

Chapter Two

Literature Review

In this chapter, the researcher elaborated literature reviews related to this study. There are four sections that the researcher explained in this chapter . In the beginning, it discussed about parents' parenting perception. The next discussed about early childhood. Afterward, this research discussed about early childhood education. Then, continued to discuss about parenting reasons of habituate English language at early age. Next, the researcher discussed about language acquisition. The next point was parenting ways to habituate their children. Finally, this chapter concludes with reviews about parents' perception on learning English and following this section is about conceptual framework.

Parents' Parenting Perception

Parents are the most important personality that has a big influence on children living and the parents also have a big role in the children live. Parents as the main construct measured from their children developing. According to Bibi, Chaudhry, Awan, & Tariq (2013) , The parents have a unique attitude, behavior, beliefs, values and family background also this characteristic has a lot of variation from one parent to the other parents. Therefore from this statement show that the parents have their own way of rearing their children. The other statement from Bibi et al (2013) mention that the attitudes and behaviors which the parents show that is parenting style and that styles have an important position for the children life and the children development. The parents' manner in the parenting style can foster their children's growing

autonomy during learning activities. This statement shows that parents' parenting is one of the strategies that the parents use in their children rearing.

Early Childhood

Early childhood is the critical stage of the foundation for children also the key of the productive life for children's well-being and learning. According to United Nations Children's Fund shorten as UNICEF (2002), childhood is the time when the child grows and establishes their personality to be confident, grow to be strong, in school and at playing place especially the encouragement and loves from their family and also the extended community of caring adults. Early childhood is usually defined as the time period birth until the age of eight years. However, based on the statement of Lombardi (2013), "We need to assure a path to success, which includes a series of supports that contribute to child well-being throughout the early childhood period, 0–8 years" (p.12). Therefore, the period of childhood is start from the birth up to eight years, the parents and all of the adults should be as a part of the child development to be success in their life.

Early Childhood Education

Early childhood education is child education from birth through age 8 years. The purpose is to influence growing developmental and character in childhood former to their entry into elementary school. During these years, children participate in many different kinds of care and education settings. Groups such as the prestigious Fiszbein & Stanton (2018) considered early childhood education is a necessary investment in the future of our country. Moreover, to make childhood keep on their way on early

childhood education, they have their own field. According to National Association for the Education of Young Children shortens as Vardanyan (2013) early childhood has four groups of the stage, there are:

1. Infants and toddlers: birth to 36 months
2. Preschoolers: 3- and 4-year-olds
3. Kindergartners: 5- and 6-year-olds
4. Primary grades 1, 2, and 3: 6-, 7-, and 8-year-olds.

In this research the researcher focused on the infants until kindergartners. That supports the researcher to collect the data.

Early childhood education helps the parents to develop their children creative thinking not only in education but also in the students' characteristic. According to Suryanto (2011), early childhood education helps the parents to develop their children creative thinking not only in education but also in the students' characteristic. Suryanto (2011) added that character, attitude, and personality building is very important and very urgent, and its existence is absolute. This is quite reasonable because of the existence of the sustainable crisis experienced by our country which still has no clear and firm solution. Furthermore, Herawati (2005) said that early childhood education is one of the forms of implementing an education that emphasizes on basic foundation towards the growth, the development of both soft and hard motoric physical coordination, and intelligence (thought, creativity, emotional intelligence, and spiritual intelligence). There two types of early childhood settings based on the Vardanyan (2013), the types are:

Child Care. The term of child care typically bringing up to care and education for young children, there is during the hours that childhood parents in employment. According to UNICEF (2001), child care is the typically provided in two types of group programs, namely child care centers, and family child care homes. Those are focused on providing care and education and consist of the curriculum put emphasis on the whole child including his or her social, emotional, cognitive, and physical needs.

Preschool. Preschool programs imply serve 3-year-old and 4-year-old entering to kindergarten. In the preschool program, children not only sit and hear what the teacher said in the front of the class but also children develop their ability, like the statement of Ma-Yafit (2002), “In their preschool class children join their peer group, forming various social interactions. They learn social mores and acceptable behavior patterns; they also develop sensitivity, awareness, and empathy as well as moral values and social integrity” (p.7).

Parents Parenting Reasons of Habituate English Language at Early Age

Nowadays, in the globalization world, it is important for people to learn and communicate with different language with any society. According to Cardova, Gonzalez Menjivar, & Martinez Garmendez (2010) when learning at early age the brain will absorb the words readily because of as a children the brain process the language in the frontal lobe of the brain. As there so many reasons people use language as resources to educate their children, they indicate the advantages of

children learning and speaking two or more languages besides their mother tongue.

