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# **Research and development pathways in Content and Language Integrated Learning**

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This talk is based on a joint publication with **Ana Llinares** and **Julia Hüttner**.

The multiple faces of CLIL

Research pathways in retrospect

Looking ahead: Challenges and opportunities

# The multiple faces of CLIL

Ecologies & conceptualisations

## ‘Mother-tongue plus 2’ (European Parliament, 2021)

- equality among all national/regional languages within the EU
- CLIL as a pathway towards such varied multilingualism

CLIL “opens doors on languages for a **broader range of learners**, nurturing **self confidence** in [...] those who have not responded well to **formal language instruction** in general education”

European Commission White Paper, 2003, p.19

## ‘Educational innovation’

- parent & teacher grassroots movements
- desire for educational advantage in a rapidly changing world

# Complex and varying ecologies

**Internationalisation**

**FL proficiency of  
population**

**Educational levels &  
school types**

**Teacher  
qualifications**

**Language Ideologies**

**Mono/multilingual  
community**

**Voluntary vs.  
obligatory  
Hard vs. Soft CLIL**

**Governance &  
accountability**

# Prototypical features

- positioned as **catalyst for change**
  - in contexts with lower general proficiency in the CLIL target language  
=> main emphasis on language teaching (“**soft CLIL**”)
  - in contexts with higher general proficiency in the CLIL target language  
=> main emphasis on general preparation for internationalised work/study >  
CLIL in content subjects (“**hard CLIL**”)
- integrated content and language **approach**
- target language is a **foreign language**, outside the Anglosphere typically English

# Expectations

- Higher overall language competence
- Native-like FL competence
- Intercultural competence
- Motivation
- Self confidence
- Learner autonomy
- Multi-perspectivity
- Cognitive advantages
- Innovative pedagogy
- Cross-curricular integration

(cf. e.g. Mehisto, Marsh, Frigols 2008)



# Conceptualisations

- Higher overall language competence
- Native-like FL competence
- Intercultural competence
- Motivation
- Self confidence

**CONTEXT**  
for language acquisition

- Learner autonomy
- Multi-perspectivity
- Cognitive advantages
- Innovative pedagogy
- Cross-curricular integration

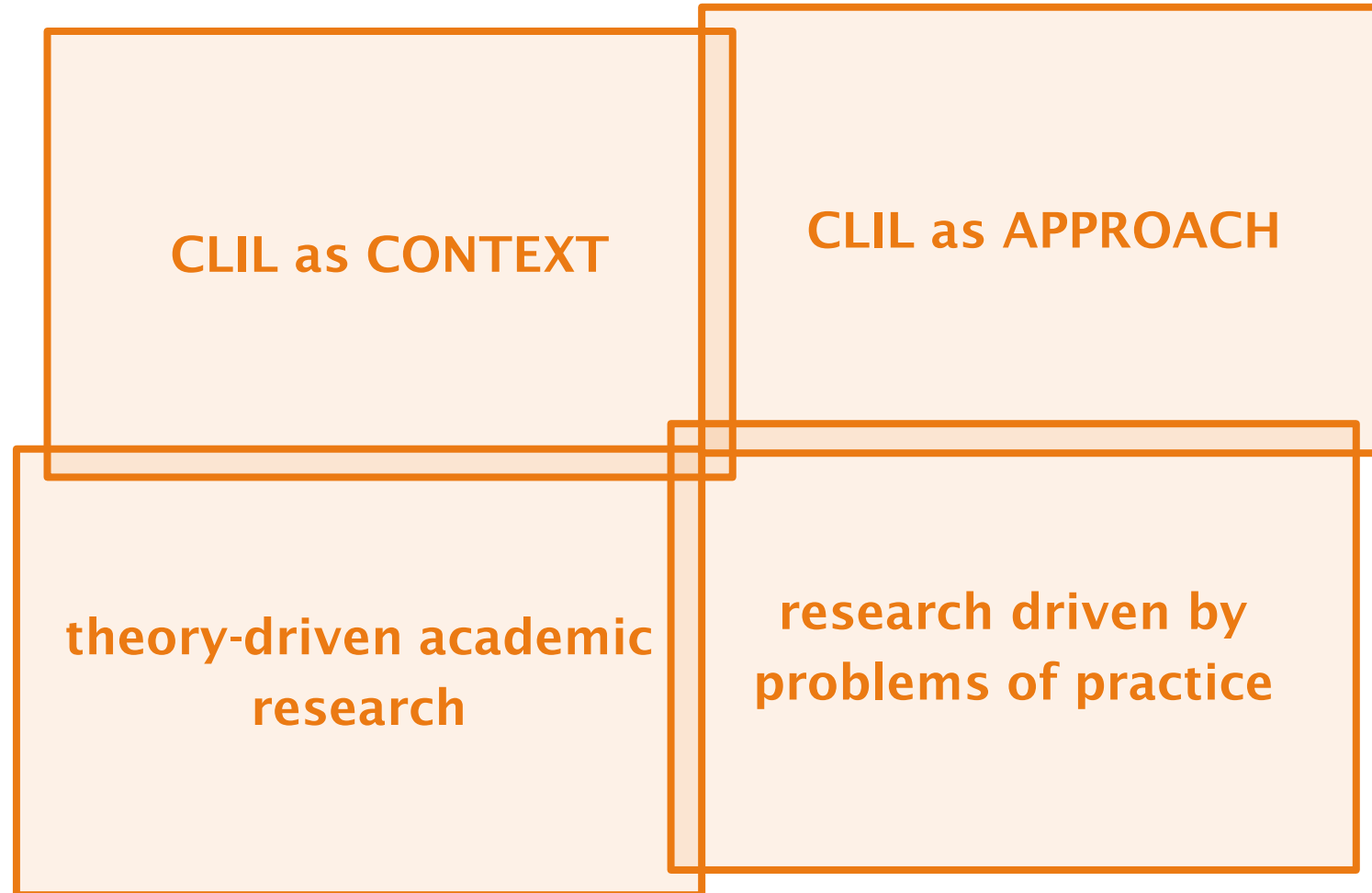
**APPROACH**  
integrating content & language

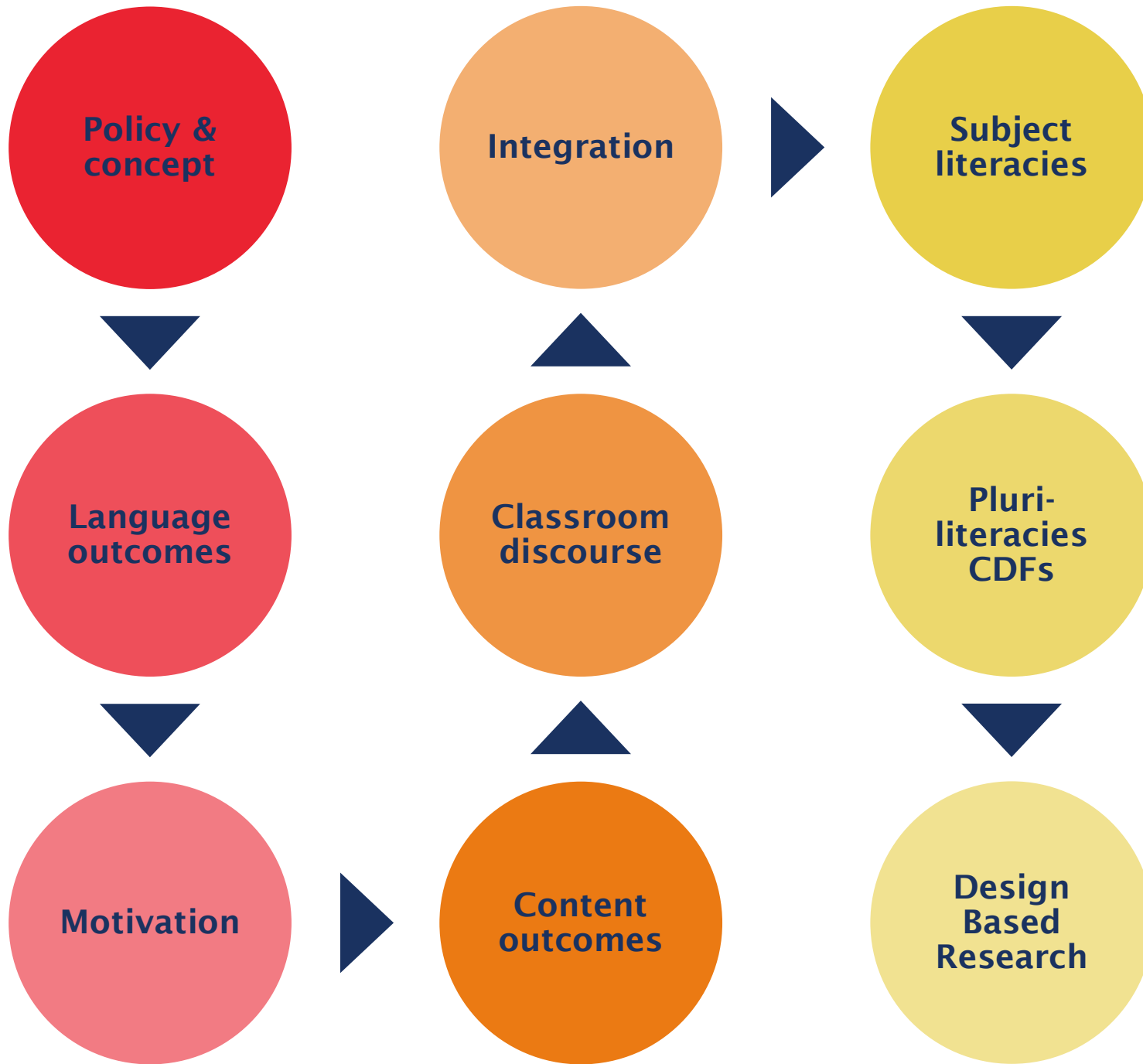
(cf. e.g. Mehisto, Marsh, Frigols 2008)

