



**L-Università  
ta' Malta**



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# **Exploring Challenges and Perspectives in Teaching and Learning a Third Language in Contemporary Contexts.**

**A Case Study of Malta, a Bilingual Nation.**

Prof. Mario Pace  
University of Malta  
mario.pace@um.edu.mt

Malta's linguistic environment is both unique and complex, characterized by the official bilingualism of Maltese and English.

Maltese - a Semitic language with significant Italian, Arabic, and English influences, deeply rooted in the island's history and culture.

English - was introduced during the British colonial period and has since become an integral part of the Maltese identity.





# Malta's Educational Framework: Navigating Challenges

## Societal Shifts:

- Globalization impact
- Technological advancements
- Evolving economic landscape

## Linguistic Complexities:

- Balancing Maltese and English proficiency
- Limited capacity for third language
- Influence of global media

## Demographic Changes:

- Increased immigration
- Cultural diversification



# Malta's Multilingual Reality

- National Statistics Office ([www.nso.gov.mt](http://www.nso.gov.mt))

YEAR	POPULATION	Non MALTESE	%
2004	402.668	11.999	3
2014	429.344	27.476	6.4
2017	460.297	54.315	11.8
2018	493,559	98,918	20.1
2019	514,564	100,000+	21+
2022	533,307	115,449	22.25
2023	542,051	137,376	25
2024	563, 443	157,795	28



# Rethinking Language Education in Malta



## Challenges in Language Learning

### Current Challenges:

- Shift from European to global focus
- Overcrowded curriculum
- Changing perceptions of language value

### Adaptation Needs:

1. Reassess language offerings
2. Update teaching methodologies
3. Redefine educational goals

**Foreign language Students at Post Compulsory level (1st Year)  
in Malta & Gozo**

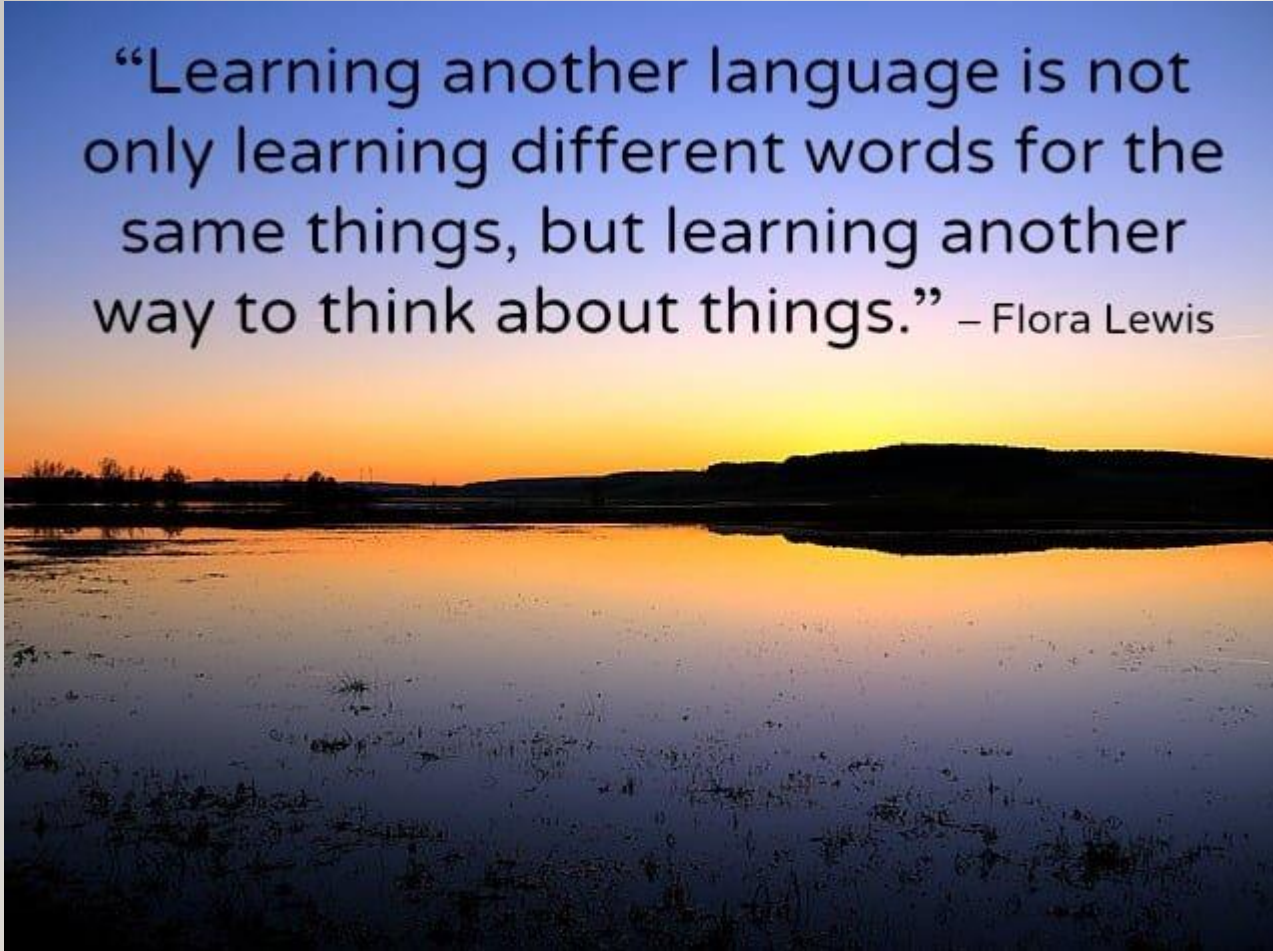
	“Advanced” level	“Intermediate” level
Scholastic Year 2017-18	163	324
Scholastic Year 2018-19	129	259
Scholastic Year 2019-20	145	284
Scholastic Year 2020-21	113	135
Scholastic Year 2021-22	101	230
Scholastic Year 2022-23	80	218
Scholastic Year 2023-24	87	281

