Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Education and Social Studies
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJESS_130294
Title of the Manuscript:	AFTER 10 YEARS OF MTB-MLE IMPLEMENTATION: NARRATIVES OF FIRST-HAND IMPLEMENTERS
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

PART 1: Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's Feedback (Please correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Please write a few sentences regarding the importance of this manuscript for the scientific community. A minimum of 3-4 sentences may be required for this part.	This manuscript holds significant value for the scientific community, particularly in the fields of education, linguistics, and policy evaluation. By documenting the narratives of first-hand implementers after a decade of MTB-MLE implementation, it provides critical insights into the real-world impact of mother tongue-based instruction on teaching practices, learning outcomes, and policy execution. Such qualitative perspectives enrich the body of research by highlighting successes, challenges, and contextual nuances that quantitative data may overlook. Furthermore, the findings can guide policymakers and educators in refining educational frameworks, ensuring culturally responsive pedagogy, and addressing gaps in future implementations of language-based education policies.	
Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)	Suggested title: A Decade of MTB-MLE Implementation: Perspectives and Experiences from Frontline Educators	

Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? Do you suggest the addition (or deletion) of some points in this section? Please write your suggestions here.	Make the abstract clear and concise. Simplify sentences to make it more reader-friendly. For example, the phrase "considered MTB-MLE as a mandate, beneficial and fallible" could be clarified as "viewed MTB-MLE as both beneficial and subject to challenges." On the structure, separate the purpose, methods, results, and conclusions more distinctly to improve readability and logical flow. On the results part, expand briefly on what "positivity and openness" entail, as well as the identified challenges in implementing MTB-MLE. Readers may benefit from examples or key themes to better understand these insights. On recommendations, emphasize how these findings might concretely inform policy adjustments or curriculum enhancements. Moreover, avoid repetitive statements, such as the mention of adhering to government standards and the role of policymakers, which appears in different forms throughout.	
Is the manuscript scientifically, correct? Please write here.	The manuscript needs improvement to strengthen scientific orientation.	
WITE HEIE.	 Avoid overgeneralizations (e.g., "a bilingual approach not only improves educational outcomes"). Cite specific evidence or studies to substantiate such claims. Align the discussion more closely with the Philippine context, as this is the focus of the study. Consider restructuring to balance the global overview with the specific research problem. Provide the research questions section and explicity state them. Avoid phrases like "springboard to future research" unless specific gaps are identified for future exploration. Elaborate briefly on how the findings could directly influence policy or practice. Justify the sample size of 10 participants in terms of representativeness and data saturation. Address the consistency in the number of participants. It is different in various discussion sections. Discuss potential biases introduced by using convenience sampling and how they were mitigated. Under instruments, thoroughly discuss the instruments used, and specify how content validity was assessed by the five experts. Clarify how data gathering was conducted for both interview and FGD. You included observations as a method of data gathering but there was no observation old discussed. Clarify how observations were integrated into data analysis. Briefly mention challenges encountered during data collection, if any. Ensure consistency in referencing frameworks and theories throughout the manuscript. Strengthen the discussion of limitations and how they were addressed to reinforce credibility. The paper lacks clear methodological framework. The process of thematic analysis is not explicitly described in the paper. There is no clear mention of how themes were derived, whether inductive (data-driven) or deductive (theory-driven), and what steps were followed to ensure rigor. Include a description of how the data were coded, how themes were i	

