



The relevance of bilingual proficiency in U.S. corporate settings

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Abstract

This chapter explores the extent to which some bilingual Mexican professionals employ their two languages, English and Spanish, in performing their jobs as managers in US corporations. Scholars interested in promoting advanced levels of second language proficiency for students in US schools have also noted that variants of immersion instruction constitute one means of developing high level language skills; future occupational relevance is one factor motivating native language conservation and literacy development. Commentators examining the role of bilingual skills in US corporations and in occupations ranging from restaurant work and operation of small business to nursing in a large US metropolis have found that several factors such as the nature of a company's product or services. Although each case is unique, some common features can be discerned. First, bilingual skills gave these managers a point of entry into US corporate employment when they were first hired.

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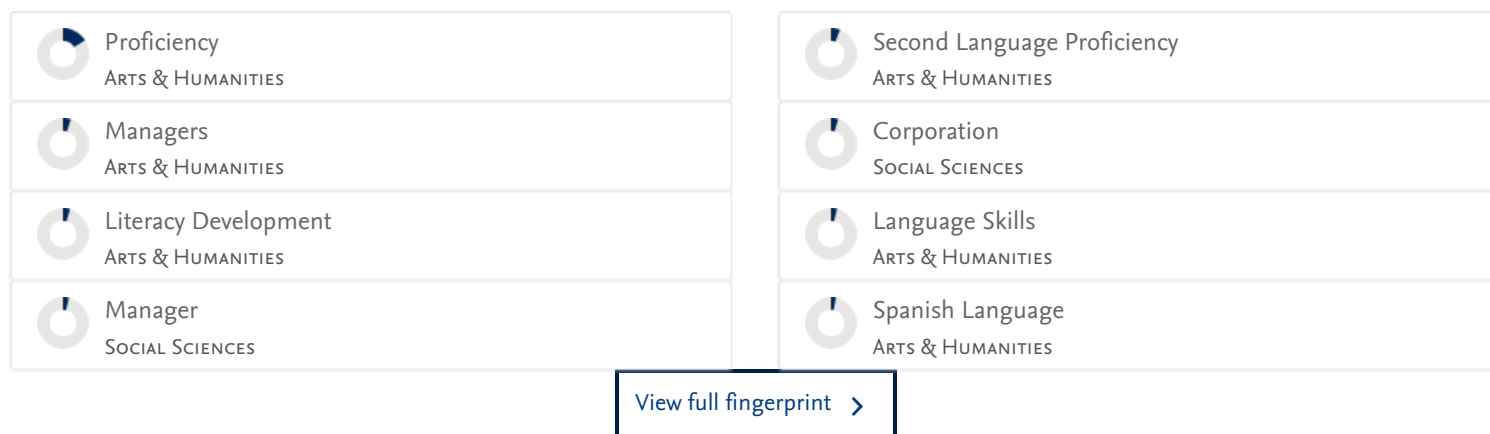
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McGroarty, M & Urzúa, A 2017, The relevance of bilingual proficiency in U.S. corporate settings. in *Heritage Language Education: A New Field Emerging*. Taylor and Francis, pp. 131-146. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315092997-9>. McGroarty M, Urzúa A. The relevance of bilingual proficiency in U.S. corporate settings. In *Heritage Language Education: A New Field Emerging*. Taylor and Francis. Scholars interested in promoting advanced levels of second language proficiency for students in US schools have also noted that variants of immersion instruction constitute one means of developing high level language skills; future occupational relevance is one factor motivating native language conservation and literacy development. We look forward to welcoming you to our vibrant community. Why Bilinguals Are Smarter? 17 April 2017. SPEAKING two languages rather than just one has obvious practical benefits in an increasingly globalized world. But in recent years, scientists have begun to show that the advantages of bilingualism are even more fundamental than being able to converse with a wider range of people. Being bilingual, it turns out, makes you smarter. It can have a profound effect on your brain, improving cognitive skills not related to language and even shielding against dementia in old age. This view of bilingual... For instance, Jia et al. used a 32-item questionnaire that assessed the following four areas: (a) age/time variables associated with L2 acquisition assessment tool that combines relevant proficiency and experience variables into a single instrument. tive of bilingual and multilingual groups most often studied. in research settings; (b) to accommodate the widest and most diverse sample of bilingual and multilingual speakers (with respect to specific languages, language history At elementary proficiency, you are likely able to form basic phrases in the language as well as ask and answer basic questions. You would be at this stage if you knew just enough of the language to travel to the country and “get by” or shortly after you start to learn the language. It would be written as “Elementary Spanish” or “Elementary French”. If you are a native speaker of a level or have bilingual proficiency, you most likely grew up speaking the language or have used the language for so long, you would be considered fluent in the language. It would be written as “Native Spanish” or “Bilingual French / English”. To improve your proficiency in a language, you need to spend time building each of these skills. 3. Get exposure to native language materials. The Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR) consists of five levels of language proficiency and is the standard grading scale for language development standards for the Federal Government. The Interagency Language Roundtable (ILR) scale was developed to measure a person’s ability to communicate in a language. It consists of five levels of language proficiency and is the standard grading scale for language proficiency for the Federal Government. www.govtilr.org. ILR Level 0+ – Memorized proficiency. Memorized proficiency is rated 0+ on the scale. The following describes the traits of an ILR Level 0+ individual: able to satisfy immediate needs using rehearsed utterances. sufficient comprehension to understand memorized utterances in areas of immediate needs.