

The Untold Benefits of Learning Two Languages at Early Age

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Abstract: This study intends to deal with the advantages of learning dual language in kindergarten from empirical point of view. It focuses on wide range benefits by shaping the future of the kids. Analyzing process of language acquisition and brain development and its socio-economic influence, the researcher accumulates the findings of very recent studies from academics and scholars to drum up support for the bilingual education from the tender age. Recommendations relevant to the main findings are given by the author to focus the specific ways of the campaign.

Keywords: Bilingualism, Sphere, Peer, Monolingual, Kindergarten, Globalization.

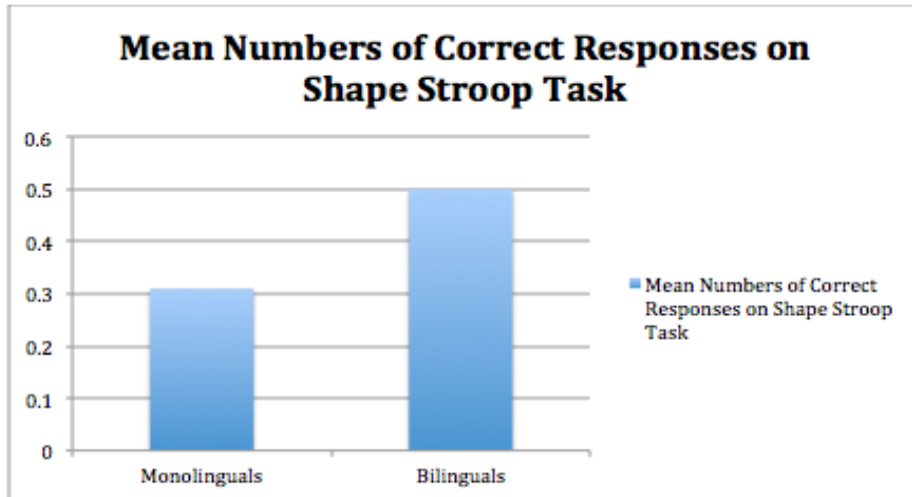
1. INTRODUCTION

At present, bilingual education has come into people's sphere and progressively become a crucial part for many kindergartens and preschool programmes. This has been an increasing trend for the juveniles in order to mean their reputation level in learning. So it has been a concern for the parents with kids at preschool age. This altering reveals that bilingual education has drawn much more concentration by the parents especially whose kids are at a preschool age. In fact, skilled in dual languages from an early age is of substantial benefits in children's prospect advance compared with peers growing in a monolingual atmosphere. Skill in two or more languages in the society has a philosophical economic and even political consequence under the backdrop of globalization. This report will hint the key supports for bilingual kindergartens as well as logical recommendations based on these in such form of campaigning so that guardians are encouraged to send their children in this education system.

2. FINDINGS

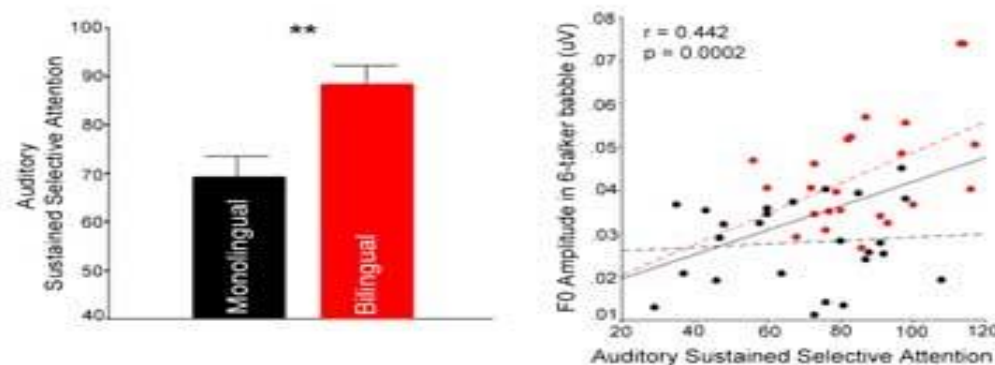
Social Advantage: In the early hours, introduction to bilingual environments for children, particularly those at a preschool age can improve their intelligence, gracefulness and also progress their languages meting out skills which are advantageous for their communal behaviours. In general, some societal benefits of bilingual education can be classified into promoting insertion, feeling to multiplicity and cross-cultural proficiency. It is beneficial for preschool students to develop and accumulate their linguistic and intellectual capital during the early age. Hence, initial bilingualism during the early years is an effective way of developing better language processing skills and literacy in children. Thus, such children will be more proficient to develop their social relationships and network with other people without much communication barriers (American Speech Language Hearing Association, 2013). Deep understanding of another culture comes with knowing the language of that culture. Bilingual children are better trained to immerse themselves in other cultures than monolinguals. Bilingual children are more likely to have an interest in the cultures that speak their second language, whether it is a "heritage" language or not. This can manifest early in life as an active interest in different educational avenues.

Cognitive Development: There is no need to say that bilingual children are brighter at their academic result and excellence in problem solving than those of monolingual. Moreover, the learners in bilingual education system can achieve higher skill in solving visual problem than their single language speaking counterparts. As a result, learning different languages is not just improving learners’ knowledge about other language; it also returns benefits to their brain development. Moreover, bilinguals utilize more of their brains than monolinguals, and they enjoy more success than monolinguals at creative works. Multilingual mind is sharp, snappier, better ready to manage ambiguities, resolve clashes and even oppose Alzheimer’s ailment and different types of dementia longer. Children who learn second or third language are able to deal with different functions in various situations.



