

Laying a Solid Foundation for Learning: Lessons from the Kom MLE Project in Cameroon

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What is "MLE"?

- Mother tongue-based multilingual education (MTB-MLE or just MLE)
- Using the child's mother tongue as the initial language of instruction
- Introducing an additional language or languages subsequently, first in oral form, and later in written form
- "Mother tongue", "Home language", "First language", "A language the child understands well"

Why use an MLE approach?

- Children can learn if they understand
- Easier to teach reading when the child knows the language
- Greater educational success
- True even for the second language



- Official language more valuable?
- Move to the new language quickly
- Using first language waste of time or hindrance?



Kom Education Pilot Project (KEPP)

- English-speaking North West Region of Cameroon
- Approximately 250,000 speakers
- Kom is primary language in the area
- School staff speak Kom
- English is primary language of instruction
- Performance very poor



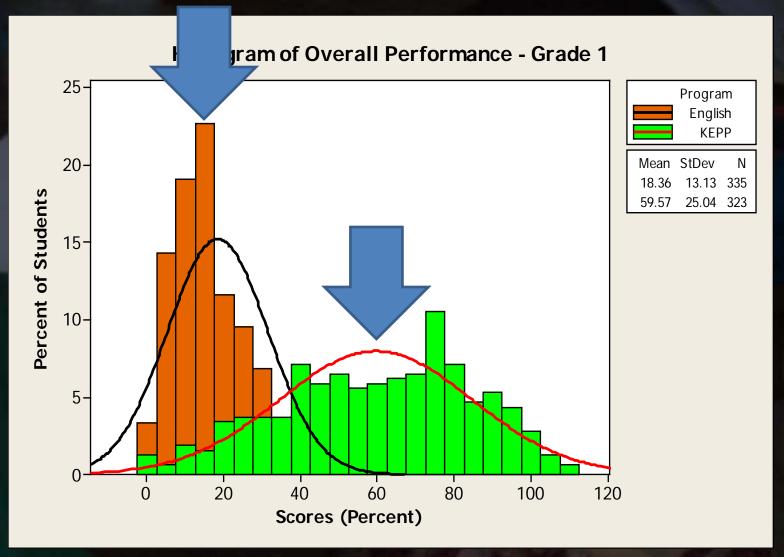
- Grades 1-3: Kom is language of instruction
- Students also learn oral English
- Third grade: learn to read and write in English
- Fourth grade: transition to English

Baseline

- Reading comprehension in English:
 - 4% after one year of school
 - only 20% in Class 6
- Math scores:
 - under 10%
 - even counting under 15%
- Some children in Class 4 "had never held a pencil or written on a piece of paper"

