

The role of languages in internationalisation of HE

CEL/ELC FORUM 2010
The Multilingual Challenge: The next generation



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four approaches to internationalisation:

- **Activity: CURRICULUM, MOBILITY (insertion in the local academia)**
- **Competency: INTERCULTURAL SKILLS, KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND VALUES**
- **Ethos: CREATION OF A CULTURE OR CLIMATE ON CAMPUS WHICH SUPPORT INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES**
- **Process: INTEGRATION OF INTERNATIONAL OR INTERCULTURAL DIMENSION INTO TEACHING, RESEARCH AND SERVICE**
 - Knight, J. 1996. 'Internationalisation of Higher Education' Paper presented at the *Internationalisation of Higher Education in the Asia-Pacific Region conference*, Melbourne, October 7-9.



languages

- English [ELF](#) / ELA
- Other LF /LA
- Local languages

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- competence in the Lingua franca/lingua academica
- multilingual competence
- intercultural communication competence
- awareness of the importance of languages at national/regional/local level

- Internationalisation will be achieved if there is respect of local/regional/cultural linguistic features

« Si celui dont j'étudie la langue, ne respecte pas la mienne, parler sa langue cesse d'être un geste d'ouverture, devient un acte d'allégeance et de soumission » .



- To improve the quality of teaching and learning through the medium of a foreign language

Respect of all

Relationship with pre-universitary schools

Certification of competences for teachers/staff/students

Relationship with employability and social needs



- Research needed in topics such as :

Use/adaptation of the knowledge acquired in one language but used in another

- Knowledge of the area
- Knowledge of the communication in the area

Learning outcomes of education in L1 or in LF /LA

- Conceptualisation in L1 and verbalisation in FL/LF



- For internationalisation HE institutions may need some *lingue franche* (to be decided according to their contexts) **and also** their national /regional /local language(s)

NOT ONLY A LINGUA FRANCA



- Recently this year, the adoption of English in some of the curricula by the Malaysian Government has led to riots in the street. In this connection, we surely need to revisit the fundamental issues arising from duplicating Western policies without careful consideration of the local context in terms of the values of indigenous cultures and traditions. The practices of those HEIs in many Asian countries seem to have treated internationalization as “westernization” or “Americanization” (Chan, 2008; Mok, 2008). It will further reinforce the notion of American hegemony and there emerge another fundamental discourse as to whether internationalization becomes recolonization in the post-modern era. It is thus important to realize that internationalization is perceived differently in the West and in developing societies.



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- Wing, 2009, paper presented at the World civic forum 2009, building an humanitarian planet, 3-5 may 2009, Seoul



- Internationalisation – standardisation
 - From collaboration to competition
- Globalisation (glocalisation) – “all” the regions of the world (geographical perspectives have been broadened)
- (north) europeanisation
- Westernisation
- Recolonisation



Lingua franca VS national/regional languages

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push me pull you



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