

MTB-MLE and the teaching and learning of indigenous languages: perspectives from teachers on their motivations, struggles and their aspirations

Panel III: Initiatives and Challenges of MTB-MLE among Indigenous Peoples in Malaysia

Dr. Jeannet Stephen Borneo Research Institute of Indigenous Studies Universiti Malaysia Sabah

Overview

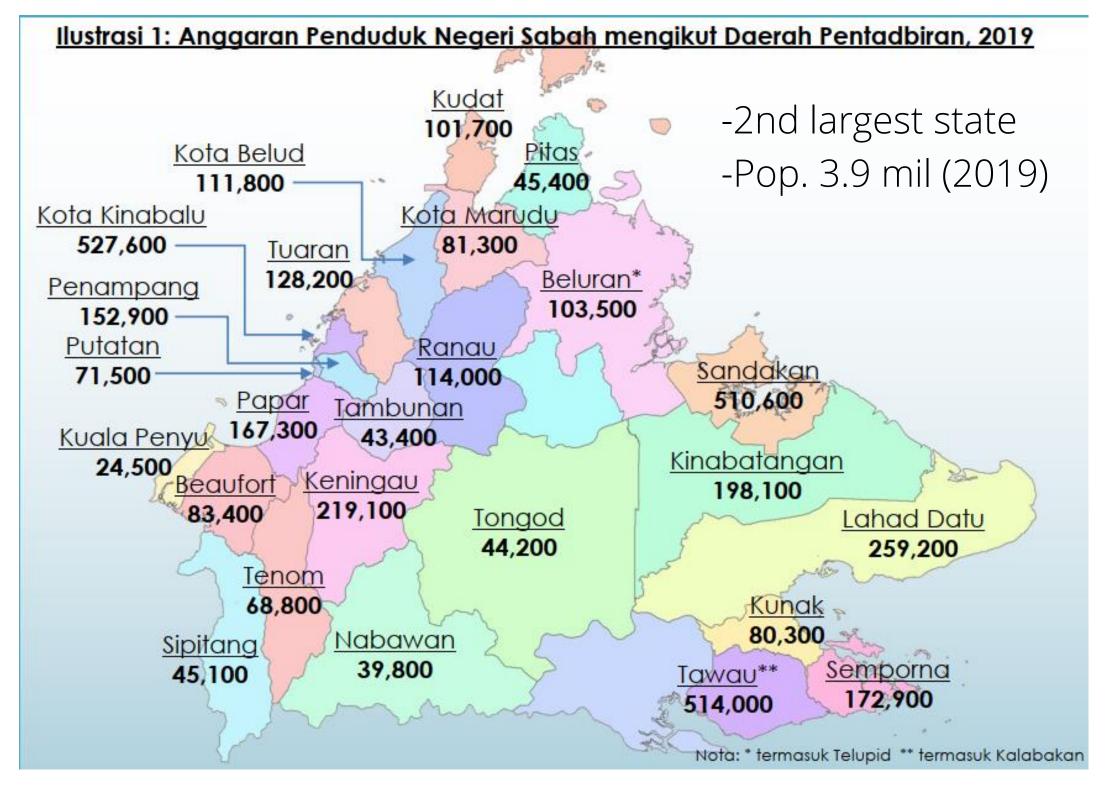
- BorllS and its role as 'the bridge or the voice' from the academic platform
- Sabah and status of intergenerational disruption of Indigenous languages in Sabah (Ethnologue, 2021)
- Previous studies of intergenerational disruption of IL in Sabah's indigenous community
- Language Champions MTB-MLE teachers:
 Motivations Challenges
- Aspirations for IDIL 2022-2032



Is my language already old and walking away from me? Or is it me walking away and leaving my language?

What has been done to help indigenous children continue to be able to learn, and use, their mother tongues – language at home of the indigenous family – in Sabah?





