integration.

In light of this enriching but also very complex situation, action is needed to help foreign pupils increase their knowledge of their languages and cultures of origin. Clearly, this will be a voluntary option for families, open to all pupils and based on the sociolinguistic situations in pupils' countries of origin (see appendix 1).

We also strongly believe that the social integration of immigrants in Catalonia also relies on agreements for collaboration and participation being set up between the authorities and institutions or organisations linked to non-Spanish nationals. As active entities in civil society, immigrant organisations can play a key role in the practical integration of newcomers to a host community.

In order to increase knowledge of immigrants' languages and cultures of origin, collaborative agreements will be struck between the Department of Education and any institutions or organisations that wish to pursue this goal. These agreements will be based on the following premises:

The **Department of Education** shall undertake to:

1. Facilitate the setting up of classes in pupils' languages and cultures of origin (Amazic, Arabic, Tagalog, Chinese, Russian, Rumanian, etc.), in schools but outside the school timetable (Mondays to Fridays). Schools will be put forward by the Department of Education according to the number of foreign

pupils enrolled in the municipality or region (if possible, all pupils in the municipality or region will have access to classes). The organisation of classes will be agreed upon in a joint meeting with the organising body.

2. Ensure that language of origin teaching is coherent with other teaching in schools in Catalonia by providing specific training for the teachers in charge of the classes:
 - One annual course on the Catalan language, culture and education system, specifically the curriculum and its aims, syllabus, methodology and pupil assessment
 - Courses in Catalan language and culture for teachers whose Catalan level is insufficient, with free enrolment at the Escoles Oficials d'Idiomes or the Consorci de Normalització Lingüística
 - Working sessions with teachers of other languages aimed at improving language teaching
3. Provide bilingual materials (in Catalan and other languages) where possible for use in the classroom.
4. Offer language and culture classes to all pupils, regardless of their origin, at primary and compulsory secondary level (6- to 16-year-olds).
5. Establish the classes as being outside the school timetable, as is the case with other extracurricular activities. Classes will only be provided with consent from each School Board and will be included on the school's annual programme.

Institutions or bodies interested in running classes shall undertake to:

1. Supply teaching staff to give the classes and remunerate them. Teachers' qualifications and remuneration must be comparable to those of other teachers in Catalonia.
2. Provide textbooks and other teaching material along with guidelines on how to use all material except any that is provided by the Department of Education.
3. Ensure that school premises used for classes are properly looked after (including classrooms, available teaching materials, common areas, available facilities and services, and so on), in line with the school regulations.
4. Cover any expenses that may be incurred by use of school premises that are seen as extraordinary (insurance, etc.).
5. Present an annual course proposal (aims, syllabus, assessment and methodology), specifying locations where classes could be set up.

6. Monitor pupils who attend classes and provide the school headteacher and Department of Education with a list of their names.
7. Draw up an annual report on activities carried out in line with the proposal made in conjunction with the Department of Education, which will be passed on to the DGOIE (Office of Regulations and Innovation in Education) (SGLICS) (sub-Office of Language, Intercultural Education and Social Cohesion).
8. Send out information on classes to families

Schools that agree to host the classes shall undertake to:

1. Obtain approval from the School Board and include the classes on the school's annual extracurricular activities programme.
2. Facilitate suitable classrooms to hold the classes.
3. Supply appropriate teaching and technological material, in accordance with their availability at the school.
4. Give the organising body or institution and teachers in charge of classes written guidelines on the running and organisation of the school as deemed necessary and on standards for proper use of other common areas in the school (opening and closing doors, collaboration of non-teaching staff, etc.). A monitoring committee made up of representatives of all parties will be created to monitor the classes. It will meet on a regular basis and draw up a report at the end of each academic year about the classes, putting forward proposals that may be useful for future courses.

GUIDE TO LANGUAGES USED BY FOREIGN PUPILS IN CATALONIA

Being able to value foreign pupils' cultural and linguistic backgrounds is of great importance in helping them to integrate into our education system. It is incumbent upon us to show them that their own languages and cultures are also important to us. We have therefore drawn up the following guide to the linguistic situation in states from which there are significant numbers of pupils in Catalan schools (there are currently pupils from over 150 states in our education system).

This information is also a useful insight into Catalonia's real language diversity and reveals exactly what languages are spoken here. However, it is important to bear in mind:

- The language diversity that sometimes lies beneath state structures
- Speakers of non-officially recognised languages have little linguistic awareness which at times prevents them from identifying themselves as members of a language community
- Many pupils who come from multilingual environments may have more than one family language
- Some languages are denoted by many names

Below are some examples, taken from the 25 states from which most pupils in our education system come. They appear in descending order of student numbers from each country at the end of the 2003-2004 academic year. Senegal and Gambia have been grouped together on the basis of their similarities.