# Research pathways

CLIL as context : CLIL as approach

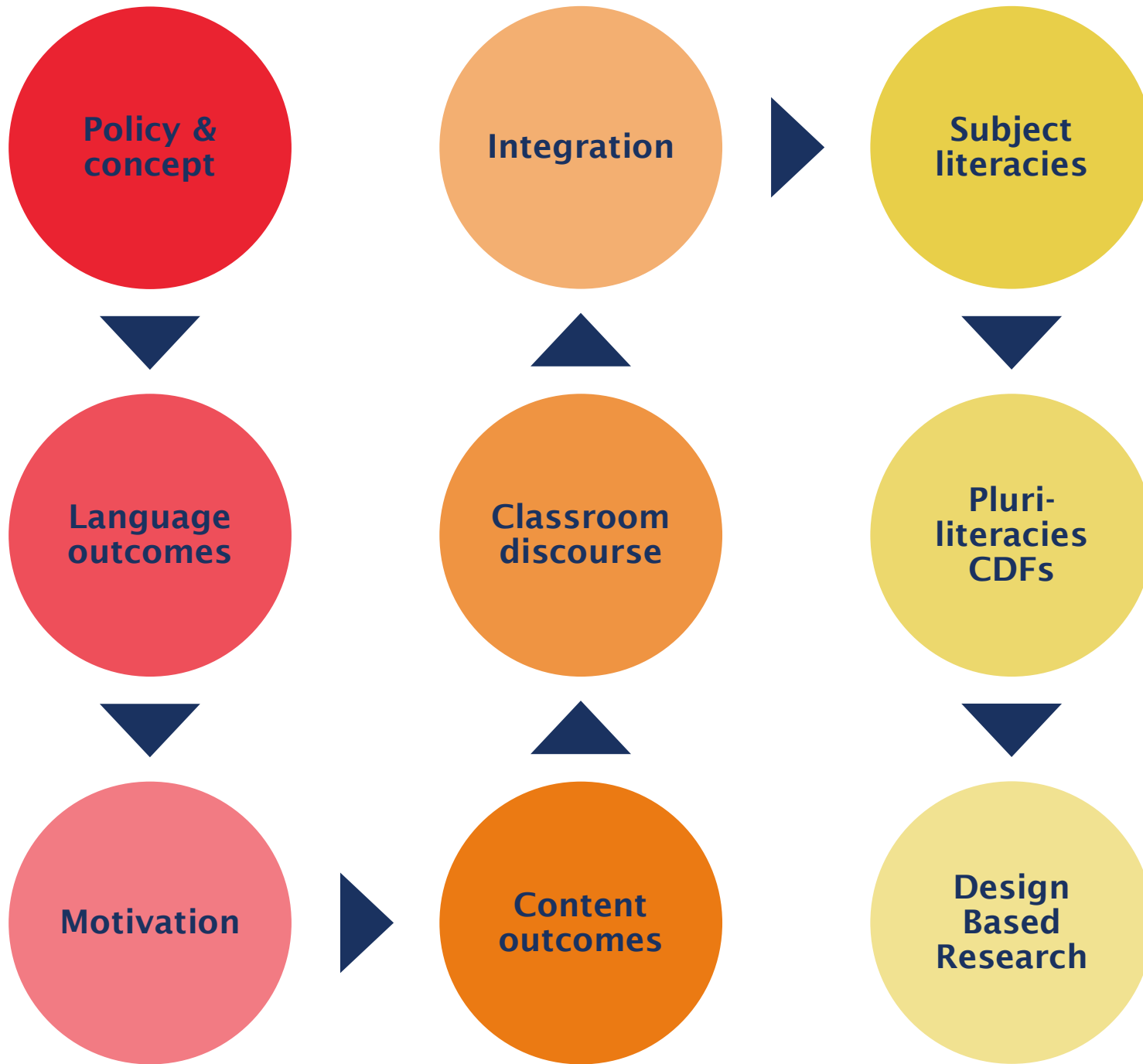
# The Dialectic of CLIL Research Pathways





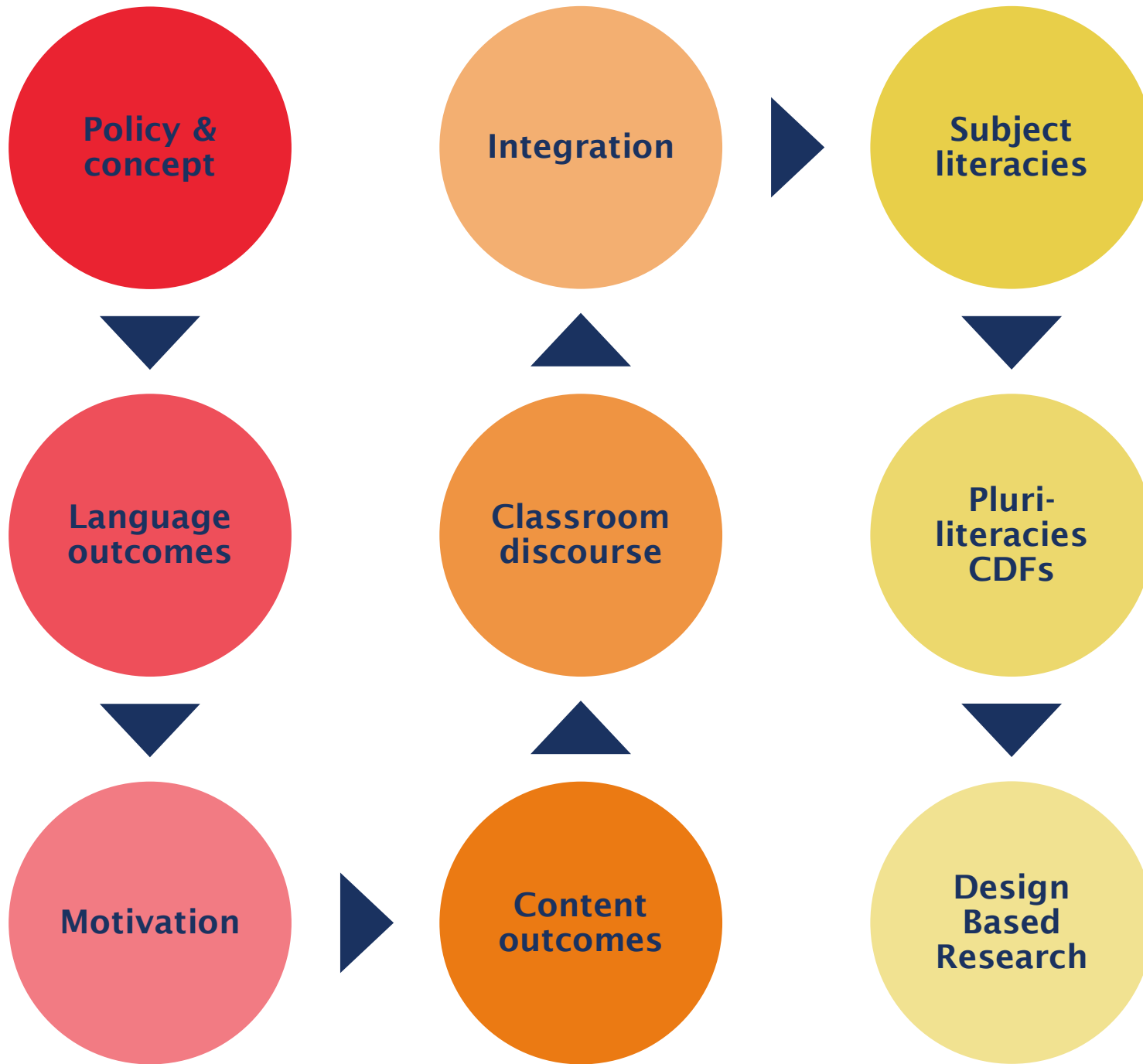
- **4Cs Model:** Communication – Content – Culture – Cognition
- **ECML:** CLIL Matrix
- **Comenius projects:** teacher education modules
- **Eurydice:** country reports