# The Fading Appeal of Foreign Language Learning

## Key Factors:

1.  **Global English Dominance**
  - Perceived career sufficiency
  - Reduced motivation for other languages
  
2.  **Curriculum Overload**
  - Core subject prioritization
  - Exam-centric focus
  
3.  **Outdated Pedagogy**
  - Traditional vs. modern learning styles
  - Need for interactive methods
  
4.  **Tech Integration Gap**
  - Resource limitations
  - Training deficits
  
5.  **Shifting Student Focus**
  - Career-driven choices
  - Short-term benefit orientation

“Learning another language is not only learning different words for the same things, but learning another way to think about things.” – Flora Lewis





## Adults studying a foreign language at the Lifelong Learning Centres in Malta and Gozo.

	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023
<b>Arabic</b>	37	54	59	60
<b>Chinese</b>	30	9	27	36
<b>English</b>	1542	448	817	988
<b>French</b>	199	136	256	205
<b>German</b>	225	130	181	186
<b>Greek</b>	35	17	31	43
<b>Italian</b>	573	223	359	392
<b>Japanese</b>	60	37	44	62
<b>Russian</b>	40	21	39	32
<b>Spanish</b>	637	228	378	461
<b>Turkish</b>	37	24	52	45
<b>TOTALS</b>	<u>3415</u>	<u>1327</u>	<u>2243</u>	<u>2510</u>
<b>Maltese FL</b>	834	643	514	439



# Bridging the Gap: Toward a Comprehensive Language Learning Strategy

## Challenges:

- Divergent trends between young students and adult learners
  - Need for flexible, diverse educational opportunities

## Key Strategies:

- i. Foster collaboration: Schools, universities, LLCs
  1. Shared resources
  2. Cross-institutional training
  3. Coordinated learning pathways
- ii. Tailor approaches:
  1. Youth: Technology-driven, interactive methods
  2. Adults: Flexible options (evening classes, online courses)

## Goal:

Create an integrated, flexible system supporting lifelong language learning

# Policy Implications & Recommendations

## Addressing Challenges in Malta's Language Education

### 1. Curriculum Reform

1. Introduce relevant, career-oriented courses
2. Implement interactive, tech-enhanced learning

### 2. Professional Development

1. Equip educators with innovative teaching methods
2. Provide regular training opportunities

### 3. Promote Multilingualism

1. Highlight career benefits and cognitive advantages
2. Launch educational campaigns

### 4. Stakeholder Collaboration

1. Align education with economic goals
2. Develop industry-specific language programs





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Thank you

[mario.pace@um.edu.mt](mailto:mario.pace@um.edu.mt)