- (e.g., Andrino et al., Berger et al., Maragha) are present, they are not consistently integrated into the discussion of themes. The connections feel surface-level rather than analytical. Deepen the discussion by comparing and contrasting findings with the literature. Discuss how this study confirms, extends, or challenges existing knowledge about MTB-MLE.
- 19. The findings are presented as if they represent universal experiences, despite being based on a small, specific sample. The transferability of these findings to other contexts is not addressed. Acknowledge the limitations of the sample and discuss how the findings might vary in different contexts. Clarify that the themes are specific to the participants in this study.
- 20. There is insufficient reflexivity. The role of the researcher in shaping the thematic analysis is not discussed. This includes potential biases in theme development or interpretation. Add a reflexivity section to reflect on how the researcher's background, assumptions, and interactions with participants may have influenced the findings.
- 21. Participant ambivalence was neglected. Participant ambivalence, such as expressing both positive and negative views, is mentioned but not analyzed in-depth. This can lead to an oversimplified representation of experiences. Explore these ambivalences as a separate theme or discuss them in relation to each theme. For example, investigate why participants might view the policy as both beneficial and fallible simultaneously.
- 22. Contextual influences were omitted. The thematic analysis does not sufficiently consider how contextual factors (e.g., regional linguistic diversity, training opportunities) might have shaped the participants' experiences. Embed a discussion of contextual influences within the themes to provide a richer and more grounded analysis.
- 23. Contradictions and silences were unexplored. Contradictions in participants' responses (e.g., expressing positivity while highlighting challenges) are noted but not deeply explored. Additionally, hesitations to disclose challenges are mentioned but not unpacked. Analyze contradictions as a theme in itself, exploring what they reveal about the complexities of implementing MTB-MLE. Discuss the reasons for participant silences and hesitations, potentially linking them to fear of reprisal or systemic issues.
- 24. Under findings, theoretical misalignment was observed. While the study claims to use the frameworks of Ricento and Hornberger (1996), Borg (1998), and Krashen (1989), the findings do not explicitly tie back to these theories. The connection between the frameworks and the described experiences of the implementers is vague or missing entirely. For instance, how specific teacher practices align with Krashen's Input Hypothesis remains unclear.
- 25. The findings repeat some points without adding depth (e.g., "teachers' stance on the implementation" and "policy as a mandate" appear to overlap in content).
- 26. Terms like "motivating factors to sustain" and "applying the strategies from trainings" are broad and underexplained. What specific factors or strategies were effective?
- 27. There is limited analysis of contradictions. The findings acknowledge contradictions in teachers' perspectives (e.g., policy as beneficial vs. fallible) but fail to analyze or explain these tensions in depth. What factors lead to such contradictory views?
- 28. The study lacks quantitative/contextual data. While the findings are qualitative, they lack contextual data (e.g., examples of specific training strategies or classroom scenarios) to substantiate the claims. Inclusion of concrete narratives or quotes would enhance credibility.
- 29. The implications section presents overly broad solutions like "teachers must help their students develop oral and written skills" without addressing how this can be done given the resource and training constraints identified in the findings.
- 30. The implications stress ideal practices (e.g., fluency in both the mother tongue and official language) but do not propose actionable solutions to the critical lack of resources, teacher training, or orthography issues cited earlier.
- 31. Suggestions for DepEd officials, school heads, and teachers are general and lack specificity. For instance, what specific curricular changes should DepEd officials prioritize? How should school leaders practically address the lack of instructional materials?
- 32. There is an observed overreliance on secondary sources. The section leans heavily on the conclusions of Malone & Malone (2011) and Fillmore (2014) instead of providing original insights from the study. This reliance undermines the uniqueness of the study's findings.
- 33. Many future directions restate findings or implications rather than proposing genuinely novel research avenues. For example, "teachers may be true to themselves in dealing with the challenges" is vague and not a forward-looking research recommendation.
- 34. The suggestions focus narrowly on mother tongue instruction but fail to explore the multilingual

	nature of the classrooms or implications for languages other than the mother tongue (e.g., English
	or Filipino).
	35. While the future directions propose reviewing the curriculum, they do not provide specific
	recommendations, such as what content should be revised or how stakeholders should be
	engaged in the process.
	36. While the study mentions future research on MTB-MLE in the "new normal," it fails to suggest
	methodologies for assessing distance learning dynamics or for including parents and students.
	37. Under the thematic analysis, the themes are inconsistently developed and lack depth. Findings
	often lack supporting evidence from data or participant quotes.
	38. There is limited integration between findings, implications, and future directions. The transitions
	between the sections are abrupt, making the narrative feel fragmented.
	39. The study does not adequately address the complexity of teaching in a multilingual setting or how
	the MTB-MLE policy interacts with national or regional languages like Filipino or English.
	40. Many recommendations lack feasibility or actionable detail, undermining their potential impact.
	41. Explicitly tie findings to theories. Demonstrate how the findings support, contradict, or extend the
	frameworks of Ricento and Hornberger, Borg, and Krashen.
	42. Include participant narratives. Integrate quotes or anecdotes to provide richer, more credible
	evidence.
	43. Address contradictions. Analyze the reasons for opposing views (e.g., policy as both beneficial
	and fallible) to provide a nuanced understanding.
	44. Clarify future research directions. Offer more detailed and innovative suggestions for research,
	including specific methods or focus areas.
	45. Propose practical solutions. Provide concrete and feasible recommendations for DepEd, school
	heads, and teachers to address the challenges identified in the study.
	46. Some references (e.g., Durodolu & Mojapelo, 2024) appear speculative. Verify their credibility and
	ensure they are current.
Are the references sufficient and recent? If you	Some references are outdated such as the following:
have suggestions of additional references, please	Jean Clandinin, D., & Connelly, M. (2004). Knowledge, narrative and self-study. In International
mention them in the review form.	handbook of self-study of teaching and teacher education practices (pp. 575-600). Dordrecht:
	Springer Netherlands.
	Malone, S., & Paraide, P. (2011). Mother tongue-based bilingual education in Papua New Guinea.
	International Review of Education, 57, 705-720.
	Nolasco, R. (2012). K + 12 & MTB-MLE: Make haste, lay waste. Philippine Daily Inquirer. http://
	opinion.inquirer.net/25095/make-haste-lay-waste.
	Nunan, D. (2009). Second language teaching & learning (Philippine Edition). Pasig City, Philippines:
	Cengage Learning Asia.
Is the language/English quality of the article	The manuscript contains accord grammatical arrars and autouard phracing (e.g., "was faculard in
suitable for scholarly communications?	The manuscript contains several grammatical errors and awkward phrasing (e.g., "was focused in
Suitable for Scholarly communications?	order to draw ideas of sequences"). Improve coherence in the narrative flow, particularly in the
	methodology section, by avoiding repetition and jargon. Have this checked by an English language
	editor.
Out the self of th	
Optional/General comments	

PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and
		highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should
		write his/her feedback here)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)	

Reviewer Details:

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