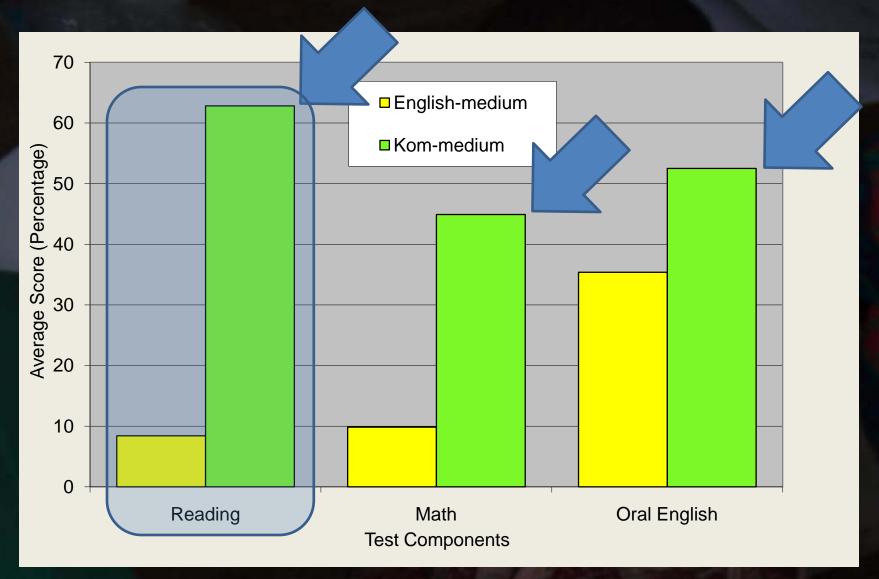


One year—comparison of scores



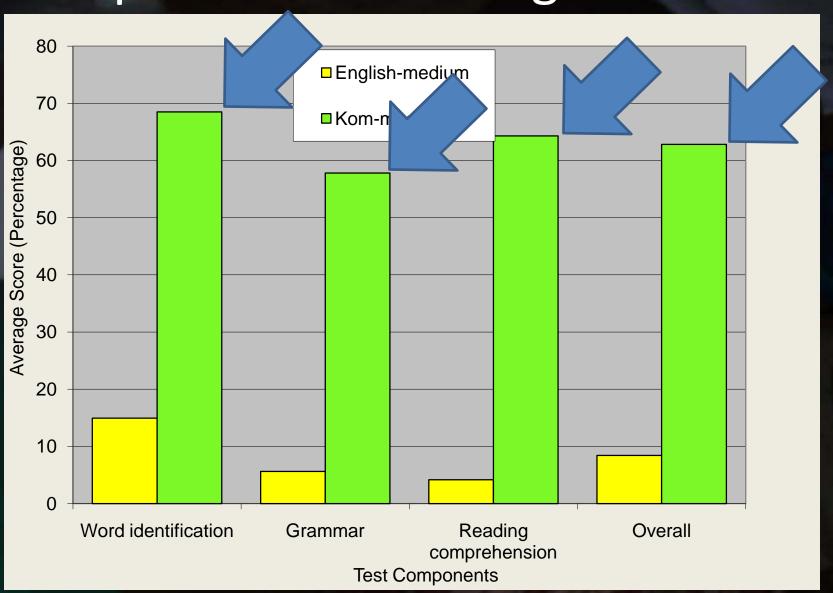


Comparison on sub-tests



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Comparison on reading sub-tests





Specific features of the intervention

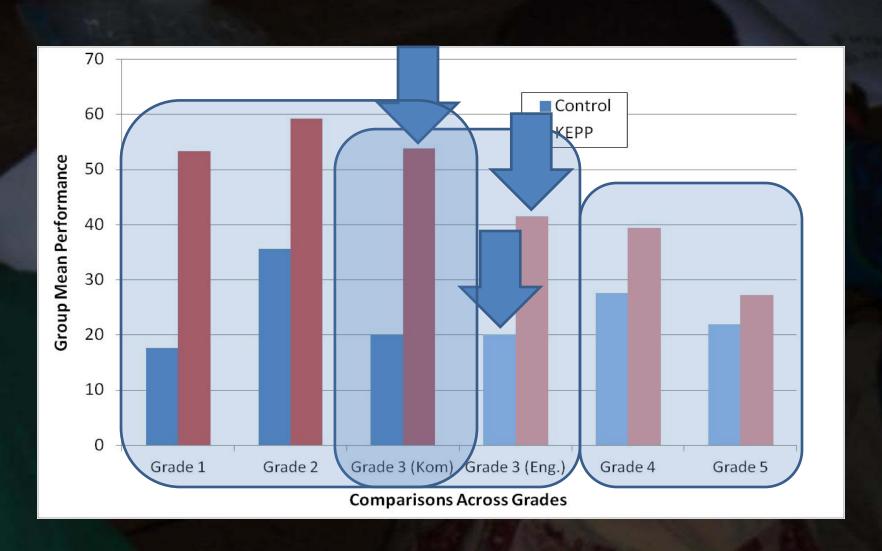
- Children learn to read in Kom
- Reading out loud to students
- Phonics to teach decoding
- Integrated reading curriculum
- Questioning strategies to promote comprehension and reasoning



