

# Principal literacy challenges in Europe, from a British perspective

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# Smallest continent

With the most countries (51 according to <https://www.countries-ofthe-world.com/countries-of-europe.html>)

And at least 80 indigenous languages, written in at least 6 scripts (without taking account of recently-arrived communities)

# Within ELINET

- 28 countries (24 EU)
- 24 official languages, in 3 scripts
- Significant diversity of cultures and educational systems and traditions
- So what do we tackle, and how?

# Learn from each other

Poor example:

‘Vision for Literacy 2025’ launched at Houses of Parliament, London, 29 October

- Nothing about what is happening across Europe
- Nothing about adults

# Adults' skills

- HLG (p.81) recommended:

‘Gather evidence of adult literacy programmes’ effectiveness through long-term monitoring’

PIAAC is a start, but countries need their own surveys; also programmes & methods of evaluating them

# Get things right from the start

- Yes, there will always be a need for catch-up interventions
- And yes, there will always be adults who fell through all the nets and need help
- But every country in Europe could reduce the number of children who don't make a good enough start
- = Intervene early (preschool language, etc., programmes) & improve teaching (primary)

# How are teachers trained to teach literacy?

- Eurydice report based mainly on official documents
- University of Cologne proposed TeachRead project – EC did not fund
- FEELA mounted small-scale exercise on what *actually* happens
- But in any case all of this presupposes common understanding of pedagogies

# Survey and glossary

- Renate Valtin & IDEC devising survey of how reading and writing are actually taught across our member organisations; last survey in 1973
- ELINET has commissioned Maxine Burton & me to devise a glossary of terms in initial literacy teaching; IRA's Literacy Dictionary heavily Anglophone & getting out of date (1995); ours will be analytic, not just a list
- Survey & glossary are complementary

# Incomprehension

- ‘Explication de texte’
  - I think I understand this one

But

- ‘Méthode globale’ escapes me.
  - IRA Dictionary calls it ‘global method’ & says it ‘has many parallels to the language experience and whole language approaches’ (??)

# A sketch of an analysis

- Of the initial teaching of reading (can be adapted for spelling; compositional aspect of writing more complicated)
- In an alphabetic orthography
- In official languages of FELA countries
- (but not of phonemic awareness as precursor)
- (& not of attempts to teach silent reading from outset)
  
- Tell me if it makes (initial) sense
- In particular, stop me if I'm teaching you to suck eggs

**'Tabula rasa'**

**MEANING**



**Spoken language**

**Written language**

# Which of you can't remember ...

- Not being able to read? /
- Learning to read?

How did you learn?

# Which of you can't remember ...

- Not being able to read? /
- Learning to read?

How did you learn?

'At mother's knee' ? (father's?)

# Julia Donaldson, UK Children's Laureate, 2011-13

“A child will be able to recite a rhyming book that is read to them before they can read it. And then, when they get older, they can suddenly decipher the words that they recognise the sound of from memory. That's very gratifying to a child and helps with reading.”

'See what you say'  
(Margaret Meek)