Sabah,

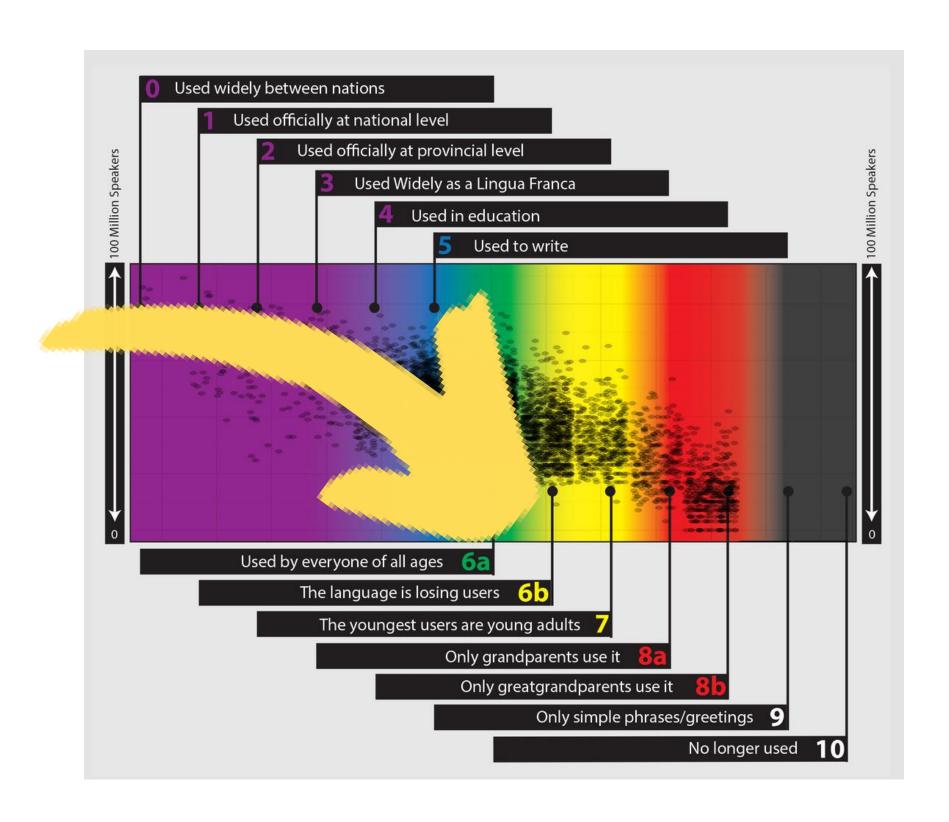
- 33 in a simulation of an and so dialects.

(http://eborneo.dbp.gov.my/sabah.html)

- In Sabah, 43 ethnic groups apparently make up 61.22% of the state's local population.

https://suhakam.org.my/portfolio/indigenouspeoples/

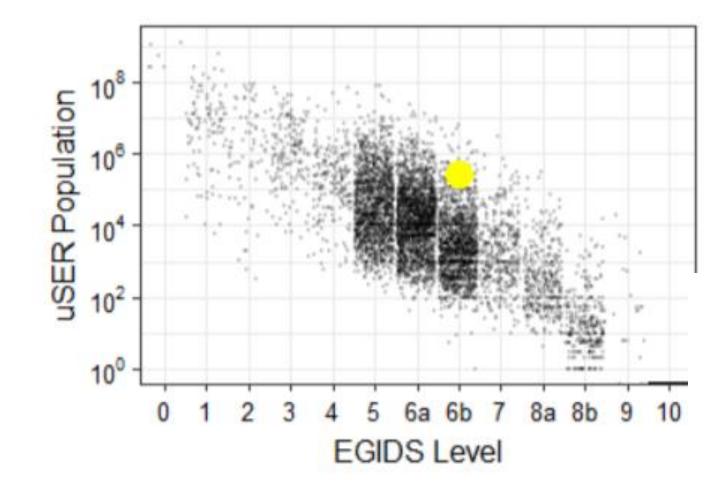
Vitality of Sabah's Indigenous languages (Ethnologue, 2021)



6b on the Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale or EGIDS (Lewis & Simons, 2010)

