











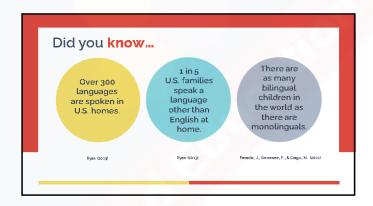


#### **DEVELOPMENT of Language Skills**

- Crucial for success in school and life
- Foundation for literacy development
- Educators' Job
- Support families and caregivers
- Development of language skills
- Opportunities for communication and language models

# **CULTURAL DIFFERENCES**Between Children and Caregivers

- May vary along cultural lines
- Different home experiences
- Cultural norms and values



# First Language Development All children progress through the stages. Differences between children: How fast move from stage to stage How many words added to vocabulary No strong evidence that a bilingual environment slows a child's language development.

# Stages: Crying (0-3 months) Different cries to express different needs Infant brains cataloging sounds Cooing (3-6 months) Control their voice (ooooh, aaah) Take turns, being quiet when talked to Babbling (6-12 months) Infants (7 months) start to add consonants Understanding of sounds to practice

Use tone of voice, gestures, facial expressions, and body language

First Language DEVELOPMENT

#### First Language DEVELOPMENT

#### Stages:

#### First Words (10-14 months)

- Choose words for very specific purposes
- Call for Mama or Dadda to meet needs
- First words from developing in child's mind
- · Catalog sounds of speech

#### One Word at a time (10-18 months)

- Speaks one word for about 6 months
- One word same meaning of whole phrase or sentence

#### First Language DEVELOPMENT

#### Stages:

#### Two words together (17-20 months)

- Telegraphic speech
- Children repeat this stage as they learn a second language

- Language explosion (2-5 years)

   Learned about rules of language, taking turns and use of tone of
- Learning new concepts
- Use new vocabulary to communicate
- Children understand more than they can say through 5 years

#### **SECOND** Language Development

- Children learn both languages in the same way at the same time.
- When a new language is added after 3 years of age, the second language takes a different path.
- 3-year-olds understand and use a lot of language and their second language is based on this knowledge.
- Social and emotional factors influence second language learning.

# Second Language DEVELOPMENT

- Possible silent period
- Actions show understanding

#### **BENEFITS OF LANGUAGE DIVERSITY** and Exposure to Multiple Languages



- Sensitive to their conversation partners
- Make word and language
- Are sophisticated social decisions

#### **BENEFITS OF LANGUAGE DIVERSITY** and Exposure to Multiple Languages

Develop stronger executive function skills

Must pay attention and respond to different set of language rules, linguistic or cultural norms, and social environments

### **BENEFITS OF LANGUAGE DIVERSITY** and Exposure to Multiple Languages

**Build healthy cultural identities** 

Expose English only speakers to a wide range of languages in their community and the country

# **BENEFITS OF LANGUAGE DIVERSITY** and Exposure to Multiple Languages

Infant brains are wired for language learning.

Newborn responds differently to speech sounds vs nonspeech sounds.

A 6-month-old baby can distinguish between all the sounds in every human language.

# **BENEFITS OF LANGUAGE DIVERSITY** and Exposure to Multiple Languages

By 12 months babies only respond to sounds in their native language(s).

After the age of 3, learning a language changes and requires more effort.

#### **SIMULTANEOUS** Bilinguals - Patterns

Learning two or more languages at the same time B-3

- 6 months infants coo and babble similar to monolingual children
- By age 1 first words may come from either language, and may emerge slightly later than monolingual
- By age 2 toddlers many use on or two-word phrases from both languages
- By age 3 combine words from both languages into phrases and sentences
- By age 4 able to use both languages in different situations

#### **SEQUENTIAL** Bilinguals

 $\mbox{\bf By age 3}$  - Sequential bilinguals learn a primary language first then a second language

- Language development in the first language follows predictable milestones
- When second language introduced, child may use nonverbal communication or simple phrases
- There may be a "silent period" up to a few months
- Child may apply grammar rules from first language to second

#### By age 7 – children approach language learning as a conscious process

- Does not learn through exposure alone
- Needs intentional teaching vocabulary, grammar and academic language

#### Code Switching & Code Meshing

#### CODE SWITCHING

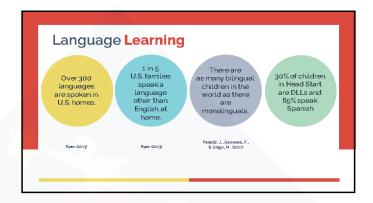
Combine languages or use in interesting ways.

#### **CODE MESHING**

Combines parts of both languages to communicate

#### **BILINGUAL** Children

- Fluent in multiple languages most have a primary or strongest language
- Different areas of strength or knowledge in each language – understand and speak versus reading and writing



#### **LONG TERM Outcomes**

- Children's ability to speak their home language related to quality of relationships and measures of psychosocial adjustment
- Literacy related skills transfer across languages making strong home language skills of use in acquiring English literacy

### **Facts About Dual Language Learners**

- Children are born to learn languages.
- Language development is different from monolinguals. Different does NOT mean delayed.
- Code mixing is common.
- 40% 50% exposure helps acquire native fluency.
- Literacy skills learned in home language DO transfer over to English.

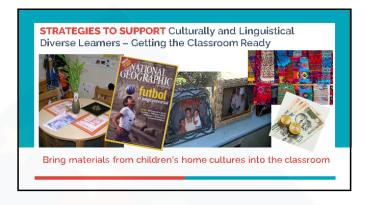
#### STRATEGIES TO SUPPORT Culturally and Linguistical Diverse Learners - Getting the Classroom Ready Begin before the first day of the child in your



- classroom
- Learn information as soon as possible about the home language of each new child.



























### **STRATEGIES TO SUPPORT** Culturally and Linguistical Diverse Learners

#### Administrators

- Establish and communicate a vision for the program that includes and respects all languages and cultures
- Communicate a respectful message on the program's website and in advertising materials
- Offer staff in-service training and ongoing information to meet the needs of Dual Language learners

# **STRATEGIES TO SUPPORT** Culturally and Linguistical Diverse Learners

#### Administrators

- Provide classroom resources
- Maintain a collection of classroom resources and materials
- Support professional learning networks

# **TECHNIQUES** for Teachers Who Don't Speak the Language of the Child

- Be Prepared
- Support interactions
- Use strategies to enhance communication and comprehension

# **TECHNIQUES** for Teachers Who Don't Speak the Language of the Child

- Focus on vocabulary
- Plan for using English and home languages

# **TECHNIQUES** for Teachers Who Speak the Language of the Child

#### Organization and Planning

- Decide when and how you will use each language
- Separate the languages you use
- Keep the children together

# **TECHNIQUES** for Teachers Who Speak the Language of the Child

#### Interactions

- Engage in real conversations with the children in their home language
- Repeat often
- Share your language and culture with all of the children

**TECHNIQUES** for Teachers Who Speak the Language of the Child

#### **Activities**

 Encourage children to develop rich home language vocabulary

#### Personal Development

- Maintain and enhance your home language skills
- Work on building and refining your English language skills

**TECHNIQUES** for Teachers Who Speak the Language of the Child

#### **Engaging Families**

- Connect with the parents/caregivers
- Model home language interactions for families

