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Dynamic Linguistic Acquisition: An Analytical Approach

Abstract

Language acquisition is having a system. Many factors involve in this learning. According to many sociologist and psychologist, better environment can enhance the mental capacity of a child which can help him to make a good linguist or multi-linguist. Babies have natural ability to acquire a language. They are having their innate ability to make a sound which is having meaning in their own context. As the development proceeds, they are able to know little nuances of the language. They begin to identify word and forming sentences in semantic context. Proper mentoring at this level can be helpful in enhancing their language skills. The behavior and language acquired by the child in the early stage of childhood enhanced by which types of environment and people he is getting interact. The motivating and positive environment of his family, neighboring and school help him to develop his language skills. It is a dynamic process which helps the child at every phase of life. While learning a language there are many cognitive benefits which help an individual to improve his mind which is seen by scientist with the help of brain imaging technology like magnetic resonance imaging and electrophysiology which tell us exactly the activities occurring inside the brain when the humans hear, understand or speak a language. The present study focuses on this fact that linguistic acquisition is not only a dynamic process but also it can cure mental disease by expanding mental capacity and capability.

Key Words: Acquisition, Development, Bilingualism, Psychological, Environmental,

Introduction

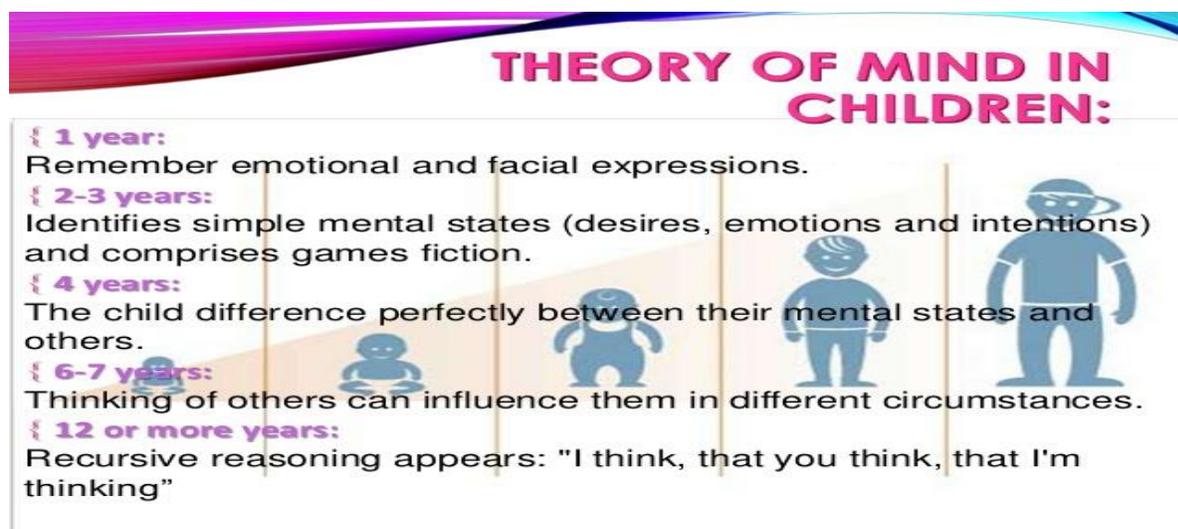
Babies have natural ability to acquire a language. They do it by making around 160 kinds of phonemes and hearing all the sounds from their surrounding environment which can be refer to either their family members or the child around. Though no such sounds are used in any language as it is their own innate abilities which are not affected by the outside world thus is

very difficult to understand. A cry can be also explained to be a form of their expression for saying something or a desire for want. Further development by implementing sound to their language together to form a meaningful comprehension by sounds which may or may not be definite words but certainly have meaning generally with associating their surrounding environment, memories or images similar to the technique used in mnemonics. Usually they understand the people whom they see mostly in front of them like their mother one who cuddles and feeds them might because of a psychological emotional bonding form between them.

Language as a Dynamic Process

Later as the development proceeds the human bonding get change with the materialistic wants of tactile objects which is fulfilled by their ability to form stream of sounds in their own language but at this stage they are able to recognize the place where the sound need to be ended known as word boundaries, ability to point towards the object also help them to make others understand. As at this level they got an idea of putting up the words using morpheme but still they are not able to completely express themselves to others as they lack the ability to form a sentence.