(Coyle 2007, ECML, Eurydice)





- Accountability
- CLIL as contextual variable for SLA “more & different” (cp. EFL, study abroad, extracurricular E)
- Earliest studies: positive effects (4 Skills, 2 Systems)
- Criticism: - methodological weaknesses  
- selectivity of CLIL
- Later studies address criticisms
- Outcomes still positive but seem to vary with geographical context  
**high EFL contexts** (weak effect) vs **low EFL contexts** (strong effect)
- Problems persist @ test constructs  
@ lack of longitudinal studies



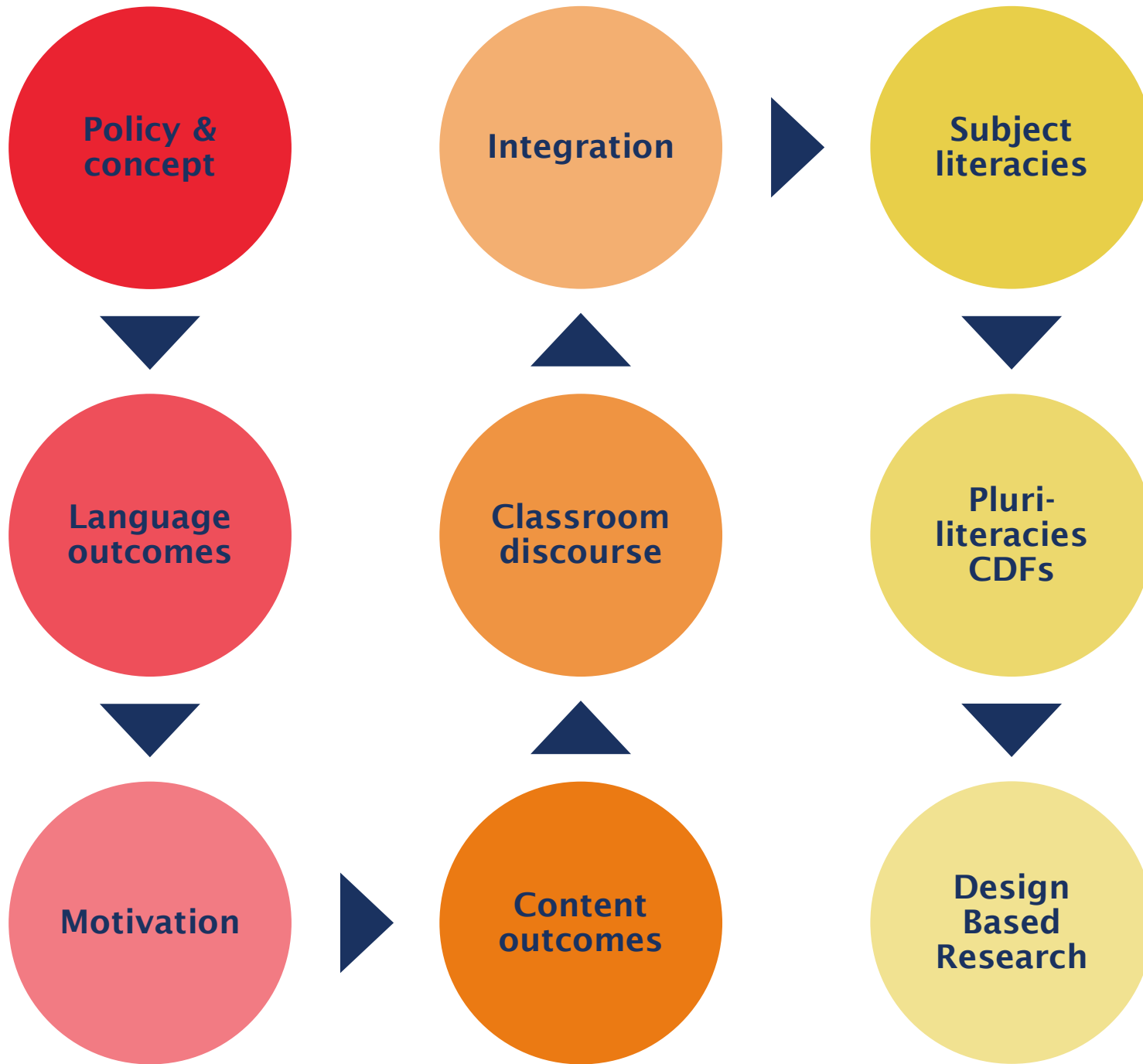




## Motivation

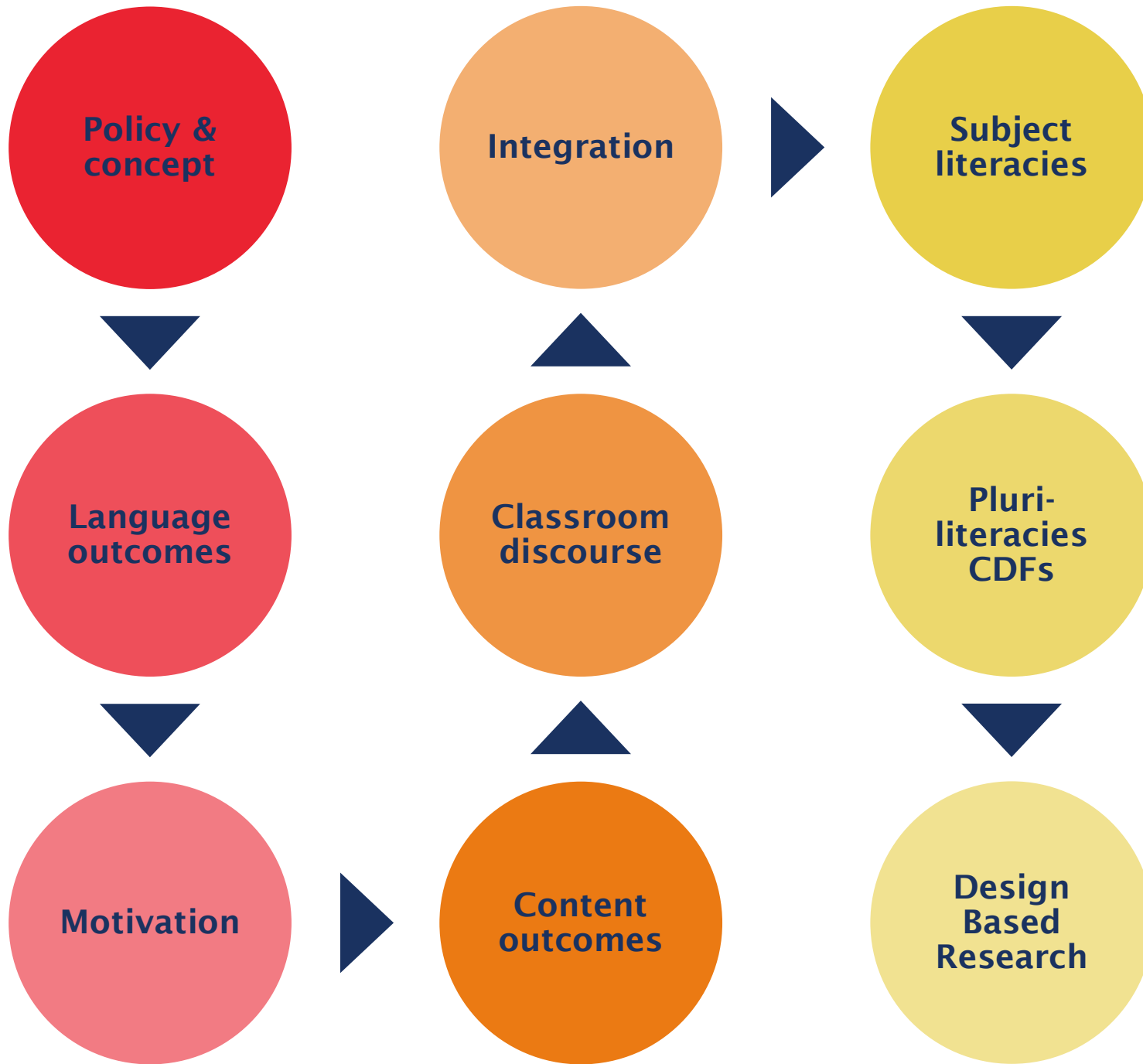
- CLIL students have **higher FL motivation** than traditional EFL learners
- ... already before the onset of CLIL ...only in voluntary CLIL contexts
- EFL confidence and other **affective factors**
- Only one retrospective study so far
- Content-subject motivation: mixed effect
- International orientation, cultural awareness, scientific citizenship

