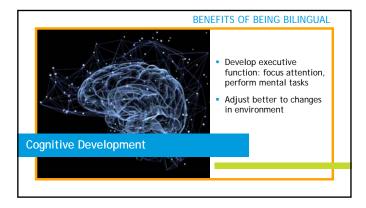


Benefits of Being Bilingual

- 1. Cognitive development
- 2. Socio-emotional development
- 3. Educational advantages
- 4. Health benefits
- 5. Career and workplace opportunities
- 6. Travel communication
- 7. Ease of learning additional languages
- 8. Ability to raise bilingual children



BENEFITS OF BEING BILINGUAL Socio-Emotional Development

- Maintain strong ties with family, culture, community
- Build a child's identity
- Establish relationships with people in another language group
- Demonstrate greater self-control
- Develop flexibility and adaptability

BENEFITS OF BEING BILINGUAL

Educational Advantages

- School readiness and attention
- School performance and engagement
- Improved sense of belonging, increased parent involvement
- Accelerated English reading skills
- More choices when choosing further education

BENEFITS OF BEING BILINGUAL

Health & Well-Being

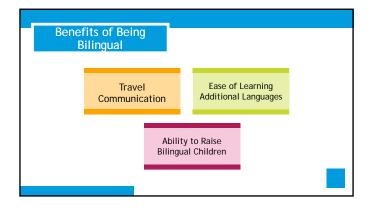
- Bilingualism improves brain functions like the ability to focus attention and perform mental tasks.
- Speaking a second language can slow the effects of old age
- Greater creativity

Career and Workplace Opportunities

 Bilingual/multilingual employees in the U.S. in linguistically diverse industries and neighborhoods

BENEFITS OF BEING BILINGUAL

 International companies requiring communication in more than one language



Dual Language Learners are children who "acquire two or more languages simultaneously and learn a second language while continuing to develop their first language."

(The Office of Head Start)

Who is a Dual Language Learner? (DLL)

DLLs in the USA

- Are immigrant children born in other countries or born in the U.S. to immigrant parents
- Live in all corners of the nation (large cities, small towns, rural areas; large & small states; N, E, W, S)
- Make up ¼ of the nation's 75 million children (increasing to 1/3 by 2050)—40% are 3-8 years old
- Have varying needs
- Speak >400 native languages (U.S. Dept of Education): 34 Spanish
- Many are from families with low educational levels.

WHAT DO YOU THINK? Do you AGREE or DISAGREE? Is English literacy the key to school success? Must educators teach English explicitly? Do children get confused hearing 2 languages? Do families need help maintaining their home languages? Do early child educators have many challenges teaching DLLs?



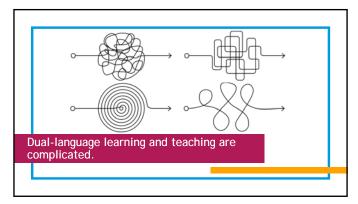




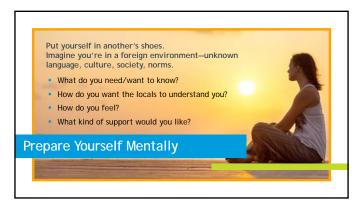


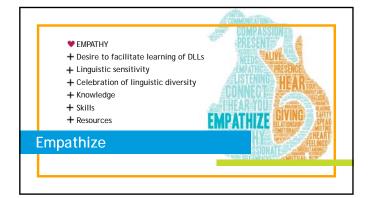


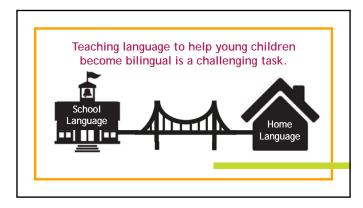


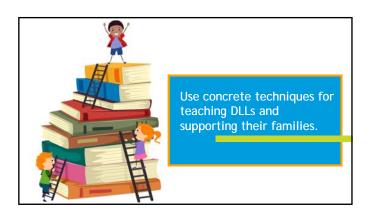






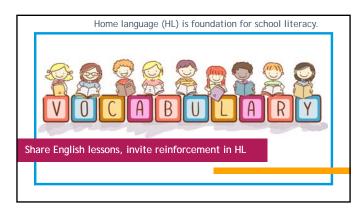












HELPING CHILDREN LEARN ENGLISH Second Language (L2) Acquisition follows a process. Scaffolding language to a L2 acquisition stage is helpful. DLLs can transfer skills from HL to English.

Stages of Language Acquisition (Krashen & Terrell 1983) 1 Pre-production (1st 6 mo) listening period. Ss begin to understand, don't yet verbalize. 2 Early production (6 mo-1 yr): Ss have limited comprehension, initiate one-, two-word sentences. 3 Speech emergence (1-3 yr): Ss have good comprehension, can produce simple sentences with grammatical errors. 4 Intermediate fluency (3-5 yr): Ss have excellent comprehension, make few errors. 5 Advanced fluency (5-7 yr): Ss have near-native ability in written & oral language.