MOROCCO

Arabic. Arabic here refers to **Modern Standard Arabic**, which is common to all states that identify themselves as Arabic (it is the variety taught in schools, used in official documents and in the written and spoken media), and **Colloquial Arabic** (it is important to bear in mind that these regional varieties may be mutually unintelligible). Colloquial Arabic in Morocco is known as ***Darija***. As in all Muslim countries, **Classical Arabic** is used for religious purposes.

Berber or Amazig. A language (or languages) belonging to the Afro-Asiatic language family but not to the Semitic group. It is spoken in Morocco (12 million speakers, 40% of the population), Algeria (7 million speakers, 25% of the population), Tunisia, Mauritania, Libya, Egypt, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria and Mali (where it has official status). The Berber languages include: Rifi (**Tarifit**), Beraber or **Tamazight** (the generic term for the language), and **Tachelhit**

(known by the Arabic and Frenchified names **Chelha** and **Chleuh**). Additionally, Kabyle (**Taqbaylit**), **Tachawit** and **Tumzabt** are spoken in Algeria. The Tuaregs speak **Tamacheq**, which is the only variety that has preserved the ancient Tifinagh script.

ECUADOR

Spanish is the official language. However, 20% of the population speak one of the 12 Amerindian languages (the population of Ecuador is over 11 million). The most widespread Amerindian language is **Quechua** (spoken by around 700,000 people in Ecuador alone).

COLOMBIA

Spanish is the official language and only 2% of the population is Amerindian (Colombia has a population of about 35 million). The main Amerindian languages in use are **Chibchan** (around 200,000 speakers), **Carib** (20,000 speakers), **Quechua**, **Arawak** and others. Also of note is **English Creole** (50,000 speakers).

ARGENTINA

The official language is **Spanish**, having absorbed the languages of other European immigrants (Italian, Galician, Catalan, Polish, Russian, German, etc.), although there are still speakers of these languages (Catalan, for instance, is spoken by a considerable number). There are a few thousand speakers of **Guarani**, **Quechua** and **Arauca** (2.8% of the 35 million inhabitants of Argentina). It is interesting to note that in Patagonia in south Argentina, there is a small community of Welsh speakers (a Celtic language from the UK).

PERU

Spanish is the official language. Around 5 million people speak **Quechua** (which became the official language between 1975 and 1979!), and another 600,000 speak **Aymara**. Peru's total population is around 12 million.

ROMANIA

In addition to **Romanian** (which is also spoken in **Moldavia** and to a lesser extent in **Ukraine**, **Serbia**, **Hungary** and **Bulgaria**), there are also speakers of **Hungarian** (around 10% of the population or 2 million Romanian citizens), **German** (approximately 150,000), **Ukrainian** (around 100,000), and on a smaller scale **Serbocroat**, **Tatar**, **Slovakian**, **Turkish**, **Russian**, **Bulgarian**, **Polish**, **Czech**, **Gagauz** and **Greek**.

CHINA

Chinese is the official language in China (a state with over 1 billion inhabitants), although 50 other languages are also spoken (such as **Zhuang** which is found on the border with Vietnam and has almost 14 million speakers!). With regard to the language known as **Chinese**, this is actually a set of dialects (which could also be called languages) that are very often mutually unintelligible. However, although the spoken word may not be understood, the fact that there is only one writing system for all variants of **Chinese** means that all literate people can understand the written word. The main Chinese group are generally known as Han, and make up 90% of the population.

Putonghua (the common language) is now taught at school. This is a modern standard language based on the Beijing dialect of **Mandarin**, which has been official throughout China since 1917. Besides **Mandarin** (of which there are many major dialects), there are a range of varieties in the South (often simply called dialects): **Wu** (central coast), **Min** (Taiwanese and Fujian), **Cantonese** or **Yue** (Guangdong, Guangxi, South coast and inland), **Xiang** (Hunan), **Gan** (Jaingxi and south-east of Hubei) and **Hakka** (Southern China).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The official language is **Spanish**. Among the 9 million inhabitants, only around 200,000 speak a language other than **Spanish** (Haitian immigrants, who speak a French-based **Creole**).

GAMBIA AND SENEGAL

The official language in Gambia is **English**, although twenty or so other languages are spoken. In Senegal the official languages are **French** and **Wolof**, and around forty other languages are in existence.