(Lasagabaster, 2011; Doiz et al., 2014, Rumlich, 2016; Roiha & Sommier, 2018; Mearns et al., 2017; Otwinowska and Forsys 2017; Goris et al., 2017; Garzón-Díaz, 2018; Lasagabaster & Doíz, 2017)



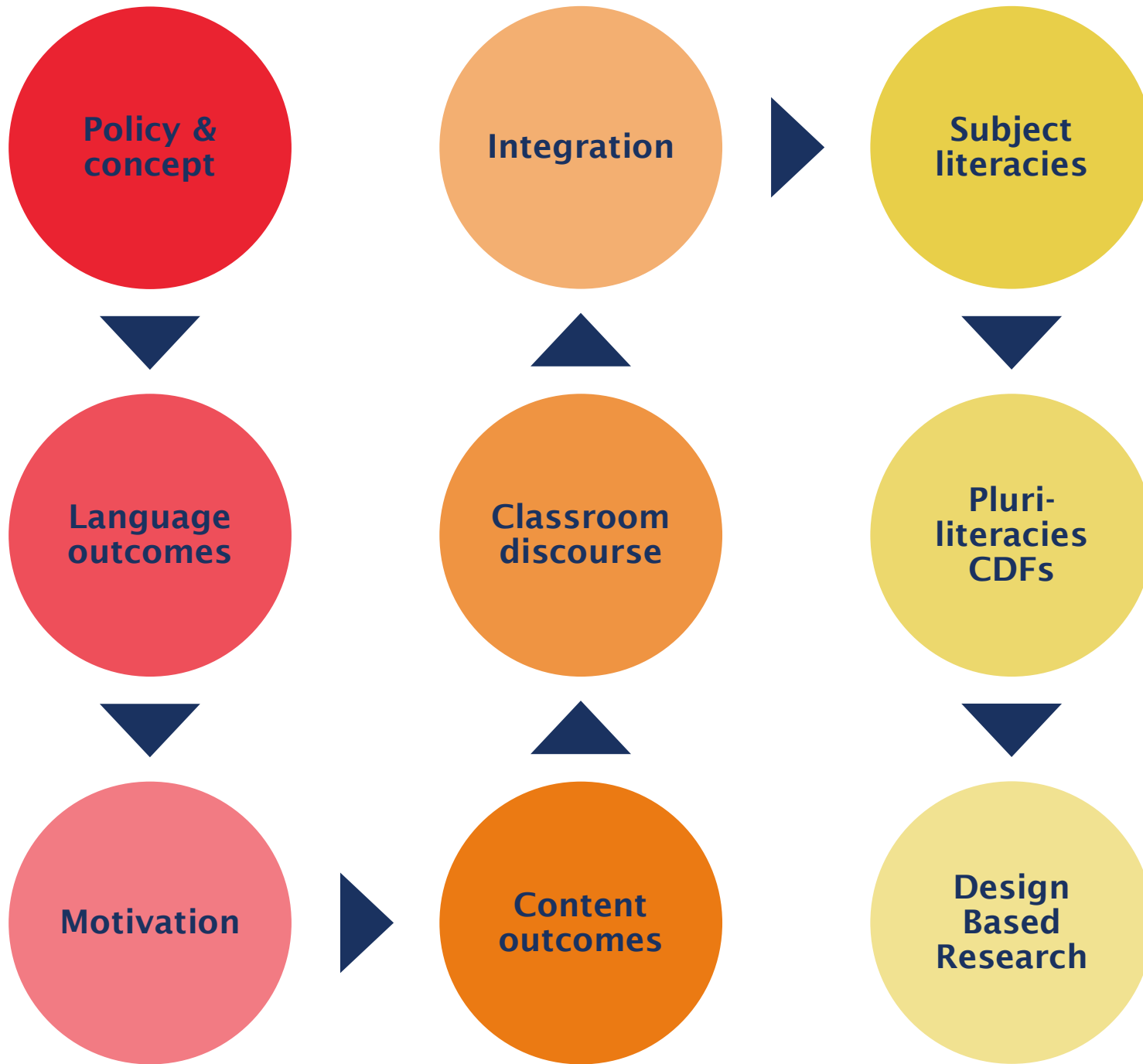
- Claims regarding „deeper processing of content in L2“  
vs.  
CLIL learners are level with their non-CLIL peers
- Constructs of content knowledge are very traditional (unlike many subject curricula)
- The only empirical studies dealing with assessment in CLIL
- **Formative assessment** seriously underexplored

(e.g., Admiraal et al., 2006; Badertscher & Bieri, 2009; Gablasova, 2014; Dallinger et al., 2016; Madrid & Barrios, 2018; Rascón & Bretones, 2018; Massler et al., 2014; Llinares et al., 2012, ch. 10; Pascual & Basse, 2017; deBoer & Leontjev, 2020)