- 10 minutes daily for independent reading or writing
- English language development
- Instruction in math
- Teacher training
- Teacher support



Results after five years

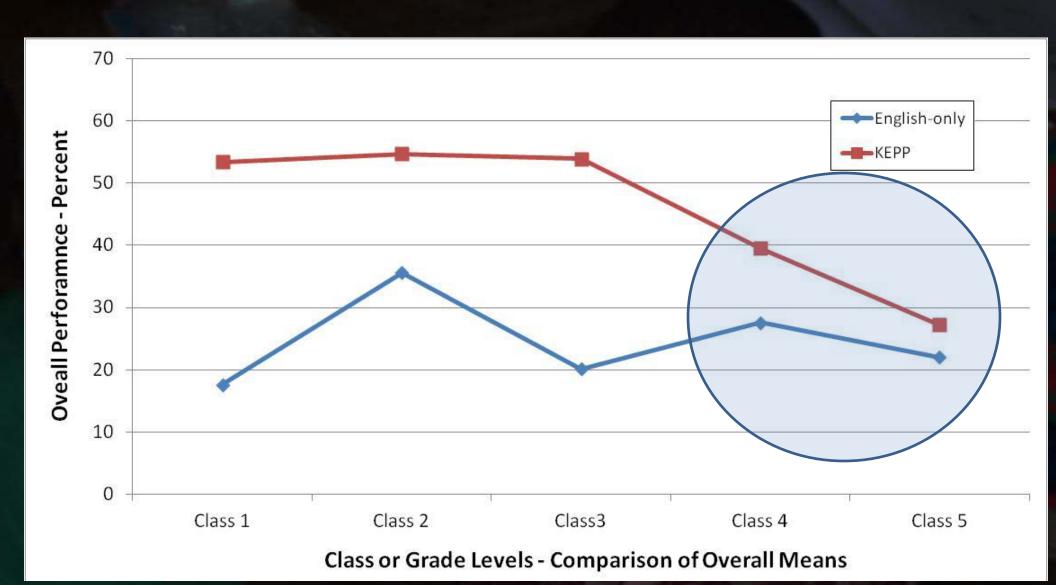




Conclusions after five years

- Use of mother tongue has brought significant improvements
- Gains of more than 60%
- Stronger reading comprehension, oral proficiency, knowledge of English

