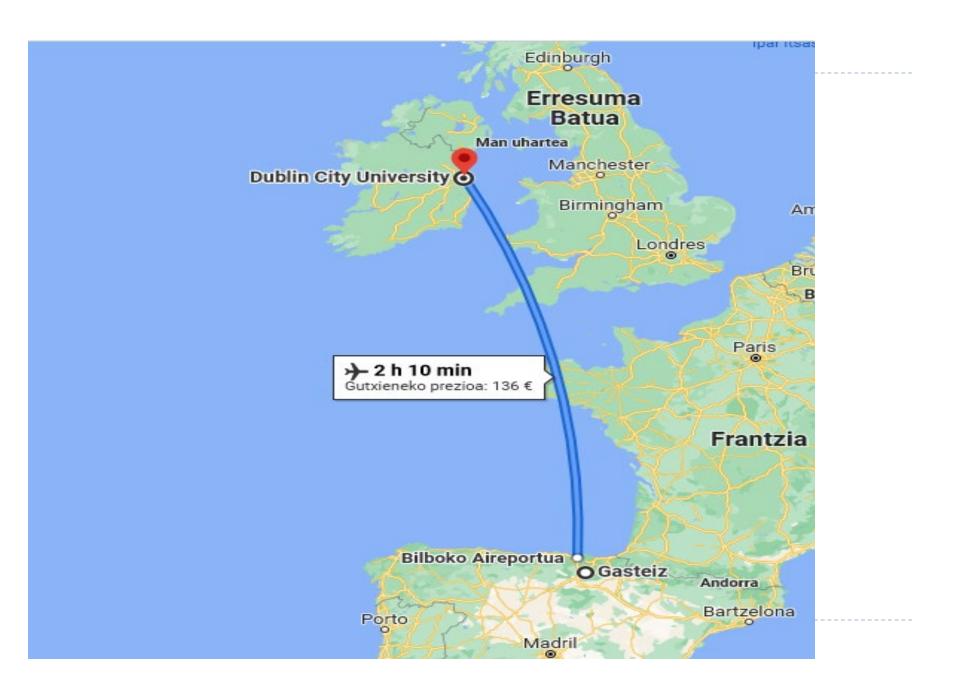
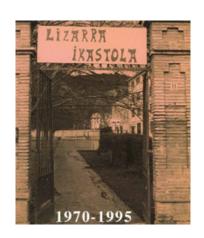


Outline

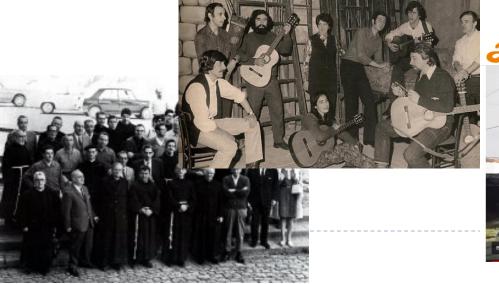
- ▶ A general overview of the Basque revival process
- ▶ The evolution of the multilingual education system
- Summary of the main successes and ongoing challenges



1960s - ...: the creation and expansion of the *Ikastolak* network



1968: the establishment of the standard variety.



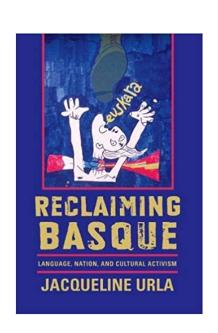


- Late 1970's: beginning of a new era of the revitalisation process.
- ▶ The framework of "language normalisation".

the social process intended to retain and retrieve **speakers** and **areas of use** for Basque, so that the language be maintained or become **the usual language** within the linguistic community, both in formal and informal contexts, and both in oral or written interactions

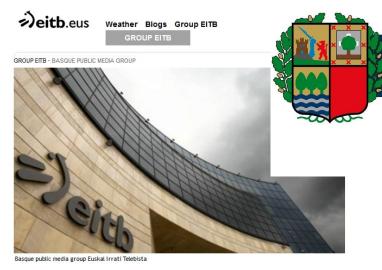
Zalbide, M. (1998), "Normalización lingüística y escolaridad : un informe desde la sala de máquinas", Revista Internacional de Estudios Vascos, 43, 2. 355-424.