Slowly they learn the formation of the words to make sentences usually they do it by placing the nouns in their speech but omit the verbs and other lemons of English. Also the order of formation of the words in the sentence are not correctly placed which sometimes makes confusion to the listener and might need some other alternative information to help them understand. So the babies speak the words in a stream of sound which are sometime meaningful and sometime meaningless. During this entire process it should be noted that although every child is learning parallel with age but sometimes it is seen that different children have different rate of learning a language the reason might be due to the reason of the exposure they are getting from the people around them. As we can see in the given diagram the theory of mind in children:



The language and behavior acquired by a child at early stages of childhood development are enhanced from the people interaction with them and experience either positive or negative impression they leave on them. Interaction with sounds and word formation creates a rhythm sense in their mind subconsciously, while taking care of the pace of the sound which overall makes them understand on how to pronounce the words while talking. Initially they make a lot of mistakes but gradually gaining the understanding of the language by their motivating positive environment helps them to develop their skill. Chomsky's theory of language revolves around the idea that "language is innate and we already have a pre-wired mechanism in our brains that helps in language processing and it is triggered by our changing surrounding environment in our day to day life". (Chomsky, Noam. 1957)

Parallel to this they also learn to distinguish between the different sounds produced by humans, electronic gadgets or birds and then started to recognize them when hear them more frequently. Sometimes we see children enacting or mimicking the characters they see in their life like in television cartoons or people reaction and try to attain the same sound and expression of the same if appreciation will help in their further development of learning the language at a much faster rate.

After six month of growth of an individual most of the babies are at the age of producing almost every kind of sounds which are more meaningful and clear. This kind of improvement is achieved as they now omit the unwanted phonemes which makes them look like babbling and often makes the listener confused by these noises.

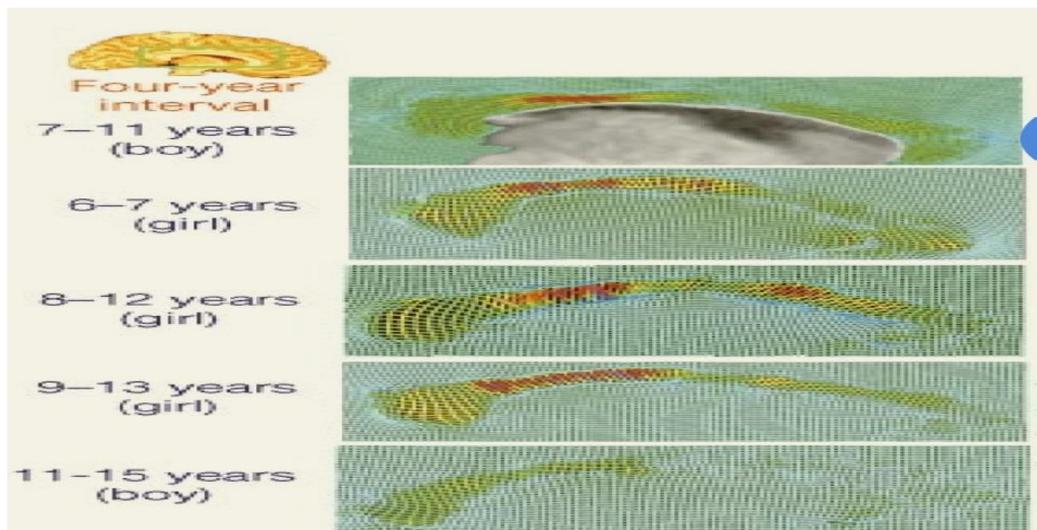
A child generally at age of 1 year old starts to build his vocabulary with the help of attaching the meanings to the words making a familiar understanding with the surrounding and the memories from past. Till the age of three, the learning process will be continued he/she will ask numerous questions which can be related to past or something they see in front of them and their curiosity needs a positive reply to build comprehensive ideal learning for later stage. B.F. Skinner also argued that language acquisition and development are learned behaviors. Behaviorists believe "we learn by associating events, known as classical conditioning. We also learn through rewards and punishments, a process known as operant conditioning."(Skinner, 2011)

Children having the knowledge of noun like name of objects they want or people usually they see around them simultaneously with working on nouns they also improves with verbs by observing the adults and repeating them to form basic sentences. They usually speak in order of noun and then verbs. Suppose a child name "Preeti" will say: "Preeti is hungry" instead of "I am hungry" due to their incompetence to deal with pronouns which they learn in later months to come. A knowledge of pronoun is developed later because it cannot be self learned easily by small children and requires teaching mentor to provide a correct idea of the syntactically structure. Often seen the toddlers using the language mostly in the present tense and seldom use the past tense for quite a long time. Even after learning the verb in past there still lies some

complicated exceptions which are beyond their understanding hence mistakes are seen at this stage too.