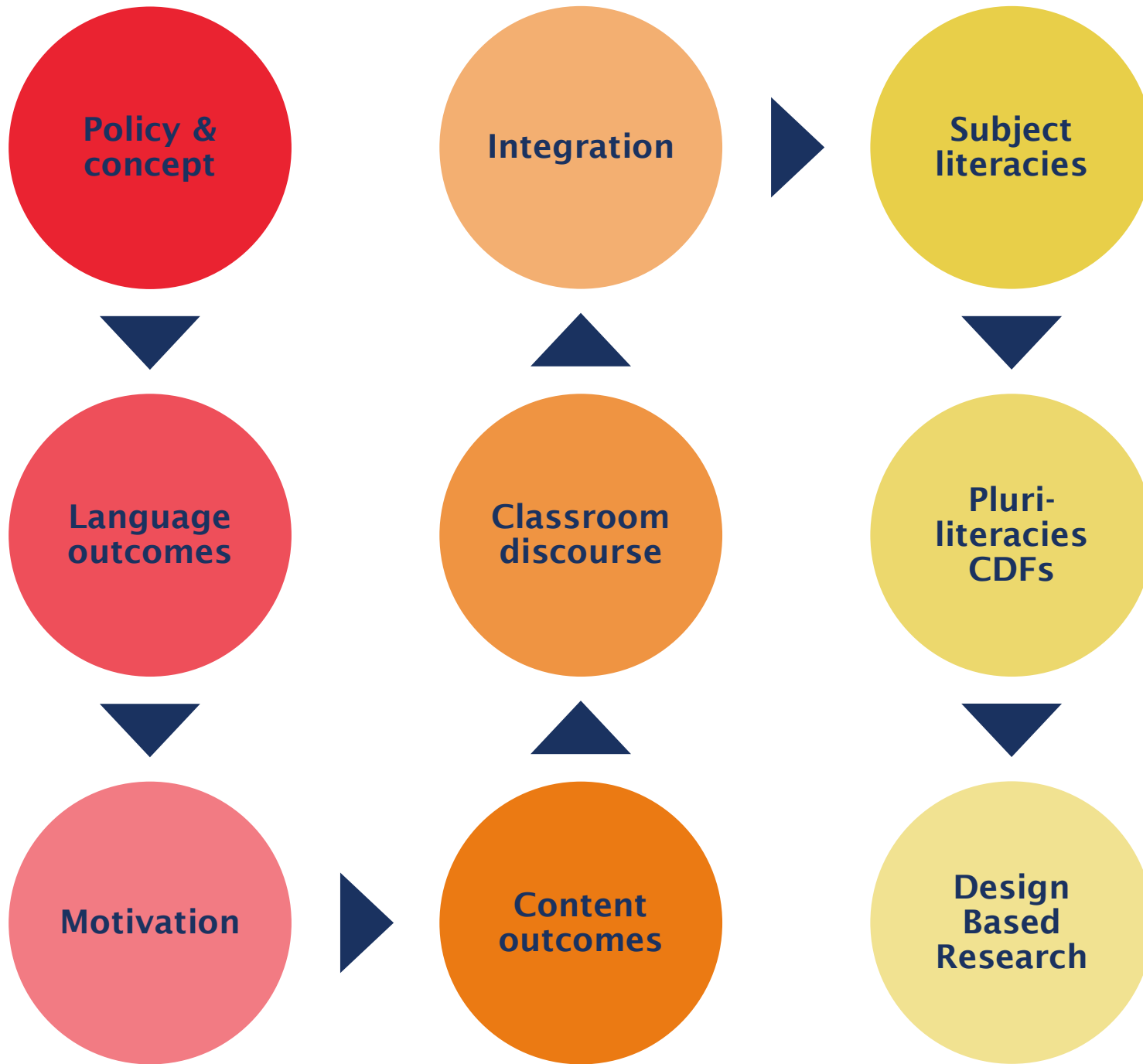
- **Linguistic & interactional features** of classroom interaction
- Describe CLIL as context for SLA
- Discourse analysis: requests, questions, explanations, feedback and repair
- Activity types, pedagogical design
- Different from MFL lessons?

(e.g., Nikula, 2005; Dalton-Puffer & Nikula, 2006; Dalton-Puffer, 2007; Nashaat-Sobhy, 2018a; Evnitskaya & Jakonen, 2017; Llinares & Pascual, 2015; activity types: Llinares & Dalton-Puffer, 2015; Badertscher & Bieri, 2009; Käätä, 2014)



- Linkage of **classroom language** and **subject pedagogy**
- CONCLIL model of integration
  - classroom practices
  - curriculum & pedagogy
  - participant perspectives – esp. teacher perspectives on identity and pedagogical actions

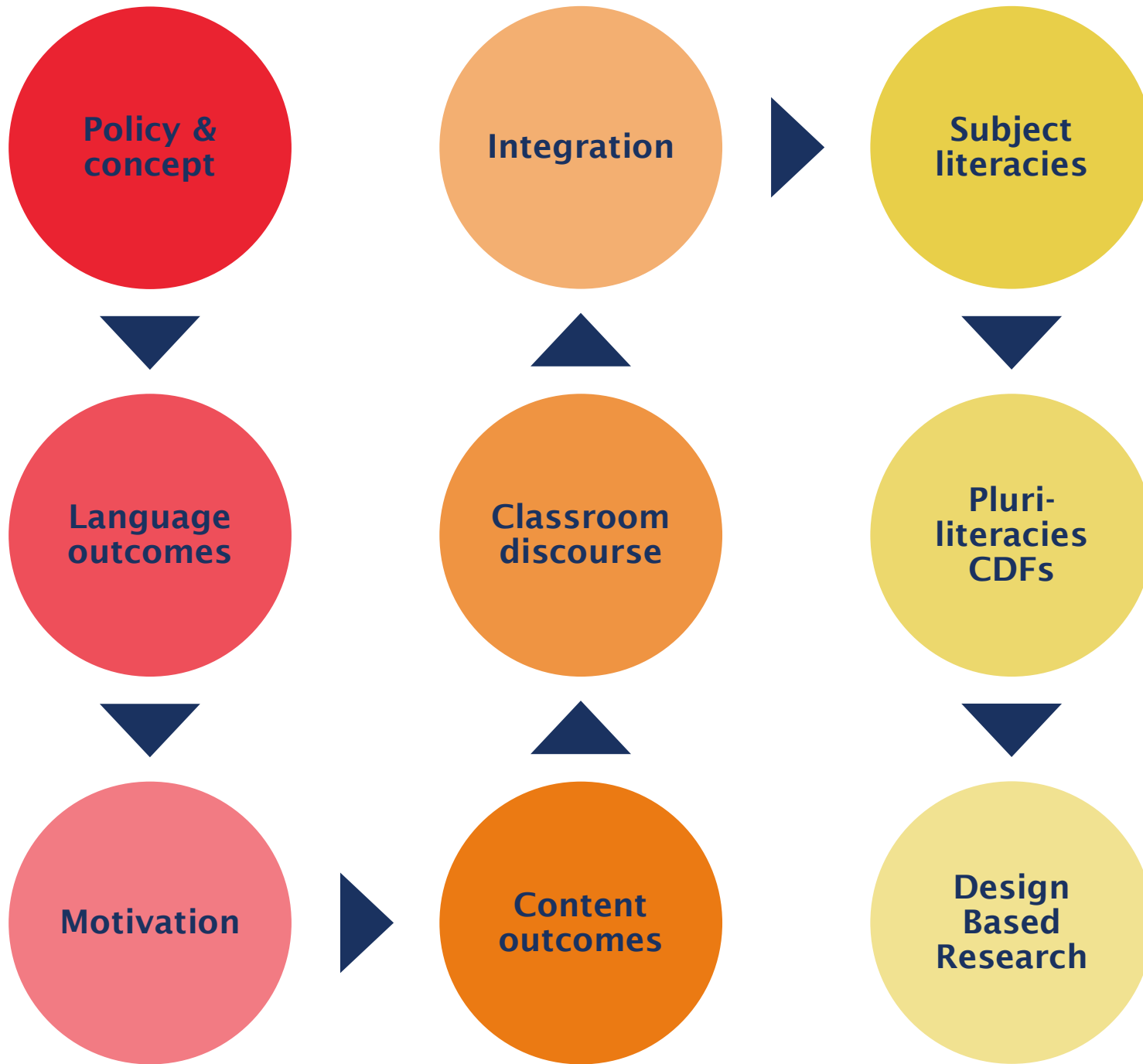
(e.g., Nikula et al., 2016; Skinnari & Bovellan, 2016; Bonnet & Breidbach, 2017; Pappa et al., 2017; Oattes et al., 2018; Hüttner et al., 2013; Lo, 2017; van Kampen et al., 2018)