The process of revitalising
Basque, until that time limited
to the activities of social
movements, became an area of
governmental activity in the
Basque Autonomous
Community.



Law for the Normalization of the Use of Basque

(1982)



EUSKO JAURLARITZA

GOBIERNO VASCO

DEPARTAMENTO DE EDUCACIÓN

HEZKUNTZA SAILA

EiTB, the first communication group in the Basque Country

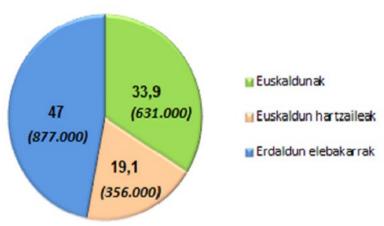
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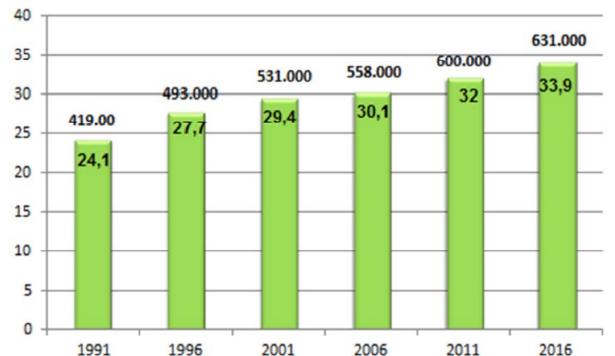




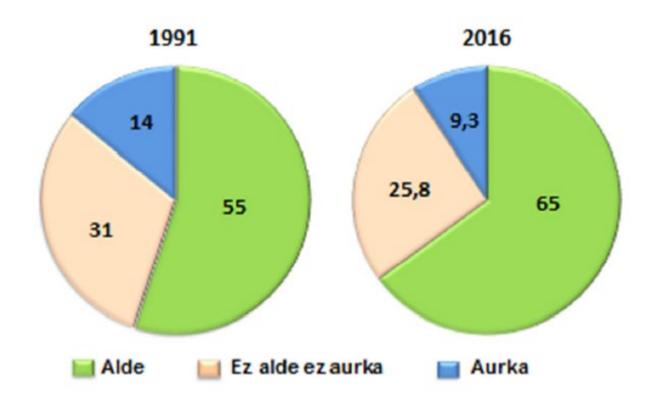


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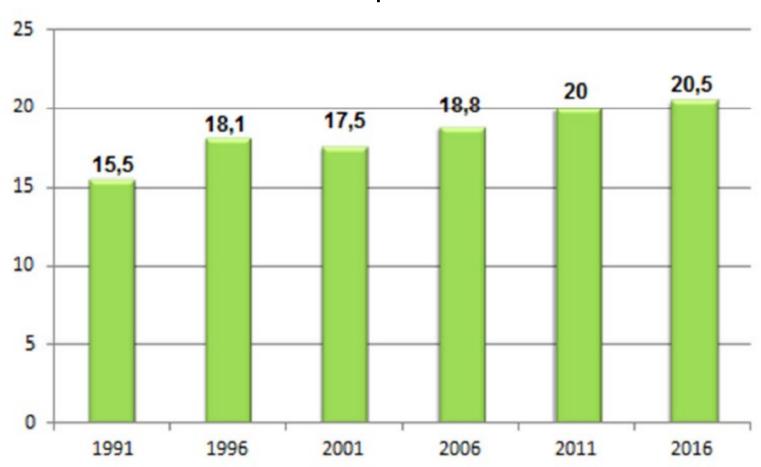




Attitudes towards the promotion of Basque



Use of Basque



Preschool	Until 5 years
Compulsory primary (1-6)	6-11 years
Compulsory secondary (1-4)	12-16 years
Baccalaureate	17-18 year

▶ 1982 Law:

"sufficient practical knowledge of both official languages by the end of their compulsory education"

Without a school that teaches Basque extensively and intensively, there is no future for the Basque language.