**MEANING**

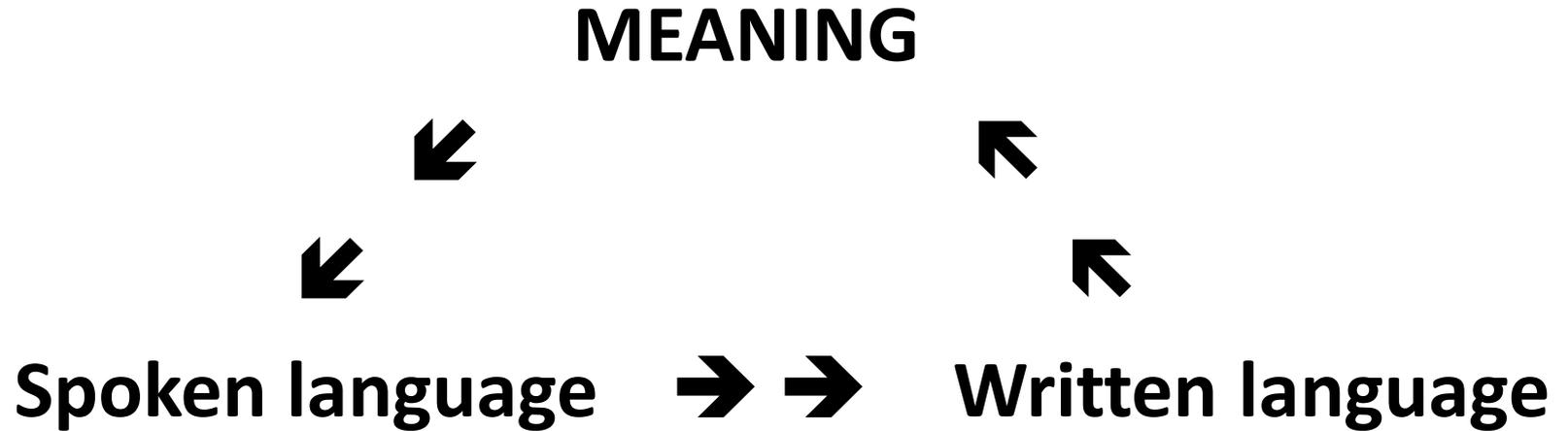


**Spoken language**



**Written language**

'See what you say'  
(Margaret Meek)



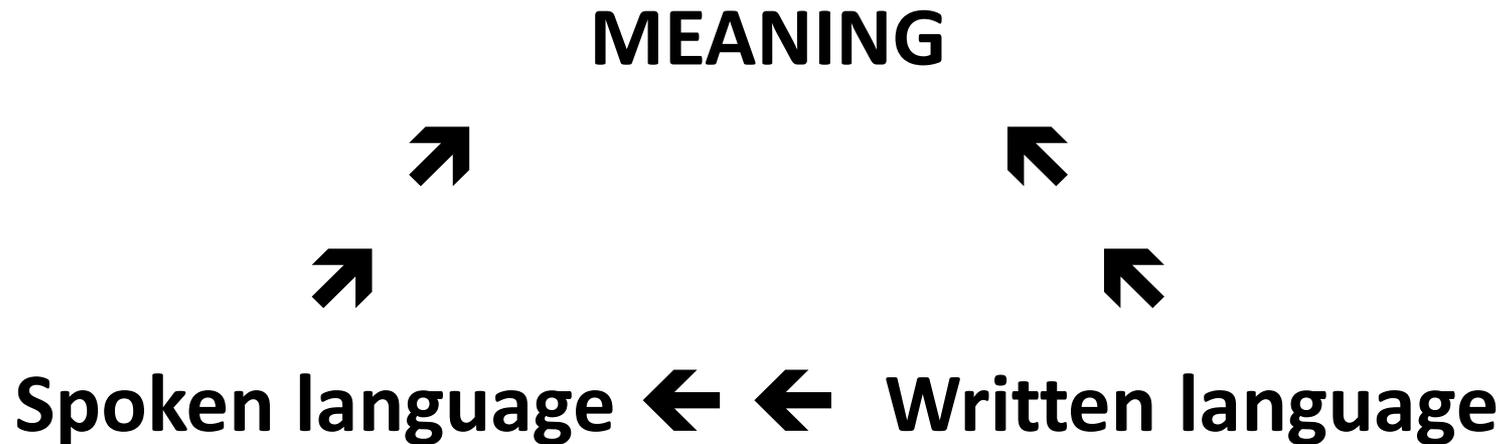
For the others:  
'Say what you see'

**MEANING**



**Spoken language ← ← Written language**

For the others:  
'Say what you see'