Graph: Graph: Dana organization, 2012

As Huerta (2015) cites, storing capacity of the brain can improve to a great extent through continuous practice of memorizing new vocabularies. Scientifically it may lead to reducing the risk of Alzheimer’s disease. Moreover, the concept of learning man languages characteristics from earlier age gives bilingual people opportunities to achieve high skilled in visual problem solving and analytical tests more than single language speaking counterparts. As a result, learning different languages is not just improving learners’ knowledge about other language; it also returns benefits to their brain. Moreover, bilinguals utilize more of their brains than monolinguals and they enjoy more success than monolinguals at creative works.



Bilinguals’ performance on a sustained selective attention task and its correlation with subcortical processing in multitalker babble. Bar graphs: Bilinguals (red) outperform monolinguals (black) on sustained selective attention, regardless of sensory domain. Scatter plot: Auditory attention performance was correlated with F0 encoding at the brainstem. Adapted from Krizman, et al., PNAS 2012; 109:7877-7881

Graph: Dana organization, 2012

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Cultural Benefit: It is a must to know the language of a culture in order to have a deep understanding in any culture. Bilingual children are better trained up to perceive the other cultures than those of monolinguals. They are more likely to have an interest and curiosity in the cultures that speak their second language, whether it is a “heritage” language or not. Children raised in bilingually are more likely to show tolerance for other cultures at a young age. They play all the more effortlessly with youngsters who don't talk their dialect or who originate from various financial foundations, and will probably demonstrate an enthusiasm for mingling past their built up circle. In ahead of schedule adolescence, this assists significantly with school, which concentrates vigorously on social aptitudes in the lower evaluations. In early childhood, it this helps greatly with school, which focuses heavily on social skills in the lower results. Youngsters from minority foundations are especially prone to profit by the upgraded social pride that a bilingual training gives them. In an undeniably globalized world, the capacity to bargain serenely with multicultural encounters is a capable favorable position (Mark 2013).

Global Integration: Globalization provides opportunities and conditions for people with different cultural backgrounds to live in the same place. In many countries especially developed countries with favorable immigration policies, these governments highlight the importance of early bilingual education and more bilingual programs have been carried out by local kindergartens supporting by government policies. In Israel, bilingual kindergartens and primary schools are playing a crucial role in early education of both local and immigrant children supported by corresponding immigration policies. At the same time, bilingual education contributes a lot to children's preparation for the language challenges in the future life. Moreover, bilingualism is also a way to sustain cultural individuality as well as being informed in international activities of communication and business. During the past years, promotion and regional integration of different languages have become major international trend (Genesee 2004).

Utilize time properly: Imagine that you are going to North America and get lost while on the way to officiate a wedding. You are standing at an accurate crossroad and looking up at two signs. The left one says “Una Via” (One Way), the one on the right says, “Camino Cerrado Delante” (Road Closed Ahead). Can you imagine how much driving time you had save simply knowing what those signs mean?

How about finding yourself at a French mall and badly needing to go to the restroom because your tummy disagreed with the escargot you had for lunch. Can you imagine looking at foreign signs that would score 70 points in Scrabble? Or imagine finding yourself trying to communicate with French men who baseless not knowing any English, desperately gesturing and querying where the rest room is.

Would not life be much easier if you could communicate while abroad in France or Spain? That way you had made the most of your 5-day vacation instead of spending half of it looking for some dingy rest room. If learning a second language is such a time saver, how about learning a third and a fourth language? Imagine how much of the world you could navigate! That being said, learning more than one language at a time requires careful planning and an awesome strategy (Marales J& Calvo A &Bialystok E 2012). There are two ways of studying multiple languages. One way is sequentially and the other is simultaneously. The methods are right in the names. Doing multiple languages at the same time (simultaneously) saves time because, in a way, you are multitasking. Instead of getting fluent in one language in 1.5 years, you become fluent in 2 languages in 2 years (fluentu.com 2014).

3. CONCLUSION

In sum, it is clear to consider that children gain a wide range of benefits on their academic and social life if they are enrolled in bilingual kindergarten from early age. Children who engage in bilingual kindergartens foster better opportunities to adapt with multicultural environments confidently. In addition, learning language from their very beginning has had a great influence on children's brain development and academic performance.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Information availability:**

Many parents traditionally remain blind of the benefit of bilingual education due to the lack of information resources. Hence there need real life examples and evidence to inform and convince them to get their kids admitted into bilingual

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institutions. Information however must explain the real benefits of bilingual education. Occasion and events along with advertisements can be promoted highlighting student's cognitive improvement and social skills through bilingual education system.

▪ Introduction of practical environment:

Learning another culture effectively needs to get the children involved in real environment. This situation will help them understand other culture and gain the proper social benefits. Thus, the bilingual kindergarten should employ native speakers for each language as teacher which may lead to ensuring real environment. Native teachers can be paid fairly if the kindergarten increases students' fees. This will be reasonable because the learning will be in effect for long for the kids, not just during their study period in the kindergarten.

▪ Practice beyond academic arena:

Learning through practical experiences is more efficient than only in institutional arena. So kindergartens should teach bilingual language to motivate children in such way that they can practice it in their peer groups or team and group discussions. It will help students develop their skills in creativity and critical thinking and reasoning to analysis their learning. Furthermore, parents should be briefed on what their kids are tough so that they can practice it at home.

• Open days for the public to visit:

To advertise, the bilingual kindergartens should ensure a regular date for the public coming up and having a look around the kindergarten in order to have a general knowledge of the kindergarten by posting information about their operating pattern or teaching characteristics on the local paper or the internet to draw attention and improve enrollment rate.

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