Zalbide, M. (1998), "Normalización lingüística y escolaridad: un informe desde la sala de máquinas", Revista Internacional de Estudios Vascos, 43, 2. 355-424.

- ▶ 1983 Decree of bilingual "models" or "programs": diverse bilingual programs where the role and use of Basque and Spanish differ.
- Parents have the right to choose among the diverse programs.
 - ▶ A model: Spanish language of instruction, Basque subject matter.
 - ▶ B model: Basque & Spanish languages of instruction
 - D model: Basque language of instruction, Spanish subject matter.
- The three linguistic models were originally conceived taking into account the initial language of the pupils and the sociolinguistic context (Idiazabal, 2003)

▶ A gradual shift towards an increasing presence of Basque:

A general social trend favourable to the increase of Basque in the public life.

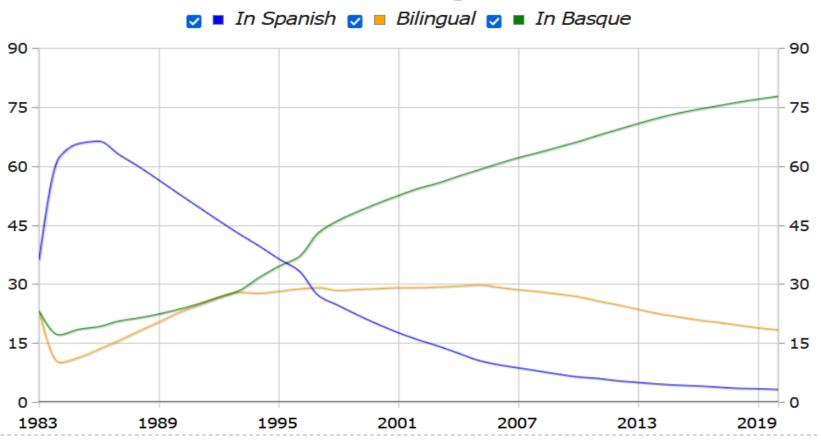
Families' support for the education of children in Basque.

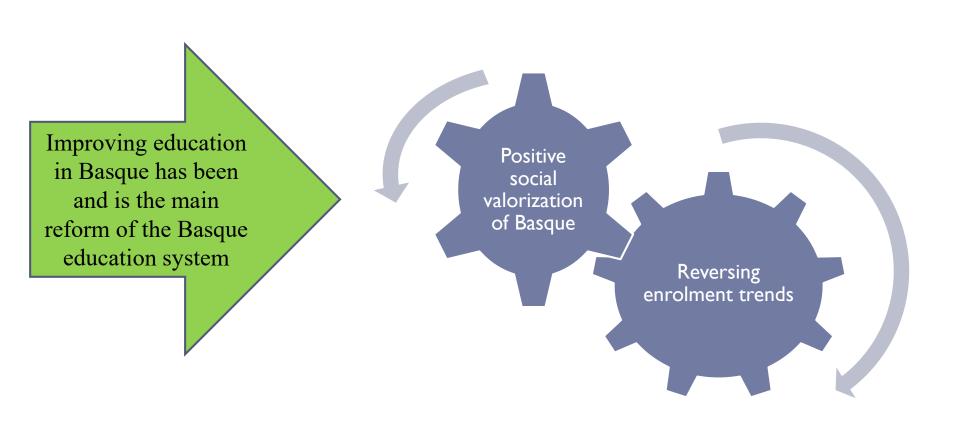
The demand of school administrators and teachers for more Basque-medium provisions.

Teacher training on Basque competence offered by the administration.

D model: best results in bilingual competence

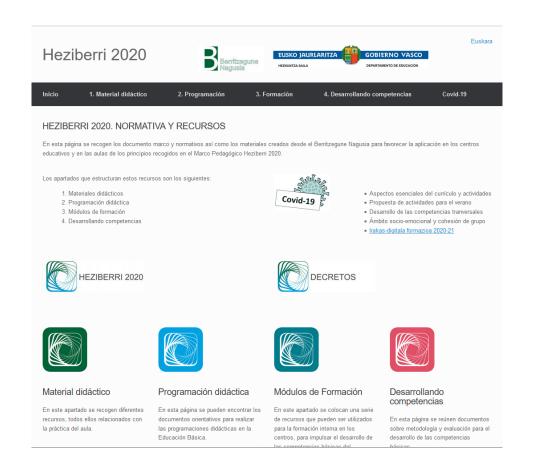
Students enrolled in Infant and Primary Education by language model in the Basque Country Percentage