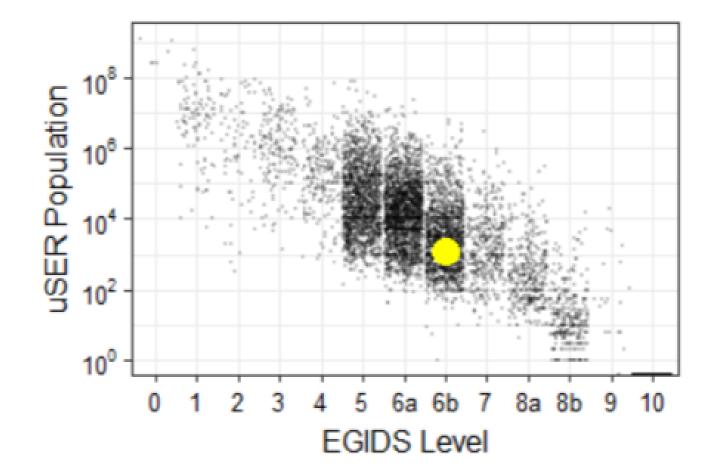
'Threatened': The language is used for face-to-face communication within all generations, but is is losing users.

Kadazan Dusun in the Language Cloud



The EGIDS level for this language in its primary country is 6b (Threatened) — The language is used for face-to-face communication within all generations, but it is losing users.

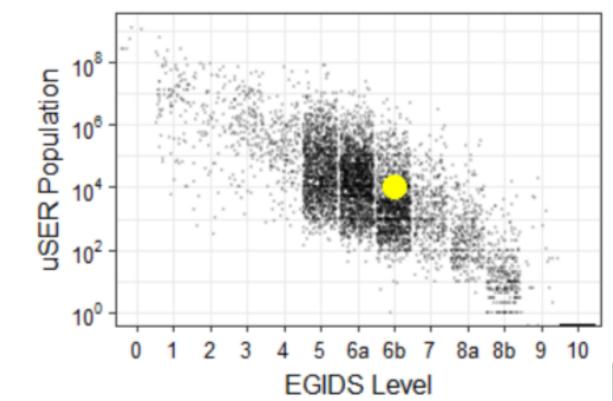
Minokok in the Language Cloud



The EGIDS level for this language in its primary country is 6b (Threatened) — The language is used for face-to-face communication within all generations, but it is losing users.

Ethnologue (2021)

Kimaragang in the Language Cloud



The EGIDS level for this language in i primary country is 6b (Threatened) – The language is used for face-to-face communication within all generation but it is losing users.

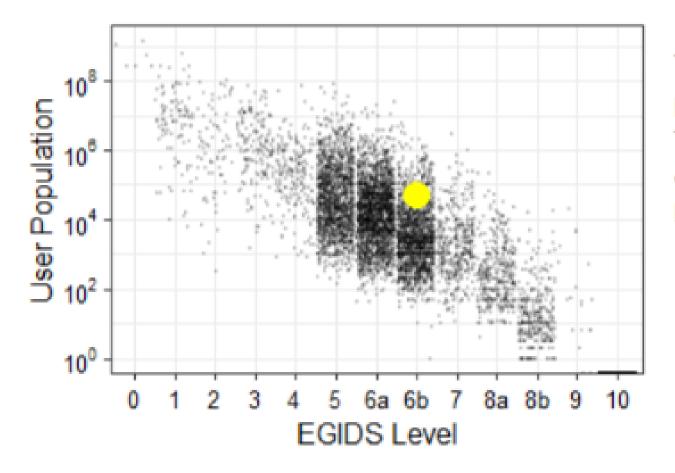
Ethnologue (2021)



Kimaragang Preschool, Kg. Gailun, Kudat



Rungus in the Language Cloud



The EGIDS level for this language in its primary country is 6b (Threatened) — The language is used for face-to-face communication within all generations, but it is losing users.



FB MTB-MLE Sabah

Intergenerational disruption of Indigenous languages in Sabah's Indigenous families

DBP Jejak Etnik (2010)

"Our preliminary study shows that there is a possibility that ethnic dialects in Sabah will become extinct. This is because the younger generation under the age of 30 is more comfortable speaking Malay than their respective tribal languages, ... only 2,000 people from this group can speak Begahak. The Tobilung community in Kampung Mengaris, Kota Marudu is also experiencing the same problem, ... "

Ting & Tham (2014)

"ALTHOUGH THERE IS
INTERGENERATIONAL
transmission of KD language, the results
showed a decrease in KD use from the
grandparents' generation to the KD
teenagers' generation. The language that
is taking root in the KD community is
Sabah Malay dialect, not only in the
friendship, education and religious
domains but also in the family domain.
In spite of that, the KD teenagers have
positive attitudes towards their ethnic
language." (A survey of 205 KD teenagers
aged 13 to 19 living in Kota Belud)