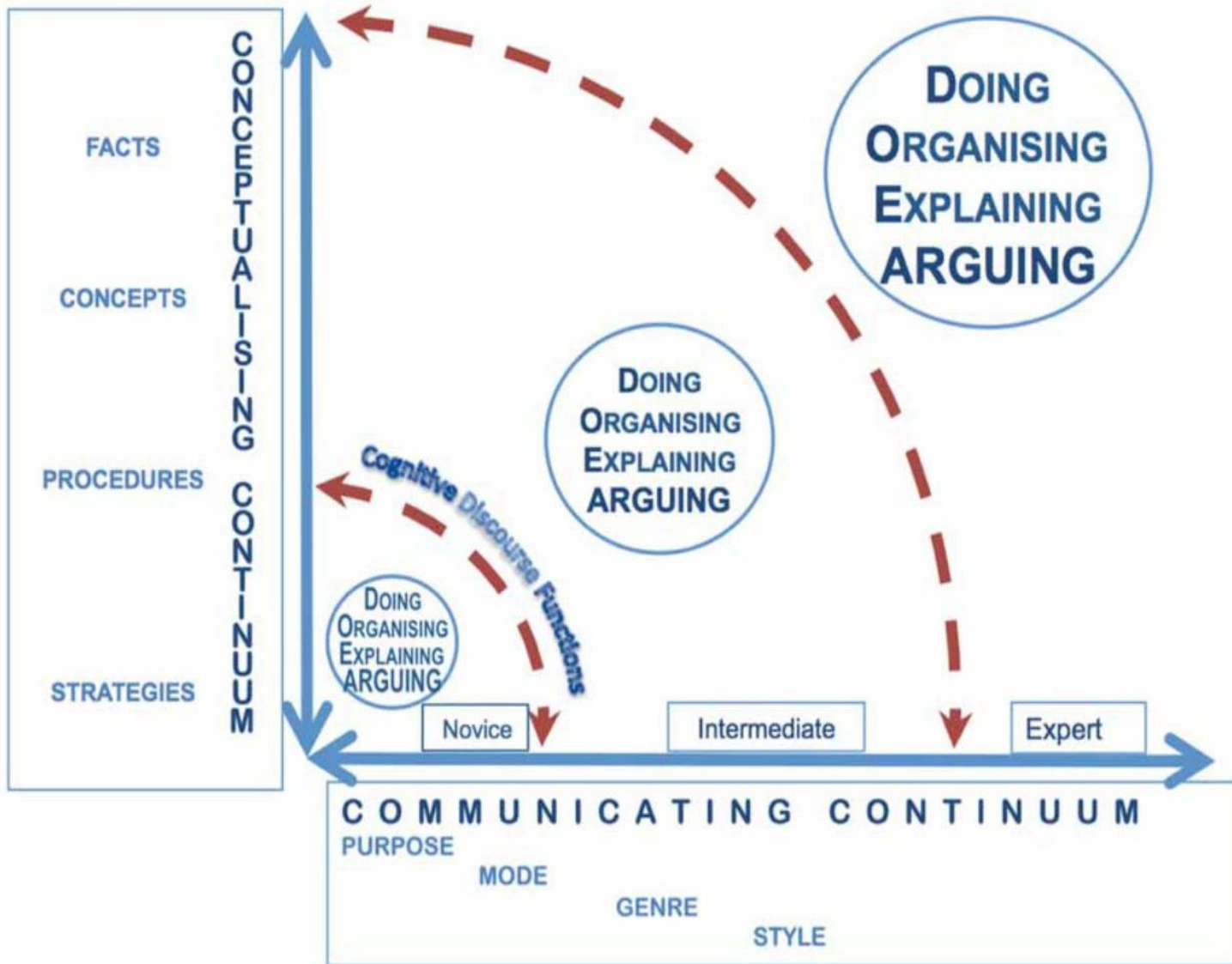


- **Inspiration from ESL-research** embedded in Systemic Functional Linguistics
- Quantitative & qualitative **corpus studies** of student productions
- Written and spoken genres
  
- Historical literacy: from anecdotal to abstract over time
- Argumentation, science literacy
  
- Older learners are better also if they had less CLIL
- Cognitive development trumps choice of L1 or L2

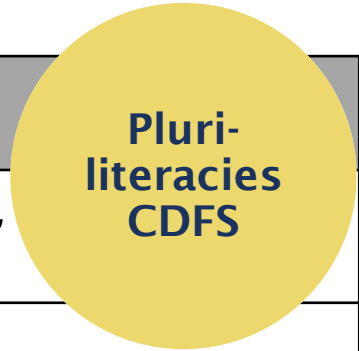
(e.g., Linares Morton Whittaker, 2012; Lorenz, 2019; Hüttner & Smit, 2018; Llinares & McCabe, 2020; Evnitskaya & Dalton-Puffer, 2020; Lo & Lin, 2021)