The reasons were presented below:

Enhancing cultural understanding. Learning another language as a child has been shown to enhance cultural understanding because of the children exposed to the other culture. Yamamoto (2001) said that “learning other language is useful to cross-cultural understanding (p.70). Therefore, children that able to speak with people from different countries and cultures expose the child to different ways of thinking. This statement supported by Feng (2007) in her book he said “Learning the other language have aims that to teach language use and to allow students to study another system of cultures and way of thinking and also it is can be the best way to truly improve students’ communicative competence” (p.116).

Preparing potential economic. Learning new language is one of the most important factor to preparing the children future. As the statement from Li Wei (2000) a person who knows the other language may have a broader of jobs available. In the future international relationship will become closer and as a union partnership of nations and become more extensive that’s all will make a lot of jobs need the person who has bilingual or multilingual language especially international language (as cited in Cardova et al, 2010). It means that that knowing the other language is a real asset for the children. Therefore, it makes benefit or income for the children who k now more than one language. Nowadays the globalization more increasing, where makes the language knowledge more importance every day. not only one sector that

nowadays that looking for the person who are able to communicate with more than one language, it shows that almost every sector needs them.

Building new relationship. Learning a new language is to support children to build new relationships. As we know, communication is one important thing; it is the foundation of human relationships. According to Sirbu (2015) he stated that the essentially of the language means is the tools of communication for the members of society that build the relationship for one and another. So, language is a key to bringing friendships, especially for young children because they definitely find and also use so many forms of non-verbal communication to relate and play with each other. According to Brice & Brice (2009) The children who can speak English language not as their mother tongue they can relationships because of their capability: they can talk with dissimilar people, and also they can be the bridge between two kids who cannot talk to each other because have different language and they can actually translate and help . The other statement come from Jack & Shonkoff (2004) stated that the relationship of young children with their environment can affect almost all of the aspects of their developing. Both of those statement show that the children who use English as their language can be a bridge to connecting with the people around you also can affect their virtually of the children' development, such as intellectual, social, emotional, physical, behavioral and moral with build their relationship to the other.

Improving self-esteem and self-confidence. Learning the second language at an early age is to the improvement of self-esteem and self-confidence on the bilingual

children. Thus, to increase their self-esteem and self-confidence with learning more than one language help the children to adapt easily to the different language in the environment. According to Harding-Esch and Philip (2003), know more than one language will be provides access and coverage the various cultures all the world. In the other hand they also can enjoy the peach of idioms, history song, folk stories, literature and the last is the poetry in various cultures.

Developing socio-cognitive development. The childhood social-emotional will be change based on their age. According to Huitt (2008), socio-emotional development refers to how children change with age in standings of their processing of emotions in a social and communicative setting. According to Rehman (2010), “Language is a key to enable to add new friends also talking about language, those people around you will be the bridge to connecting with them. Communication includes a core of human relationships and while young children certainly find and use many forms of non-verbal communication to interact and play with each other” (p.16). She expresses with clearly, bilingualism is an interchange of emotions and communication in childhood life. Because communication is a crucial part of human life and it creates the bridges to share with the kids from different cultures.

Increasing new knowledge. Knowledge is one of the most important that the people needed in their life. The children who know and learn English at an early age can have big opportunity to master more than the children in their age. As the statement from Redy (2016) showed that the children and adult who know and mastering in the English language will be able to learn more knowledge and gather a

lot of information. Most of the knowledge in the global area is in English language, as the statement from Alfitri (2012) in her research stated that on the internet more than 80 % of the sites use the English language while only 20% of the rest of the sites use the other languages such as Indonesian, Chinese, and the other languages (as cited in Reddy, 2016)

Language Acquisition

Language acquisition is the process of acquired the language, this statement one line with Ellis (2005) Language acquisitions is the language that acquired as a result of random and natural exposure of language. The “acquisition” in here is a natural process of mastering the language by the child when their studies their language. According to Cummins (1984) language acquisition is a process that encouragement from several cognitive and environmental factors, these are included (as cited in Hamayan & Damico : 1991). There are several factors that influence language acquisition:

Age. Age is one of the factors that stimulus second language. According to Khasinah (2014) Learning a second language more difficult after puberty because the brain lacks the ability and adaptation, also they are also better in the acquisition of grammar. They said that the children who begin the process of learning as a second language start from an early age will take higher achievement levels of proficiency.