In Western sub-Saharan Africa the Mande languages are used. These include **Bambara**, **Malinke**, **Dioula**, **Mende**, **Kpelle**, **Susu**, **Soninké** (also known as **Sarakole**, **Sarahule**, **Serahuli** and **Marka**, among others, spoken by over 100,000 Gambians) and **Manding** (half a million speakers in Gambia and over a million in the region: Guinea Bissau and part of Senegal). **Soninké** speakers are often bilingual (**Soninké-Manding**).

Other languages from the Atlantic branch of the Niger-Congo language family are also spoken in this region. **Ful** is spoken by 25 million people in a large part of Africa (from the Nile to the Atlantic) and is the first language of 20% of the population in Senegal and 15% in Gambia. **Wolof** is the majority language in Senegal (the first language of 35% of the population and commonly used in the media (radio and television). It is spoken by over 13% of Gambians (and is taught there at primary school). **Ful** and **Wolof** are the most commonly used lingua francas in this region (besides European languages).

BOLIVIA

The official languages are **Spanish** (of the 8 million inhabitants of Bolivia, the majority can understand **Spanish** although only three and a half million are monolingual), **Quechua** or **Runasimi** (spoken by over two million), and **Aymara** (spoken by one and a half million Bolivians). Other **Amerindian** languages such as **Guaraní** (10,000 speakers) are also spoken.

URUGUAY

Spanish is the language used throughout this country. **Amerindian** languages have been all but wiped out here because of immigration from Europe (Spanish, Italian, Catalan, etc.). In the regions bordering on Brazil (the city of Rivera), **Portunol**, a Spanish-Portuguese mix, is spoken.

CHILE

Spanish is the official language and has brought about social cohesion among all European immigrants (in addition to Spaniards there are also swathes of the population originating from the UK, Italy, France and other countries). **Spanish** is now the first language of 90% of the population. Among **Amerindian** peoples, there are speakers of **Arauca** or **Mapuche** (almost 1.5 million!) and **Aymara** (around 80,000).

ITALY

According to the 1947 Constitution, the official language of the Republic of Italy is **Italian**. However, a report written by the Italian Home Office prior to the Languages Act being passed in 1999, revealed that Italy contains the following language minorities: **Albanese** (98,000 in Calabria, Puglia, Sicily, Molise and the Abruzzo region), **German** (290,000 in Bozen), **Catalan** (18,000 in Alghero), **Croatian** (2,600 in Molise), **Slovenian** (70,000 in Trieste, Gorizia and Udine), **Franco-Provençal** (90,000 in Aosta, Turin and Foggia), **Francophone** (20,000 in Aosta), **Friulan** (526,000 in Friuli), **Greek** (20,000 in Reggio Calabria and in Lecce), **Ladin** (55,000 in Bozen, Trento and Belluno), **Occitan** (178,000 in Cuneo, Turin, Cosenza and Imperia), **Sardinian** (1,269,000 in Sardinia), and speakers of **Romani** (130,000 Roma). The extent to which these languages are official depends on the region (the most obvious case is **German**, which is the joint official language with **Italian** in South Tirol and which has the same rights as the national language).

RUSSIA

Russian, the official language of the Russian Federation, has the greatest number of speakers in Europe (155 million!). It is not only spoken in European Russia but also in Ukraine (11 million), Belarus (2,700,000), Moldavia

(850,000), Latvia (800,000), Estonia (460,000), Lithuania (370,000), Poland (60,000), Romania (21,000), Bulgaria (18,000) and in Asian Russia and Kazakhstan (40 million).

Within the state now known as Russia, the following languages can be found: **Tatar** (5 million speakers), **Chuvash** (1.5 million), **Ukrainian** (1.5 million), **Bashkir** (1 million), **Chechen** (880,000), **Mordovian** (775,000), **Mari** (500,000), **Udmurt** (500,000), **Belarusian** (500,000), **Komi** (350,000), **Kalmyk** (150,000), **Carelia** (100,000), **German** (70,000) and many more (an estimated 47 languages are spoken).

BRAZIL

The official language of Brazil is Portuguese (a key factor in creating social cohesion in the country). Of its more than 150 million inhabitants, around 900,000 speak **German**, 690,000 **Italian**, 620,000 **Japanese** and approximately 280,000 still speak **Amerindian** languages.

UNITED KINGDOM

English is the official language in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. However, some Celtic languages are still in use, such as **Welsh** (spoken by around 600,000 people in Wales and part of the English county of Shropshire, it has official recognition and its use is widespread in education, place names, the authorities and the media), and **Scottish Gaelic** (spoken by around 66,000 people, mainly in the Hebrides). It is important to note that in the United Kingdom (and its dependent territories in Europe), other languages spoken include **Spanish** (30,000 in Gibraltar), **French** (8,000 in the Channel Islands), **Cornish** (1,000 people as a second language) and **Manx Gaelic** (640 second-language speakers on the Isle of Man). It is also worth mentioning **Scots** – a Germanic language very similar to English that is spoken in Scotland and Ireland although it is now being supplanted by Standard English.