# Mapping Pluriliteracies Development

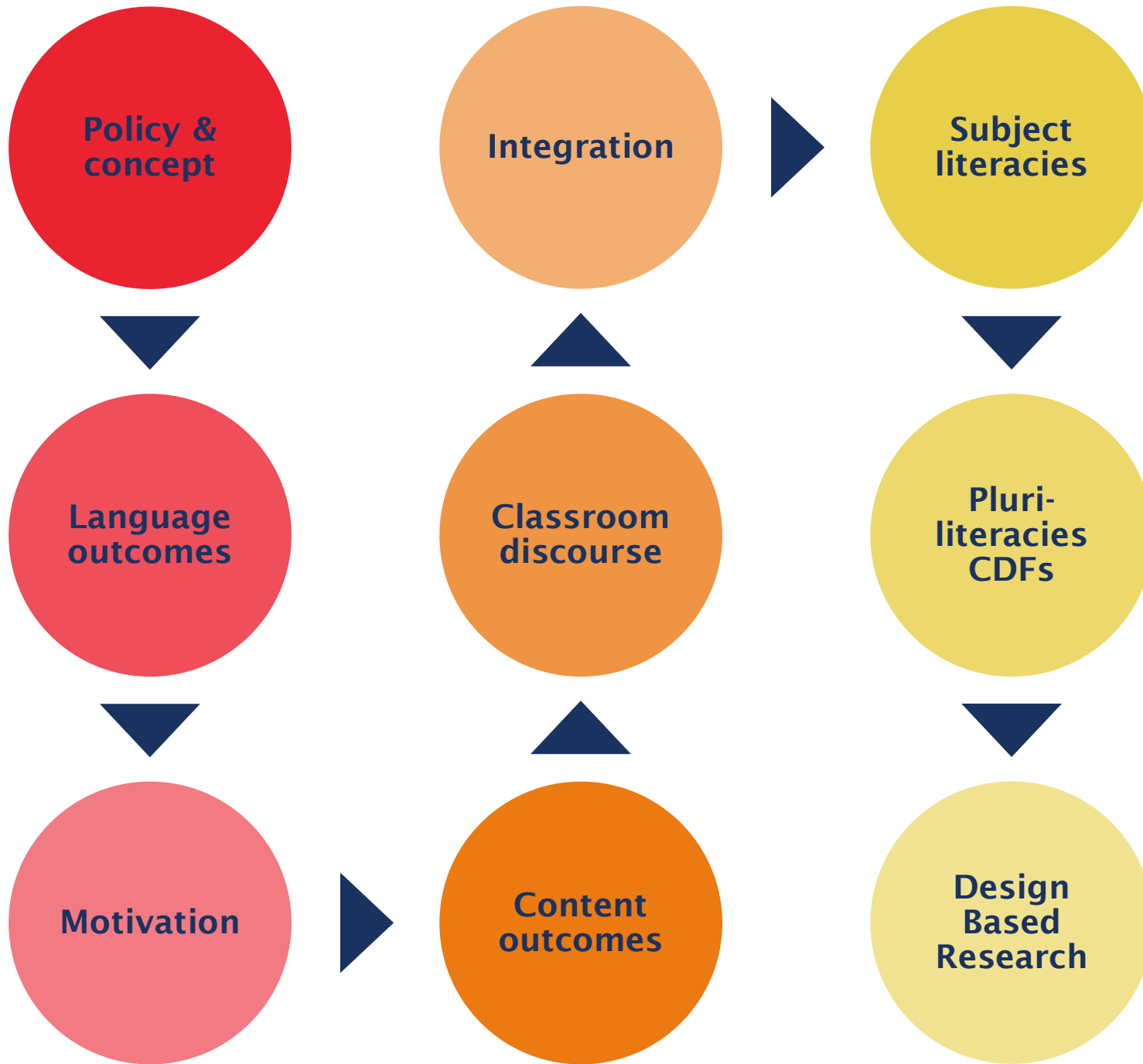


# Cognitive Discourse Functions



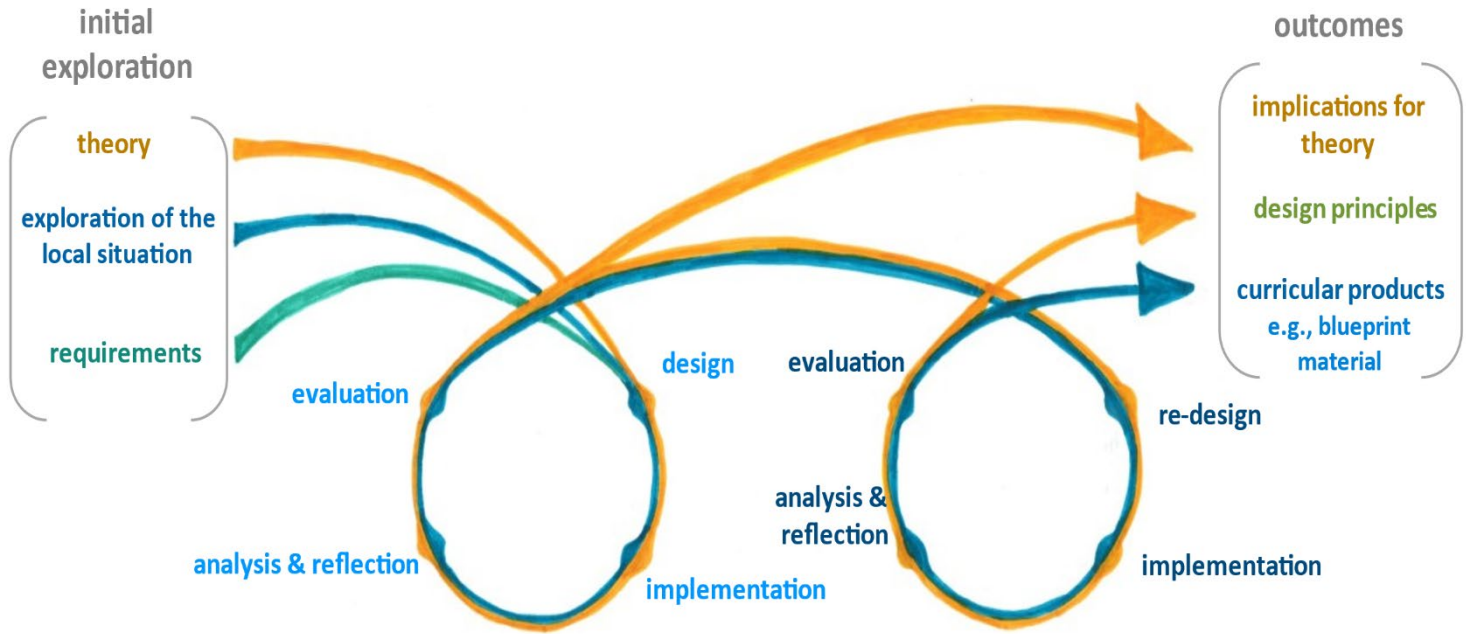
Communicative Intention	Type	
I tell you how we can cut up the world according to certain ideas	<b>classify</b>	<i>Classify, compare, contrast, match, structure, categorize, subsume</i>
I tell you about the extension of this object of specialist knowledge	<b>define</b>	<i>Define, identify, characterize</i>
I tell you details of what I can see (also metaphorically)	<b>describe</b>	<i>Describe, label, identify, name, specify</i>
I tell you what my position is vis a vis X	<b>evaluate</b>	<i>Evaluate, judge, argue, justify, take a stance, critique, comment, reflect</i>
I tell you about the causes or motives of x	<b>explain</b>	<i>Explain, reason, express cause/effect, draw conclusions, deduce</i>
I tell you something that is potential (i.e. non-factual)	<b>explore</b>	<i>Explore, hypothesize, speculate, predict, guess, estimate, simulate</i>
I tell you sth. external to our immediate context on which I have a legitimate knowledge claim	<b>report</b>	<i>Report, inform, recount, narrate, present, summarize, relate</i>

(Dalton-Puffer, 2013, 2016)

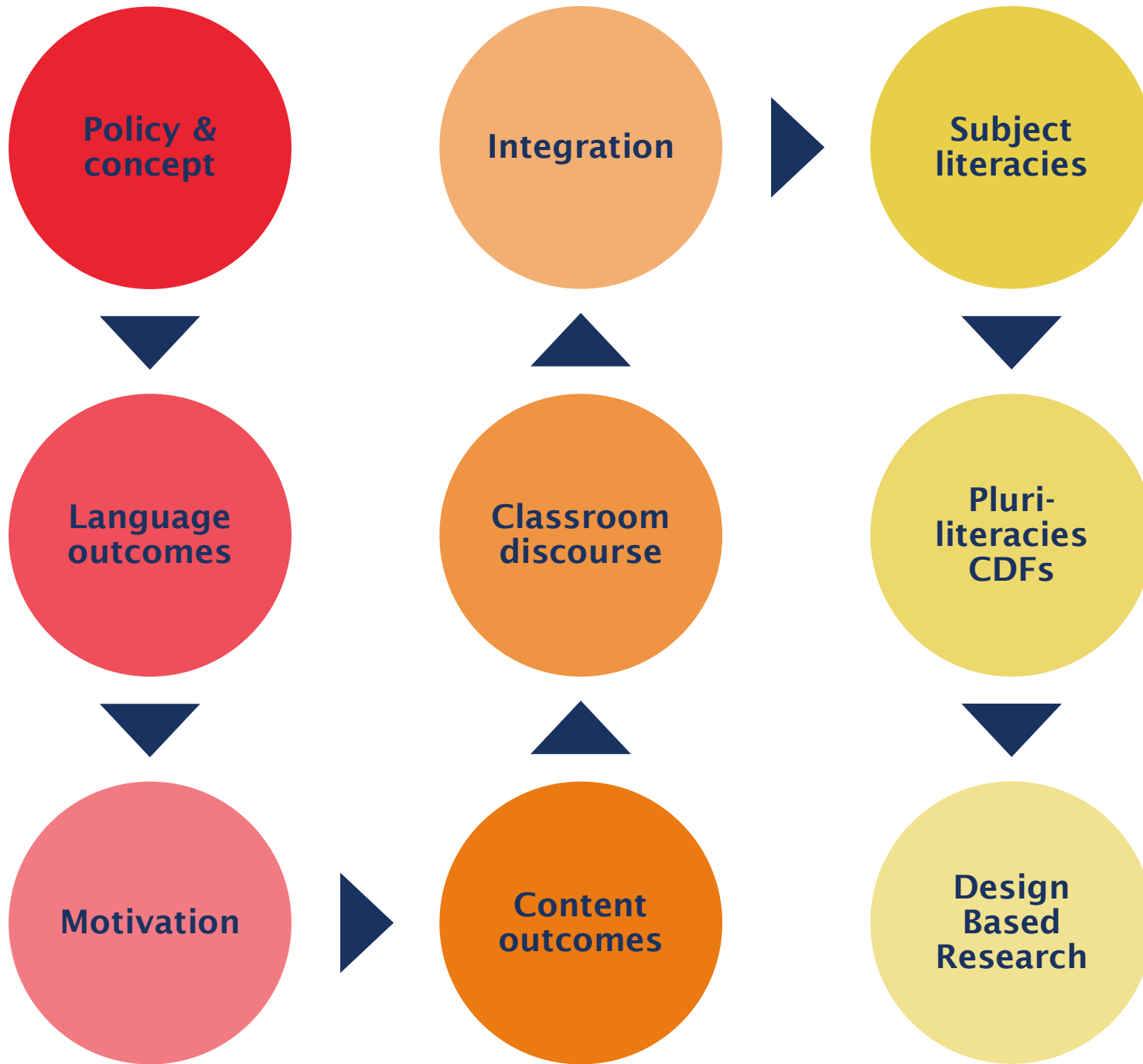


- Bi-disciplinary researchers:** language x content design & usability of innovative materials, activities  
 mathematics: Barwell 2016, Berger 2016,  
 history: Bauer-Marschallinger 2019, 2022; del Pozo in progress  
 science: Hasenberger in progress