Acculturation. Acculturation has been considered as the culture change initiated by the combination of two or more cultural system (Schuman, 1986). From the statement show that acculturation may influence the development of language

proficiency because of the stress and confusion of the combination of two or more culture.

Attitude and Motivation. Attitude and Motivation that has close meaning to each other. According to Latchanna & Dagnev (2009) Attitude is an important concept for understand the human behavior and the meaning of attitude as a mental state that includes beliefs' and feelings. According to Ellis (2005) Motivation including the person' determines to do something; it is obvious by motivation the learners who want learn will achieve more than those who do not. An attitude is one set of beliefs and motivation is a reason for doing something. Motivation and attitudes have connection to each other when learning the language and both of them determining factors that can influence the efficiency of the students. According to Ellis (2005) She distinguish there are two kinds of motivation:

1. Integrative motivation: The learner studies a language because they are interested with the people and culture of the target language itself or for communicate/ interaction with the people of the other culture who speak it.
2. Instrumental motivation: The learner's aims for learning a second language are functional and useful.

Parents Ways to Habituate Their Children. The parents' ways of parenting to habituate their children in English language acquisition is the most important variable for influencing the performance of language learning because each learner has their own style and techniques based on their abilities. This statement one line with Carson & Longhini (2002) Learning ways is one of the criteria of individual

differences that show indicates how a learner perceives, interacts, and responds to the environment. The parents' ways to habituate their children presented below:

Visual. According to Fatt (2000) stated that the people who learning with visual is like see the world with constructing and remembering the images. The learners learn more effectively based on what they see through the eyes, the example of visual aids according to Fatt (2000) some of the examples of visual are using pictures, imageries, graphs, doodles or draws matching games, and spatial perceptions, flash card, textbooks, print materials. The statement get support from Arif & Hasim (2009) their mention that the picture really gained good interest for children because of the pictures became the main instruction in the interpreting of the meaning of words. In the other hand, the finding shows that the pictures book really help the children to encourage them to understand English very well. The other statement support is from Suganda (2016) stated that one of the most valuable and effective material for the children's ability is a book, because children so easily learns familiar pharaprase and reapert it. The next visual aids is flashcard, according to , flashcards can make them learn vocabulary easily. Statement of participants in line with Astuti (2015) stated that most of the parents believed that flashcards help children learn the language because the flashcards appeal and make children its make children focus remains on the content and more effective in the delivery of that content. The other statement Sitompul (2013) state that the children could memorize word easily, more motivated to learn and understand English vocabulary easily. All of the styles are really support the children develop as the statement gets from

Pateşan, Balagiu and Alibec (2018) The visual aids one of the learning style that helps to build the children 's English language development their creative thinking and developing their deep thinking. From the visual aids above that, the children have a lot of chance to choose which style that they want, and develop their creativities.

Auditory. According to Fatt (2000) stated that learners with auditory learning prefer the sound and will have better decisions on what they heard and read. the other advantage that the children will get from using the auditory aid that is they have a good understanding of language, that sentence based on the statement from Kanar (1995) Children who use auditory as their bridge to understanding language because of their more learn something with listening and speaking, and they filter through what they hear and replicate the incoming information (as cited in Kayalar & Kayalar, 2017)From the statement above the learners learn more effectively through ears, the example of auditory aids according to Fatt (2000) show there are lectures, seminars, discussions, tape, sounds, and song. The most effective auditory are from the storytelling and discussion with their children. As according to Speaker (2000) stated children who involved in the storytelling programs show that it is can be improved their listening skills, better sequencing, abilities increased language apprehension and can have a more thoughtful organization in their own writing.

So then song also can give the best effective learning foe the children according to Brewter (2002), showed that song can gave the great impact for the children, sing and listen a song can practice their listening and speaking by both of skills the children can increase their vocabularies, grammar, pronounce the words and

also song can make them motivated and easier to memorizing in the longer period. As the statement from Lailiyah & Wulansari (2016) the discussion one of the children effective way to express their ability, in the discussion children can use English in verbal communication with using English vocabulary and deliver their ideas that are conveyed properly and correctly.