SCAFFOLD LANGUAGE Scaffold language to a student's L2 acquisition stage. Repeat key words in English. Ask for recognition: "Show/bring/throw me the ball." "Where is the ball?" Ask for distinction with a choice question: "Is this a ball or a bowl?" Add vocabulary. "Can you catch the ball?" Target word order: "It's a red ball. What color is the ball?" Guide child to give you a command: "Do you want me to throw you the ball? Tell me!"

DLLs CAN TRANSFER SKILLS FROM HL DLLs who learn to read in HL can transfer skills: print concepts, literary concepts. Spoken ←words→ print; Oral ←stories→ written For similar languages, word attack, phonological skills DLLs can learn to read in English even if they don't read in HL. Read three times per day Identify target words (vital for overall comprehension) Provide rich explanations

VERBAL & NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION TIPS

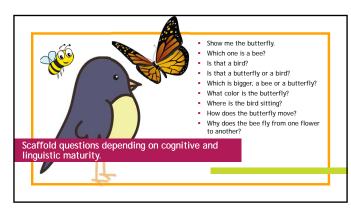
- Speak in simple and complete sentences.
- Make suitable gestures.
- Demonstrate with toys and other objects.
- Use a project-based or theme-based approach.

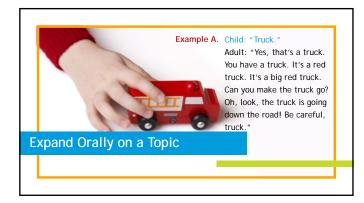
Teaching English to DLLs

- Show interest, excitement, enthusiasm about language.
- Provide explicit instruction with opportunities to practice.
- Encourage learning through different means.
- Make the curriculum relevant to children & families.



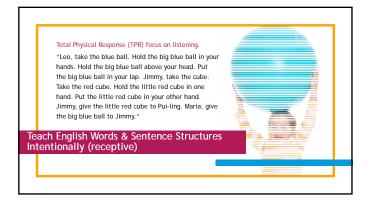


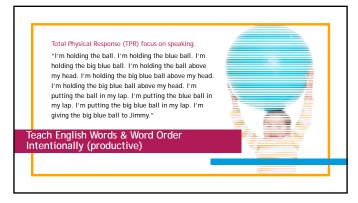




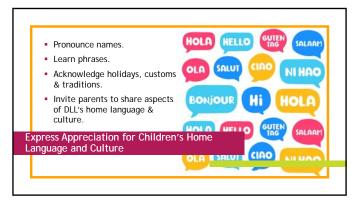
ENCOURAGE LANGUAGE PRODUCTION

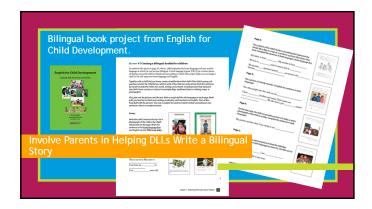
- Repeat clearly. Model pronunciation of a word or phrase and invite a child to speak. "Butterfly. This is a butterfly. Butterfly. Can you say it? Butterfly." If the child is not ready to speak, issue an open invitation, "You can say it later. Butterfly."
- Try a word that will be easy for the child to say. "Bee. This is a bee. Bee. Can you say it? Bee." Child utters "bee." "That's very good; you said bee. This is a bee. What is this?" Child: "Bee."







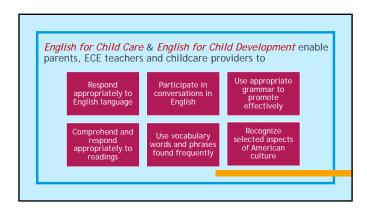




ENCOURAGE PARENTS TO READ TO DLLS IN HL

- If they don't already have books in HL, direct them to the library's bilingual and foreign language section and to local or online bookstores.
- Explain the advantages of raising bilingual children and the importance of giving children a good foundation in their HL.
- Identify HL-reading parents, consider inviting them to be models to others.









Web Resources 1. Language Castle Home. Retrieved January 14, 2020, from http://www.languagecastle.com/ Resources for educators working with linguistically diverse young children from Karen Nemeth, Ed.M. 2. Marsha Chan's Professional Development Blog (2017, March 18). English Pathways to Child Care & Child Development. Retrieved from https://marshaprofdev.blogspot.com/2017/03/english-pathways-to-child-care-and.html 3. NAEYC Resources to Support Dual Language Learners. Retrieved from https://www.naeyc.org/resources/topics/dual-language-learners