Dani et al. (2019)

THE MAIN REASON BEHIND THE DECLINING USE OF THE MOTHER TONGUE AS the main language spoken at home is due to speakers' tendency to selecting and incorporating Malay lexical relevant to the Dusun language. According to Dani, Jaffar, Seruji, and Amir (2011), such Malay words thrive in the Dusun language and are used for everyday speech. There is fear that the mother tongue may eventually be lost if nothing is done to reverse this worrying trend. The data indicate that for the group as a whole, intergenerational language transmission is at Grade 2 (Dwyer, 2011) of the language endangerment scale, which refers to as 'severely endangered'. (120 teenagers aged 15 in Ranau).

Focus group discussion with:

- 1 Mdm. Rita Lasimbang, CEO KLF (Observer)
- 2. Mr. Joemin Maratin MTB-MLE Director, SIL Malaysia
- 2 Ms. Amanda Dickson Coordinator, Bidayuh Development and Preservation Program since 2020; Executive Secretary, Dayak Bidayuh National Association (DBNA), Sarawak.
- 3 Mdm. Alles Jadai, Kg. Sinjuk, 11 years experience (Bidayuh Biatah)
- 4 Mdm. Salina Bangunan, 10 years experience (Tobilung)
- 5 Mdm. Josphen, CLC Kibunut, Penampang under PACOS Trust (Dusun Ig), 20 year exp
- 6 Ms. Roslina, Heritage Language Preschool Kimaragang, Kg. Gailun, 2 years exp



- to continue to provide an avenue to the young generation a place to learn the language, even if the pre-school is the only place they get to hear the language.
- feel proud to contribute to continuing the ability to make my language as one of the most important identity marker of a person, hence even if there are many challenges, I will strive on
- feel proud to help and support students who couldn't attend other school due to special learning needs. "I feel proud to see the grandmother of the child so happy because the grandchild could hold his/her pencil when he couldn't previously."





Parents' awareness/support/interest in using the mother tongue (more so in mixed-marriage contexts) is low or none;

Parents speak to e/other in Indigenous language but to the children in Malay/etc.; and children speak to siblings as well as neighbours' children using Malay/etc.

Home language with parents is not in the mother tongue; child does not understand the language at the heritage language school; resulting in child being confused; they don't want to speak or participate in storytelling

Translation **FROM Indigenous language TO the child's main language** (Malay, English, mixed, etc.) because child does not understand.



- Need training before becoming a heritage language school teacher in Teaching & Learning, and in the preparation of teaching materials.
- Demands from non-Indigenous parents to enrol their child at the school; teachers have to do more translation for this category of students (have no background at all because parents can't speak Bidayuh)



- Schools have to be closed because the teacher fell ill and was confirmed to have COVID-19
- During COVID-19 movement control, apart from technical issues, parents' lack of knowledge in the language means teachers have to respond to text messages from parents who asked what does the homework wants.



- Competition with other options for preschools so numbers of children at the heritage language playschool reduces.
- Initial lack of trust by community and parents.



- Lack of use of the IL at home made child couldn't recognize basic phrases or basic vocabulary in the IL such as 'mari makan' (let's eat) or 'pegi mandi' (go take your shower').
- To increase parents' awareness, teacher has to spend time each time a parent comes in, to talk to them and encourage them to use the IL at home.

- 66
- More teachers join this field to replace or help us teach
- for the heritage Ig schools to be registered

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To teach the IL not only at Pre-school level but also to their primary & secondary school levels

For a more updated curriculum and teaching aids, so that relevant bodies/agencies are confident with what we offer

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For others to appreciate the effort of heritage Ig teachers who are teaching to continue our identity and heritage

Nung kivaa sinikulan miagal diti id omuhok poh zou, aanangan zou do mongoi sinikulan miaga diti; tu suvai tadau, obuli poh motuu moboos zou do boos ku sondii.

Jeannet Stephen

#isthiscorrectuse?





TERIMA KASIH KOTOHUADAN THANK YOU

jeannets@ums.edu.my