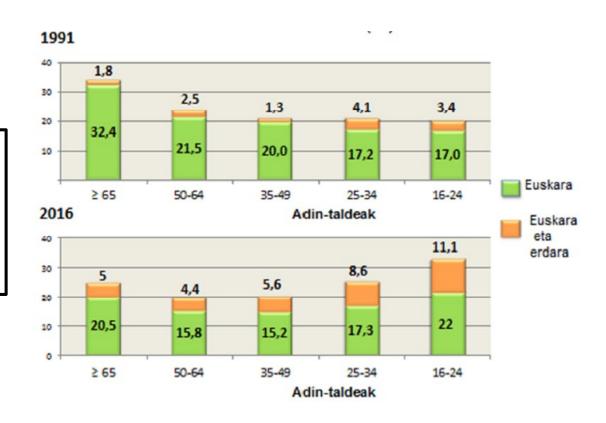


A, B, D models + English-medium CLIL

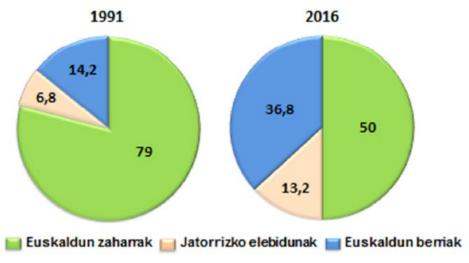


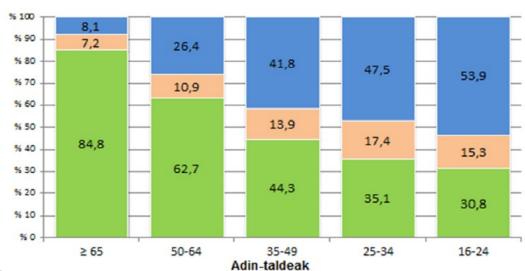
- ▶ To increase of new speakers of Basque among children and young people.
- To foster positive attitudes towards the language and to increase its overall social prestige.

A consistent shift in the internal configuration of the Basque speaking community: from mainly "aged native" speakers to increasingly "younger new speakers".

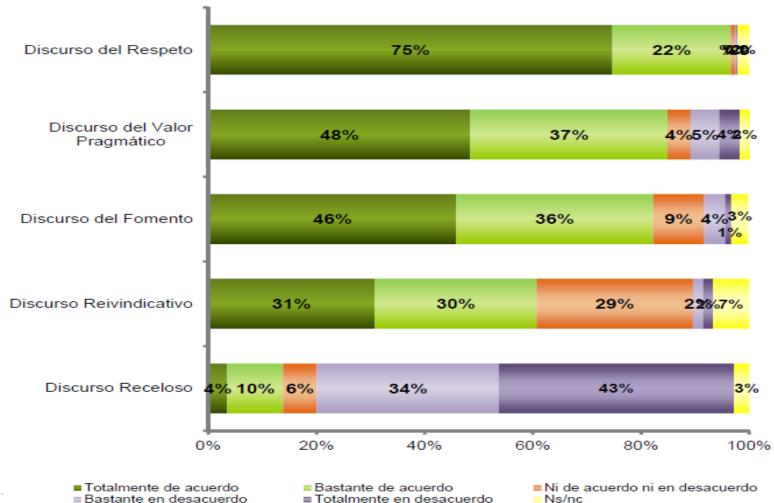


A consistent shift in the internal configuration of the Basque speaking community: from mainly "aged native" speakers to increasingly "younger new speakers".









=Ns/nc

Providing parents the option to choose Basque-medium education constitutes a clear component of the "discourse of respect for Basque".