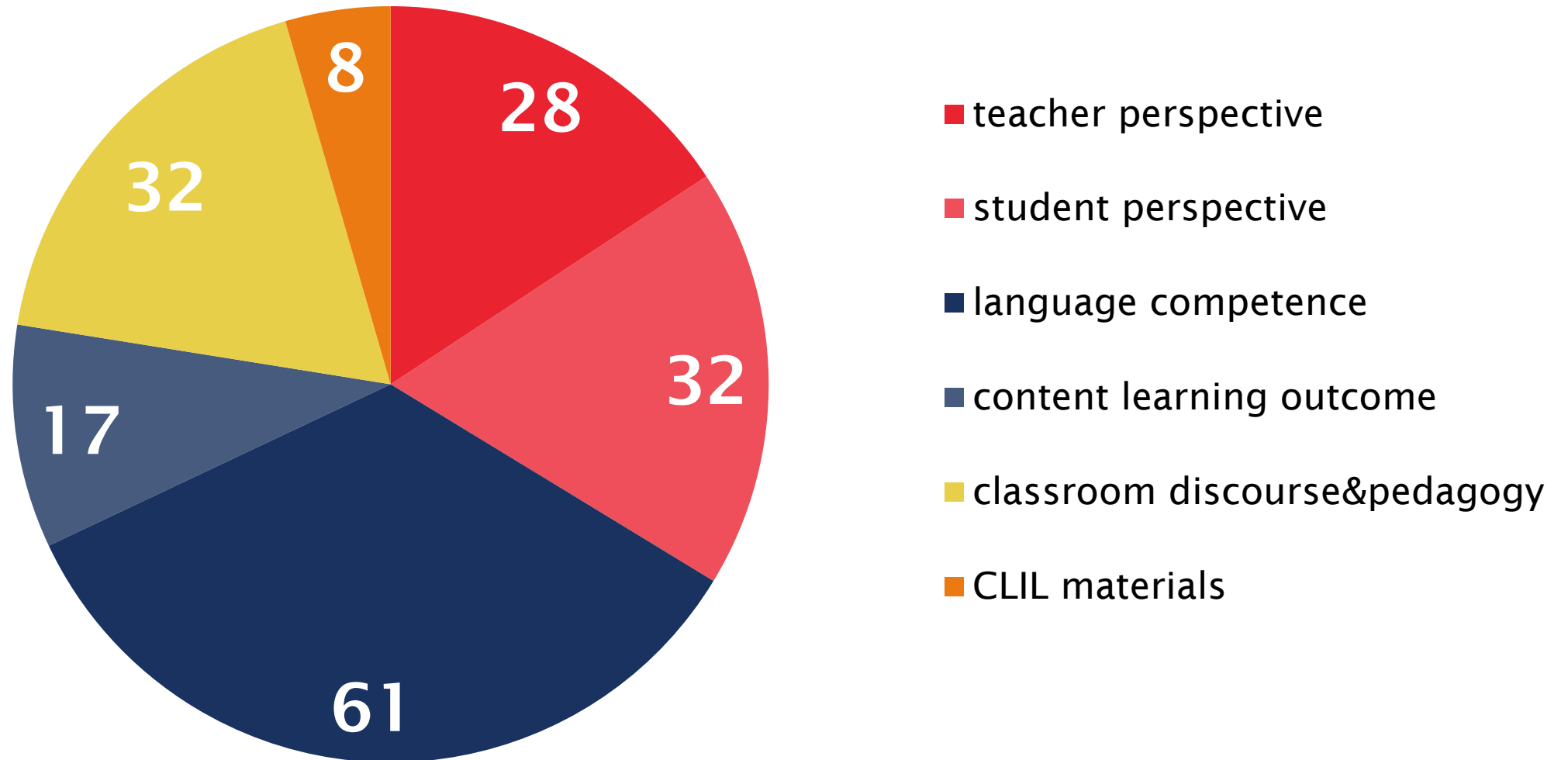
- Design-Based Research (DBR)



(e.g., Young, 2016; Bauer-Marschallinger, 2022, p.94.; Ballinger, 2021; del Pozo, in progress; Hasenberger, in progress)



# A quantification of empirical CLIL studies 178 journal articles 2016-2020





# Looking ahead

Challenges and Opportunities for the Future

**3.1 Interdisciplinary and collaborative research and pedagogy**

**3.2 UN Sustainable Development Goals & CLIL**

# Interdisciplinary and collaborative research & pedagogy

- CLIL research in the hands of **applied linguists**
- Trans-disciplinarity – calls to situate SLA in a broader scenario of neighbouring disciplines & to adopt a critical perspective
- Combining AL with frameworks from **other disciplines** (history, science)
- **Collaborative research** of applied linguists + subject education specialist + expert teachers
- Shared metalanguage and joint conceptualisations

(Ortega, 2013; Lorenzo, 2017; Llinares & Nashaat Sobhy, 2021; Dafouz & Breeze 2018, Bauer-Marschallinger, 2019; Hasenberger, 2018)

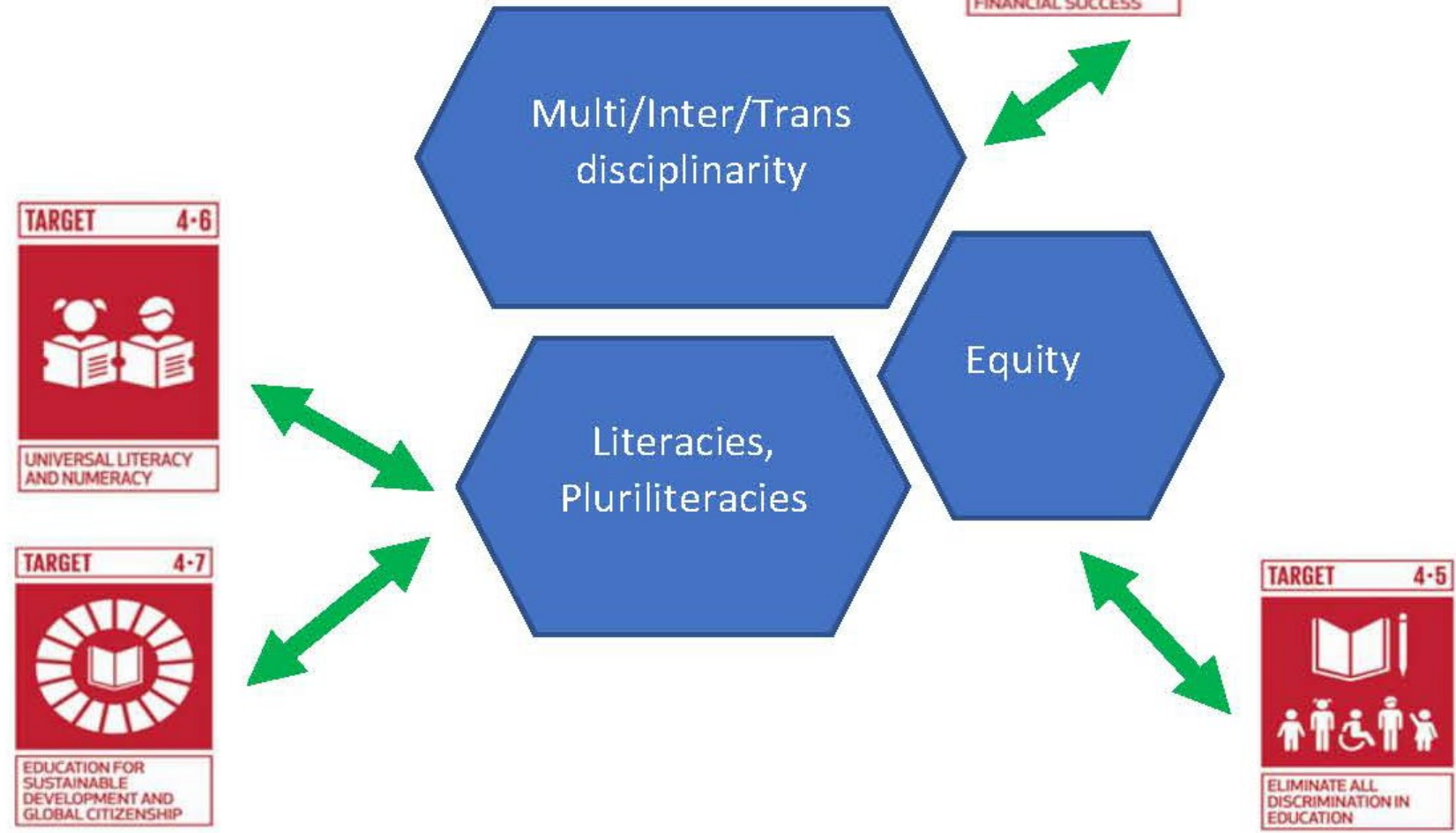
**3.1 Interdisciplinary and collaborative research and pedagogy**

**3.2 UN Sustainable Development Goals & CLIL**

## 3.2 UN Sustainable Development Goals & CLIL



# ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



**SDG 4.5** Eliminate all discrimination in education

**Equity**

**SDG 4.6** Universal Literacy and Numeracy

**SDG 4.7** Education for sustainable development and global citizenship

**(Pluri)Literacies**

**SDG 4.4** Enhancing the acquisition of relevant skills for financial success

**Multi/Inter/Trans-disciplinarity**





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**Thank you!**

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**21 March 2023**



Dalton-Puffer, C., Hüttner, J. & Llinares, A. 2022. CLIL in the 21<sup>st</sup> century: Retrospective and prospective challenges and opportunities. *Journal of Immersion and Content-Bases Language Education* 10/2, 182-206.