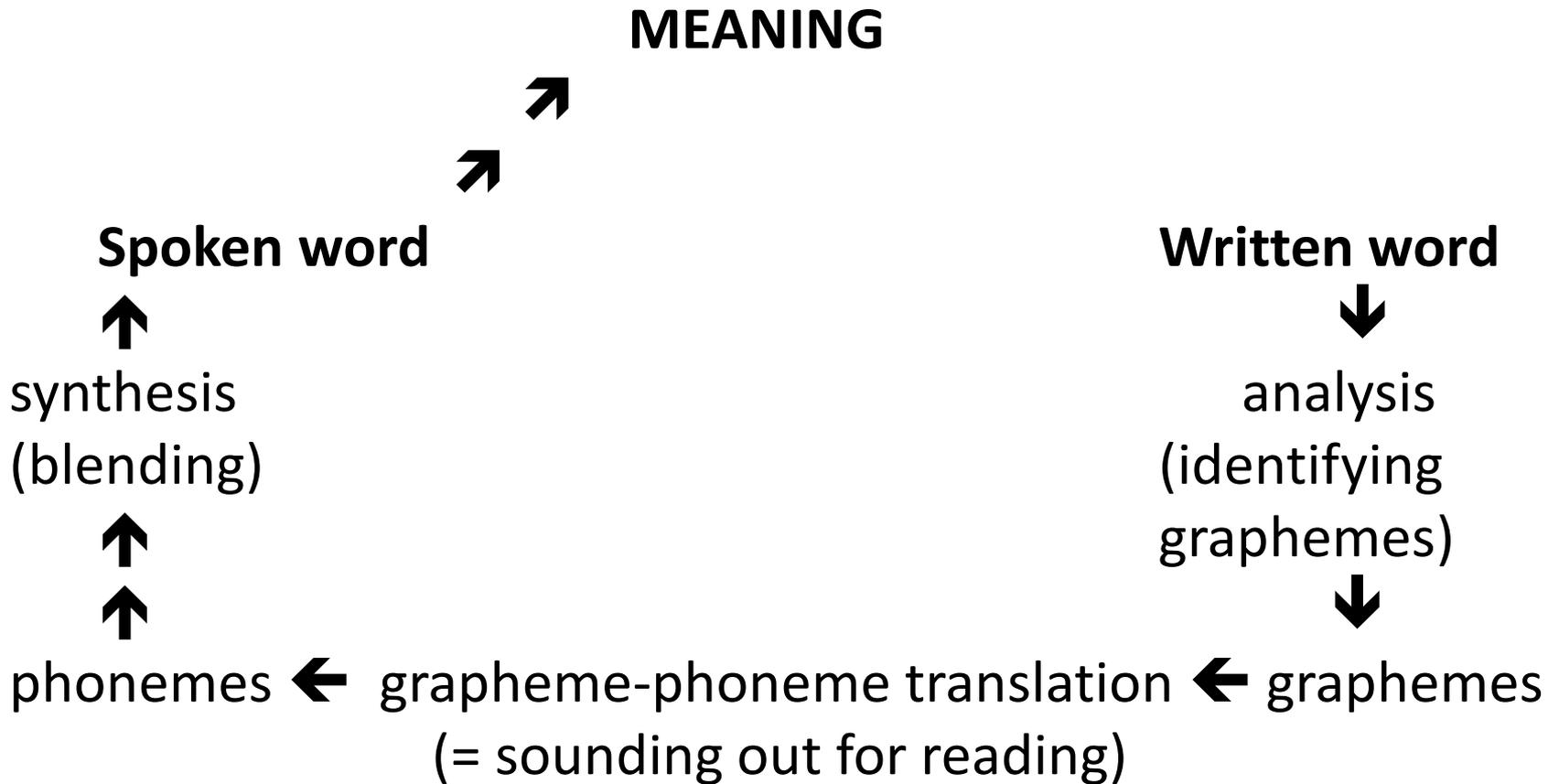
# At what linguistic level?

<b>Speech</b>	<b>Writing</b>	
<u>Levels</u>		<u>Method(s)</u>
<b>Tone group</b>	<b>Sentence</b>	<b>sentence methods, whole language</b>
<b>Word</b>	<b>Word</b>	<b>look &amp; say, méthode globale (?)</b>
<b>Syllable</b>	<b>'Syllable'</b>	<b>syllabic/alphabetic methods</b>
<b>Subsyllabic units</b>	<b>Onset and rime</b>	<b>analogy</b>
<b>Phonemes</b>	<b>Graphemes</b>	<b>phonics</b>

# At what linguistic level?

Speech	Writing	
<u>Levels</u>		<u>Method(s)</u>
Tone group	Sentence	<b>meaning-emphasis</b> sentence methods, whole language
Word	Word	look & say, méthode globale (?)
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Syllable	'Syllable'	syllabic/alphabetic methods
Subsyllabic units	Onset and rime	analogy
Phonemes	Graphemes	phonics <b>code-emphasis</b>

# Synthetic phonics for reading



# BUT

- Education cannot compensate for all of society's ills
- It can contribute, powerfully
- But too many children's life chances are blighted long before they get to school

# The big demons

- Poverty and inequality
- Governments' responsibilities:
  - Restore & maintain full employment
  - Reduce poverty
  - Avoid short-termism; education is a relentless duty

# Equity and quality

- Are not mutually exclusive
- Pasi Sahlberg *Finnish Questions* has shown that countries with most equity also have best educational outcomes
- So cause-and-effect is from greater equity to better education, not *vice versa*

But we must also do our part

Many thanks!

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