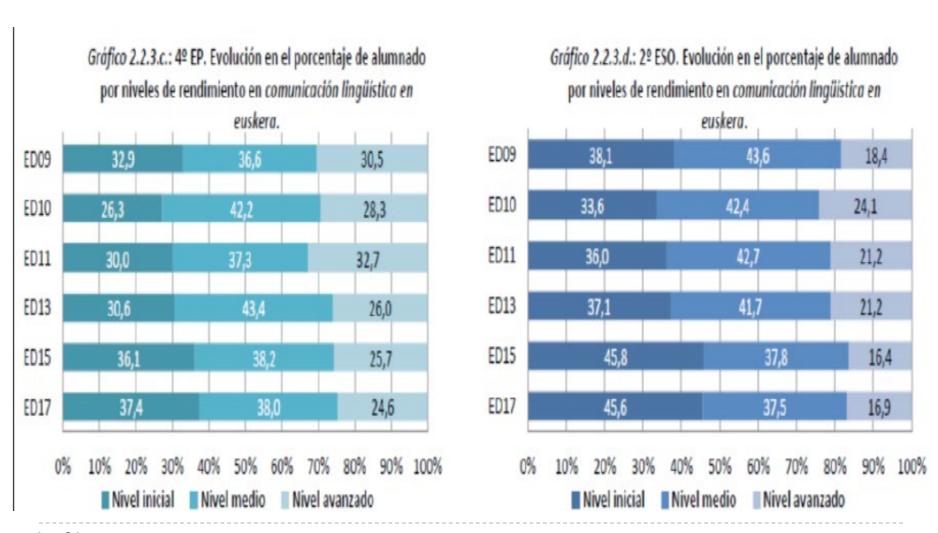
Otros: "El principio de libertad de opción lingüística debe mantenerse como la base de todo el sistema. Sobre ello fue posible el consenso de 1982 y sin ello no es posible consenso alguno. Libertad de lengua, básicamente, también en la escuela". (Discursos estructurados: 3). [Anexos pág. 37]

The "pragmatic value" of Basque and its use at university:

"Muchos mencionan el cambio que se ha producido en la universidad tanto en lo que se refiere a la difusión del euskera como a las medidas emprendidas:...creo que el euskera goza de prestigio en la universidad. Los estudios que se imparten en esta lengua tienen la misma reputación que los que se imparten en castellano; el profesorado bilingüe ha demostrado que no tiene ningún problema para la investigación de nivel superior..." / "Además de en cuanto al discurso, el euskera ha logrado un gran nivel de aceptación en la universidad en cuanto al uso diario". (Informe Delphi). [Anexos pág. 213]

Non-satisfactory levels of Basque competence at the end of compulsory education.

▶ The decrease of the use of Basque in school settings



- Arrue Research Project: use of languages in the school context.
- Census-based data from 4th primary and 2nd secondary

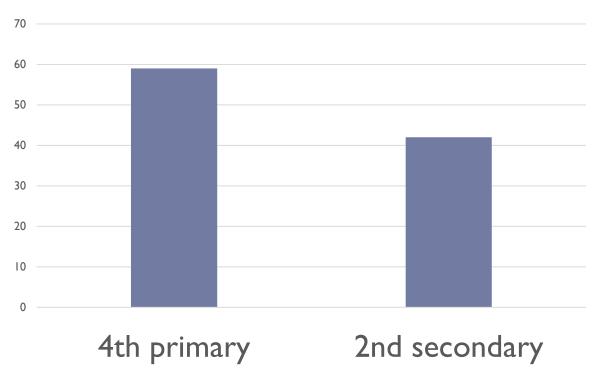
Classroom use with classmates

Classroom use with teachers

Schoolyard use with classmates

Use of languages with teachers outside the classroom





Conclusions

- Macro-sociolinguistic data as well as diverse studies on topics such as students' bilingual development (Manterola et al. 2013; Manterola, 2019), parental strategies and attitudes (Amorrortu et al. 2009) and young new speakers (Ortega et al. 2016) confirm that Basque-medium school is an essential element of the revitalisation of Basque.
- The Basque case may be of interest for those minoritized communities searching for multilingual education systems that include the goal of language revitalization.
- The introduction of Basque in the educational system, a factor of social and educational innovation.

Eskerrik asko

Go raibh maith agat



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