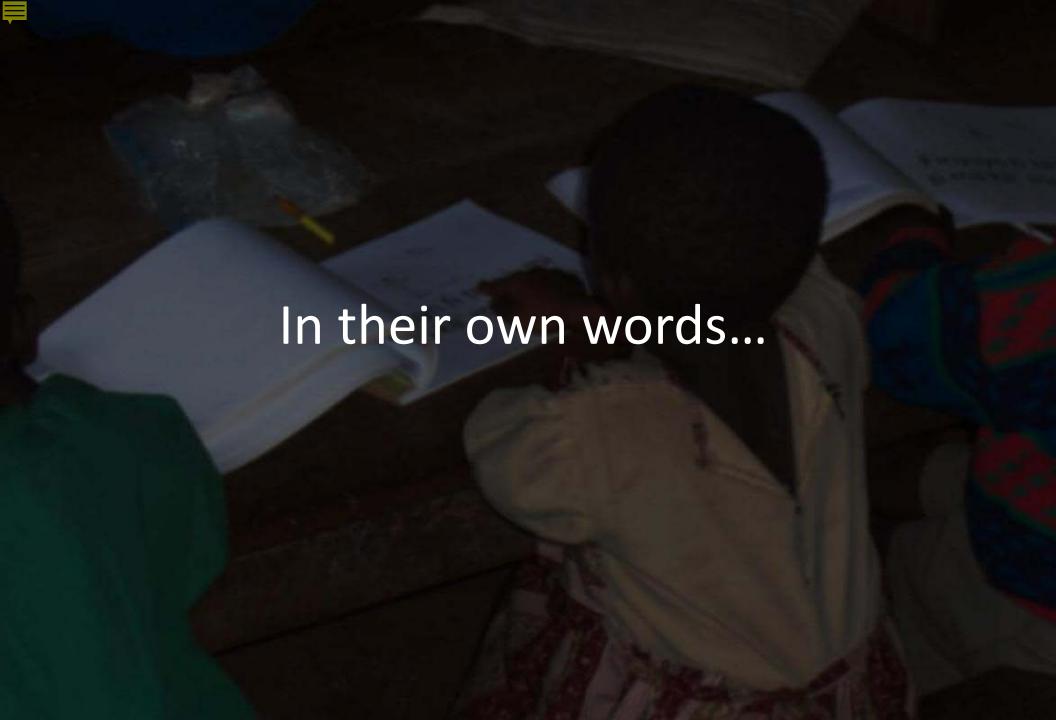


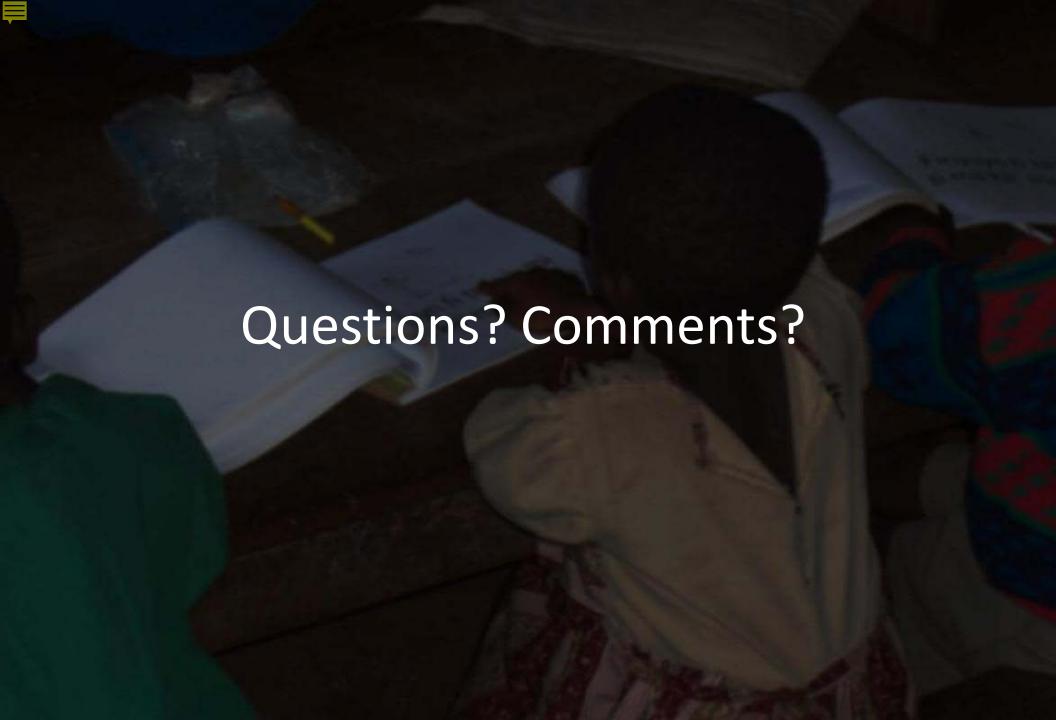




The difficulties of early exit programs

- "Early exit": complete transition to another language early in primary school
- "Late exit": use the mother tongue throughout primary
- Late exit programs have stronger outcomes
- Kom project shows weaker outcomes





Credits

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- Dr. Kristine Tramell, International Consulant in Literacy and Education, SIL International
- Kain Godfrey Chuo, Literacy Specialist, SIL Cameroon