Audio-visual. Audio-visual is one of the effective learning in the educational system. According to Idri, Shamsuddin, Arome, & Aminu (2018) stated that Audio-Visual is a combination of various digital media types, by repeatedly with what they see and hear. therefore, the combination makes the children more have an interest in the learning English language because they can see and hear at the same time, the statement get support from Iswandari (2013) state that Audio-visual can create the children interest for learning, new varieties of experience for students, and it helps children in concentrating the attention in learning English. The other advantage of using audio-visual aid is the visual from the screen can show their colors that is can build the children creativity, as the statement from Shyamlee & Phil (2012) show that audio-visual can build children' creative, analytical and productive skills it is all from the video that they see such as showing colorful pictures, inspiring speeches by great people. The example of Audio-visual according to Babajide & Bolaji (2003) mentioned the examples are video, television, computer, YouTube, cinema, drama, puppet show, street play.

From those of example there is the explanation about television and YouTube. Television have a lot of benefits for the children language acquisition according to

Kralova & Metruk (2010) investigated that Television program influences the children pronunciation and also on the general English knowledge that is considered other aspects of language learning and acquisition such as vocabulary, listening, phrases, idiomatic expressions and possible exposure to English that produced by native speakers. Beside of that YouTube also have benefit for the person that use it, it is according to Alqahtani (2014) investigated that YouTube have a lot of information that the children can found that related with what the children needed in that their age, YouTube also as a tool to improve the children listening skill comprehension. Therefore, this aid can build the children language development in communicative skills in English language acquisition.

Environmental. One of the most influences in the children English language acquisition is their environment. As the statement from Nafis (2016) explained that the child's social environment is one of the biggest significant factors in the language acquisition process. Children learn from what they are seen and heard, the environment gives them two of their senses to understand the language. Beside of that with the environment, children can practice what they get with their circle such as parents, the family also their friends. The other statement comes from Andriany, Rahayu, & Djumahir (2013) also stated that the language acquisition of children is based on the environment in which they are located because the environment builds their understanding starting from understanding the meaning, language structure, how to produce the language. From the statement showed that the environment where the

children stayed can influence the children language acquisition, and give them understanding about the language that they learn.

Modeling. Modeling is one of the ways that have a big influence on the children. As the statement from Gage & Berliner as cited in Salisu & Ransom(2014) The children who study from demonstrating modelling may recall as much as 57% rather than the children without seeing and demonstrate with the model. The other statement come from Salisu & Ransom(2014), they stated that Demonstrating the model to the children makes the process of understanding the knowledge more easier because it includes a visual expression of the topic that they learn. Both of the expert statement show that the children who learn through modeling give influence to the children, the children can remember, understanding the topic and recall their memories as much as 57 % .

Real object. Real object is the one influence ways that the parents use to improve their children English language acquisition. Where the real object really help children to improve their vocabularies, as the statement from Gairns, R. & Redman, S. (1986) stated that real object is the most appropriate technique to introduce children in the presenting the vocabulary (as cited in Alqahtani, 2015) . The other statement comes from Takač & Singleton (2008) showing the real object to the children has a function to help them gets better in remembering the vocabulary and as cues for remembering the words. Therefore, both of the expert statement show that the real object give a lot of benefits to the children who learn English language start from early age especially vocabulary.

Review of Related Study

There are some studies focused on the parents' parenting perception on English language acquisition at early age for their children. The studies discussed the parents' parenting perception on English language acquisition at early age for their children. In this case, the researcher presents two previous studies dealing with parenting perception on learning English at an early age. The first study entitled Parenting Perceptions of Early Childhood English Education year 2016, written by Lin and Chen from Department of applied English, National Pingtung University, Taiwan. This purpose of this study is to explore the general parenting perceptions of early childhood English education on kindergartens and to probe the significant differences between public and bilingual kindergartens. In this research used quantitatively and qualitatively were a questionnaire and individual interviews. The questionnaire was design for the parents, there were 40 items on the questionnaire and for the interview each interview was take time around 30 to 40 minutes. From this study, the results showed that parents mentioned advantages learning English since early childhood achieve good grades in English course increase their children's English abilities, get better jobs in the future, and more confidence.

The second study from Griva and Chouvarda year 2012 rom Faculty of Education, University of West Macedonia, 5310 Florina, Greece called Developing Plurilingual Children: Parents' Beliefs and Attitudes towards English Language Learning and Multilingual Learning. The aim to provide an account of parents' beliefs on issues related to their children's EFL and multilingual learning in the

Greek educational context. Moreover, this study used qualitative interviews and were conducted individually and were tape-recorded, transcribed and analyzed both qualitatively. This result show that the parents who participated were strongly believed that multilingual awareness and ability, as well as early language learning, has a beneficial effect on both children's personality and their vocational rehabilitation in the future.