Environmental Factors:

Language of a child is not completely resemble to that of the adult till the age of 9-10 when they have almost learned everything in school about structure and grammatical rules which develops the understanding of the language usage in written as well as oral communication. A school provides them an opportunity to participate and practice with their friends and mentor. This is a very important stage of development which is the period from 4-5 of age usually the time at which a child takes admission into the school till 18 years which helps them to learn the language from different perspectives covering numerous genres and jargon . This period is seemed to have the maximum development due to the reason that they are frequently communicating in native or derived language under the guidance of an adult in this case a teacher which forms a cooperative learning environment. Guidance of a mentor is very important to make sure that a child is speaking correctly and avoid errors in future. This can be understood with the help of given diagram:



PICTURE OF BRAIN MAPPING TAKEN FROM MCMILLAN 2000 MAGAZINE

The type of this kind of social and academically oriented environment impacts the students in a very positive manner by expanding their horizon to create new ideas, exploring thought process and socializing with each other. The cognition process and mind activity differs with the students reason can be genes, active participation in the classroom and storing the information either from books or from other subconsciously. Strong interpersonal and intra personal skills which further

enhance one's social compatibility to make new friends and be able to improve their communication skill further by practicing the language a lot but feedback is very important to the children to make sure that the mistakes should be corrected.

A comprehensive environment thus formed by taking the factors into consideration and efficiently usage of these can increase their capabilities to learn the crucial elements of the language earlier from their age to be distinguished speaker and expert later with extensive avid readers. A cheerful and motivating environment can broaden his creativity by learning and expanding his knowledge by himself. He requires a personal space for himself, suitable lighting and clean condition to get most from the learning environment. These things when are merge with motivation from their peers and teachers they started to develop themselves in order to maintain the position already achieved and remain at the particular level of development regularly develop their language skills. Jean Piaget believed that "children construct an understanding of the world around them, experience discrepancies between what they already know and what they discover in their environment, and then adjust their ideas accordingly".(Piaget,1997)

Mentors therefore should be able to build a supportive learning environment for the students to give them opportunity to learn by providing them help in handling stress and maintain their temperament since it requires patience to learn a language since it is a kind of skill which needs honing for perfection. There are many kinds of hindrances while learning the language and clearing these obstacles make them more efficient speaker later. An encouraging environment which is balanced in harmony with the positivity and happiness is a key to attain the desired result.

