



Foreign language Learning at Primary Level

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English

- **international language**
- **foreign language**



Indonesia

→ 1994's Primary School Curriculum

→ English

→ Local Content

→ 2013 Curriculum



How Children Learn Languages



STAGES IN CHILDREN'S LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

- 0-3 months (cries differentiate)
- 4-6 months (babbling)
- 7-12 months (first words)
- 1-2 years (two words)
- 2-3 years (three & more words)
- 3-4 years (simple sentences -not fluent)
- 4-5 years (clear and fluent sentences)



Different views of L1 and L2 Acquisition

1. Behaviorism
2. Nativism
3. Cognitive-Developmental
4. Social interactionism



Behaviorism

- Skinner → Verbal Behaviour
- Believe that imitation and practice or habit formation are key processes in language development
- Stresses the importance of positive reinforcement in L1 and L2 acquisition where correct learning behaviour is rewarded by praise



Nativism/ Innatism

- Chomsky → Language Acquisition Device
- LAD allows infants to process all the language they hear and produce their own meaningful utterances
- Child's creativity is an important part of L1, a factor which has been carried over to L2 learning



Cognitive-developmental

- Language development was an aspect of general cognitive growth.
- Lenneberg → the critical Period Hypothesis (CPH) → there is a specific and limited time for language acquisition.



Social-interactionist

- Emphasises the importance of human social interactions and the role of adult and child relationships in learning.
- The way of language is modified to suit the level of the learner → motherese
- Bruner → Language Acquisition Device (LAD) + Language Acquisition Support System (LASS)



Cont.

- Vygotsky → Zona Proximal Development (ZPD) → children can do much more with the help of someone more knowledgeable or skilled than themselves than they can do alone.
- The importance of social interaction and learning from working with others.



Does younger mean better?

- Scovel (1988) → language is best learned during the early years of childhood
- Ellis (1994) → the critical age for pronunciation is six years
- Lightbown and Spada (1993) → learners who start later (10 / 12) catch up quicker
- Conclusion: an early start is influenced by many factors (motivation, confidence, different language aptitude and personality)



Young Learners Characteristics

- Have a lot of physical energy and often need to be physically active
- Have a wide range of emotional needs
- Are emotionally excitable
- Are developing conceptually and are at the early stage of their schooling
- Are still developing literacy in their first language



Cont.

- Learn more slowly and forget things quickly
- Tend to be self-oriented and preoccupied with their own world
- Get bored easily
- Are excellent mimics
- Can concentrate for a surprisingly long time if they are interested
- Can be easily distracted but also very enthusiastic



Children Development

- Social/ emotional development
- Cognitive development
- Physical development
- Moral development



Attributes of Social/ Emotional Development

- Is usually in a positive mood
- is usually excessively dependent on adults
- Usually copes with rebuffs adequately
- Has positive relationship with one or two peers
- Displays the capacity for humor
- Does not seem to be acutely alone
- Approaches others positively



Attributes of Cognitive Development

- Can follow one-step instruction
- Can follow two-step instructions
- Can follow three-step instructions
- Understands the concept of symbols
- Likes being read to and reading



Attributes of Physical Development

- Demonstrates muscle control when using scissors, crayons, pencils, spoons, forks
- Demonstrates the muscle coordination necessary to throw or kick a ball, catch a ball
- Is able to skip, hop, run, jump, and dance or move to music



Learning Styles

- Berman (1998)
 1. Visual learning style → sight
 2. Auditory learning style → hearing
 3. Kinesthetic learning style → movement



Multiple Intellegences

- Linguistic intelligence
- Logical-mathematical intelligence
- Spatial intelligence
- Kinesthetic intelligence
- Musical intelligence
- Interpersonal intelligence
- Intrapersonal intelligence
- Naturalist intelligence





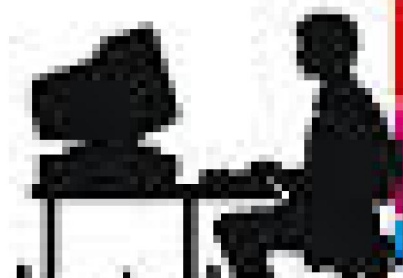
Naturalist



Musical



Bodily -
Kinesthetic



Logical -
Mathematical

Multiple Intelligences



Spatial



Linguistic



Interpersonal



Intrapersonal