The third study from Harun Rasyid Faqihatuddiniyah in 2017 from the Faculty of Education, University of Yogyakarta, the perceptions of parents' and teachers about English at an early age at the Karangmalang ABA TK Yogyakarta. The aims of this study are to find out the perception of parents' and teachers about the importance of English for early childhood. Moreover, in this research used qualitative with an in-depth interview. The result of the analysis in this research shows that most parents and teachers state that learning English start at an early age is better for children's memory and their brain development. English language factor in children has a positive influence that is can enhance the child language acquisition in the children's' language development, beside of that English language factor in children also has a negative impact that is in the low ability of the child's first language.

Based on the findings of previous studies above, there are similar perceptions from the parents in the learning English language acquisition at early age. All of the research method that the researcher used in the researcher is qualitative method with the interview collection data procedure. Therefore, the data collection procedure method gave the researcher view in the interview the participants. These findings also contribute to help the researcher to found the participants ways and advantages to habituate their children in the English language acquisition. These perceptions are the advantages for the children who learn English at early age. The advantages such as getting better jobs in the future, more confidence; enhance the child language acquisition in children's development, beneficial for children's personality and rehabilitation in the future. Of these several findings, this research was conducted to determine the parents' reason for exposing English language acquisition at early age. Moreover, this research focusing on parents' ways of habituating their children with English language acquisition at early age.

Conceptual Framework

Parents have a lot of factors that make them agree or disagree about learn the second language for their children at an early age. Most parents believe that their children attending language learning at early childhood to gain more effective achievement (Na, 2016). Learning the second language at an early age make children enhance cultural understanding. From Feng (2007), "learn more one language may be the best way to truly improve students' communicative competence. Learn more than

one language purposed to make students enable to learn another system of cultures and way of thinking” (p.116).

Parent’s opinion is important for children to learn a second language. Parent as a stallholder for their children and parents attitude take an important part in their children’s development. However, parents agreed or disagree towards early childhood English education. From the Rosenbuch (1987) pointed out parents who maintain positive parenting attitudes toward second language learning work upon their children’s second language learning all the time, and encourage children to practice the second language at home. Lee and Ginsburg (2009) exhibited that “lots of parents believe that learn English at early age can assist children’s development of English communication ability, and support the achievements in education in the future”. In addition, according to Lao (2004, pp. 99-121) “parents believe early childhood English education can enhance children overall learning and communicative competence”.

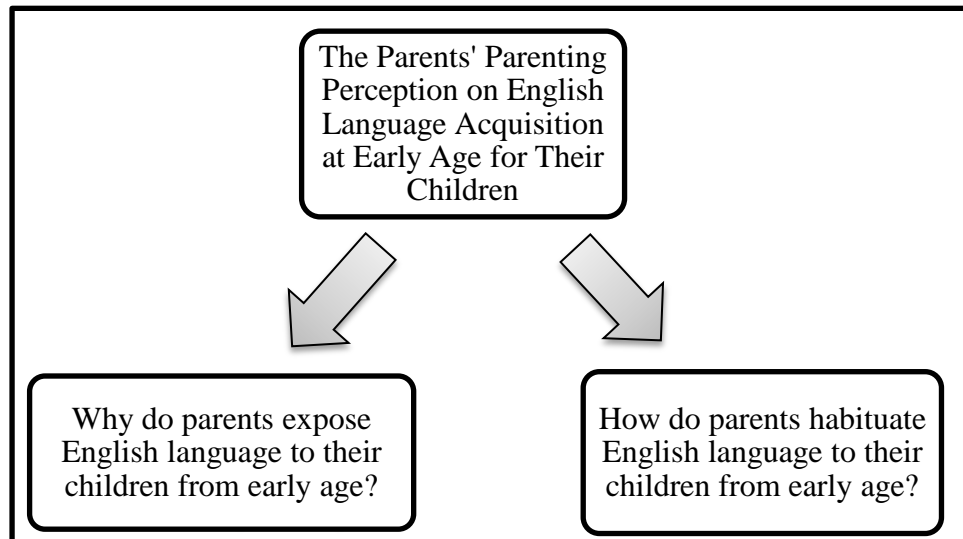


Figure 2.1

Conceptual Framework