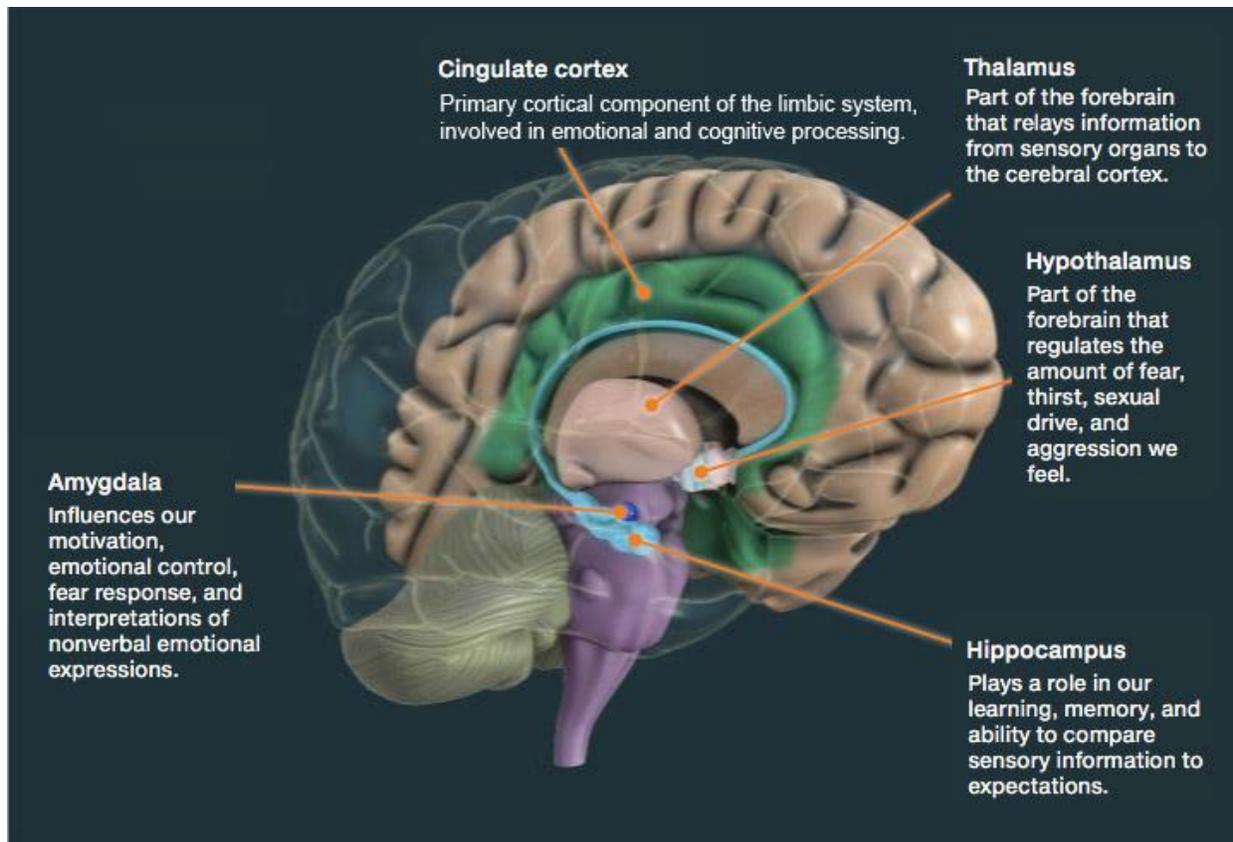
The Psychological Factors:

Though psychological affect also play a vital role in learning the language like setting up some rules and regulations to maintain the decorum of the class and keeping updates of students' performance play an important role. Along with these moral laws, righteousness behavior is an essential element to blend the right amount of seriousness for desired result with respect to the expectations of the mentors. It is necessary for keeping away the negative influence which can undermine the comprehensive learning environment created by teachers. As the negative behavior of students tend to shift their interest from learning to unproductive worksheet consequences must be kept in mind as they can result in the unforeseen future loss to students and his learning of a language can reduce its pace .Noam Chomsky argued that "linguistics should be a branch of cognitive psychology, or the study of mental processes like critical thinking, problem solving and, of course, language. He also thought that the study of language acquisition had important contributions to make to the study of cognition". (Piaget, 1997)

While learning a language there are many cognitive benefits which help an individual improve his mind which is seen by scientist with the help of brain imaging technology like magnetic

resonance imaging and electrophysiology which tells us exactly the activities occurring inside the brain when the humans hear understand or speak a language.

Children who are actively participating in learning the language and expanding their vocabulary the researchers found that specific region or parts of brain have grown in size of a person learning a new skill or language. Specifically hippocampus and areas of cerebral cortex in brain which are related to language learning had better learning skills than others as shown in given picture of brain.



Based on approach of learners to the language if children find it easy to grasp a concept it can also how his brain was sharpen at an early stages of development when brain is feed with essential loads of knowledge. Brain imaging technology are nowadays popular due to the reason that they tell us what part of brain are active during a specific period of time whole learning a language further researcher claims it to be a promising activity for improving brain conditioning with help of optimal pedagogy. A bilingual child has several advantages including more intellectual skills and improvement in concentration. Improvements can also be seen with several other benefits such as creativity, learning abilities and cognitively healthy activities in later periods of life lessening the effects of Alzheimer's disease work by attempting to improve this attention mechanism."This is a nice study that adds to the body of literature trying to figure out exactly the conditions under which bilingualism improves cognitive function," said Dr. Ellen Bialystok, a professor and bilingualism expert at York University in Toronto (Bialystok, 2014)

Conclusion

In nut shell, the current paper focuses on this point that language learning is a dynamic process which includes many environmental and psychological factors. The positive and motivational support system of mentors can help child to enhance his language skills. Not only this bilingualism and multilingualism also increase the mental capacity and capability of the child according to the researcher in this field.

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