FRANCE

The official language in the Republic of France is **French**. France is on a par with Greece in being the European country where minority languages have least recognition. The following language minorities are present there: **Occitan** (between 1 and 3.5 million speakers), **German** (1.5 million), **Breton** (200,000 to 500,000 speakers), **Italian** (Corsican variant: around 150,000), **Catalan** (130,000), **Basque** (80,000), **Dutch** (80,000), **Franco-Provençal** (240,000?) and **Greek** (a small minority in Corsica).

UKRAINIAN

The official language of Ukraine. Spoken by over 35 million people in Ukraine, Russia (1.5 million), Moldavia (500,000), Poland (180,000), Belarus (200,000), Romania (100,000), Slovakia (75,000), Serbia and Montenegro (25,000), Bosnia (4,500), Hungary (3,000) and Croatia (3,000).

In Ukraine itself, where there are 33 million speakers of **Ukrainian** (including Rusyn speakers), the other languages spoken include **Russian** (11 million), **Belarusian** (140,000 to 440,000), **Polish** (40,000 to 300,000), **Romanian** (285,000), **Bulgarian** (around 200,000), **Crimean Tatar** (270,000), **Hungarian** (175,000), **Tatar** (50,000), **German** (90,000), **Gagauz** (26,000), **Slovakian** (10,000), **Greek** (9,000), **Czech** (6,000) and **Albanian** (2,500).

VENEZUELA

Spanish is the official language. Only 2% of the 24 million Venezuelans speak an **Amerindian** language (of which around 25 are in use).

PAKISTAN

The most widely spoken language (an estimated sixty) are **Panjabi** (48%), **Pashto** (13%), **Sindhi** (11.8%), **Seraiki** or **Lahnda** (9.8%) and **Urdu** (7.6%), which is the official language. **Urdu** is an Indo-Aryan language bearing great resemblances to **Hindi** (in fact, it is the Muslim version), and is spoken in both India and Pakistan.

GERMANY

German is the single official language in Germany and other European states (Austria and Lichtenstein). It is one of the official languages in Switzerland and is official to varying extents in Luxembourg, Italy (South Tirol), Belgium and Denmark. It is also used in Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Romania, Ukraine, Slovakia, and Serbia and Montenegro, to name but a few. In total there are 95 million German speakers.

In Germany today, **Danish** (50,000), **Sorbian** (50,000) and **Frisian** (10,000) are also spoken. It is also worth noting that German is divided into **Low German** and **High German** (which is the basis of current Standard German).

BULGARIA

The official language is **Bulgarian** (8,100,000 speakers). There are also speakers of **Turkish** (almost one million people) and **Macedonian** (200,000), a Slavic language that some consider to be a variant of Bulgarian.

Bulgarian is also spoken in Ukraine, Moldavia, Serbia, Greece, Turkey, Romania, Hungary and Macedonia.

CUBA

The national language in Cuba is **Spanish**.

PHILIPPINES

At least one hundred languages are spoken in the Philippines. **Tagalog**, also known as Filipino – the language of the capital Manila, and **English**, are the official languages. Among the 75 million inhabitants, **Tagalog** is the first language for around 22 million and a second language for another 40 million. Around 40 million Filipinos use **English** as the language of communication. **Spanish**, the colonial language, has practically disappeared and is no longer handed down as a family language.

By way of example of the other languages in use the Philippines, **Cebuano**, for instance, is spoken by 18 million people!

More information can be found at:

BADIA, Ignasi. *Diccionari de llengües d'Europa*. Barcelona: Enciclopèdia Catalana, 2002.

JUNYENT, Carme. *Les llengües del món*. Barcelona: Empúries, 1989.

MORAL, Rafael del. *Lenguas del mundo*. Madrid: Espasa-Calpe, 2002.

MORENO, Juan Carlos. *El Universo de la lenguas*. Madrid: Castalia, 2003.

PRICE, Glanville. *Encyclopedia of the languages of Europe*. Blackwell Publishers, 1998.

SELLIER, Jean and SELLIER, André. *Atlas des Peuples d'Orient*. Éditions la Découverte, 1993.

SELLIER, Jean and SELLIER, André. *Atlas des Peuples d'Europe Centrale*. Éditions la Découverte, 1995.

SELLIER, Jean and SELLIER, André. *Atlas des Peuples d'Europe Occidentale*. Éditions la Découverte, 1995.

SELLIER, Jean. *Atlas des Peuples d'Asie méridionale et orientale*. Éditions la Découverte, 2001.