

# [English language a2 theories](https://assignbuster.com/english-language-a2-theories/)

Cognitive theoristsThose who believed that language development is linked to the development of the brain and is part of a wider understanding of lifeChild Directed Speech (CDS)The most suitable way to refer to the form of language used when speaking to a child ONENGLISH LANGUAGE A2 THEORIES SPECIFICALLY FOR YOUFOR ONLY$13. 90/PAGEOrder NowBehaviouristsThose who believe language is acquired through imitation and reinforcementThe seven types of spelling error1. Insertion   
2. Omission   
3. Substitution   
4. Transposition   
5. Phonetic Speaking   
6. Over/Under generalisation of rules   
7. Salient SoundsJean BerkoThe Wug theory: Berko drew a picture of an imaginary creature and called it a 'wug'. She asked children what more than one wug would be called. 3/4 of them said 'wugs', applying a rule to a word they could never have heard before. It was designed as a way to investigate the acquisition of the plural and other inflectional morphemes in English-speaking children. Michael HallidayHalliday's taxonomy: Children acquire language in order to facilitate developments in life: Instrumental, Regulatory, Interactional, Personal, Representational, Imaginative, Heuristic.

This takes a pragmatic view as opposed to Dore.

John DoreFunctions of Language: Dore looks at individual utterances, rather than the broad picture of life: Labelling, Repeating, Answering, Requesting (Action), Calling, Greeting, Protesting, Practicing. Lev VygotskyChildren's Play: Young children use props or pivots to support their play, but older ones imagine instead. Children role-play adults as part of exploring their environment. He also explored 'Zones of Proximal Development', which describes how adults and children work together to move towards competence, knowledge and independence. Catherine GarveyPretend Play: Sometimes termed 'sociodramatic play', children often adopt roles and identities, acting out storylines and inventing objects and settings. They invent objects and settings, fulfilling Halliday's Imaginative language function, and practice negotiation and socila interaction. It involves social and dramatical skills, has explicit rules and reflects real world behaviour. Starts age 4 (However, important to remember that all children develop at different stages)Alison Clarke-StewartChild Directed Speech: Children have a larger vocabulary if their mothers talk to them a lot. Jerome BrunerLanguage Acquisition Support System (L. A. S. S) - For spoken language, the idea that ritualised activities, like meal time and bed time, have rules and are predictable so that children can learn. Includes games like peekaboo. Non-verbal actions and prosodic features also teach children important linguistic aspects such as turn taking and syntax. He championed the idea of scaffolding where adults help children to further develop their skills. Eric LenneburgCritical Period: Furthered Chomsky's nativist argument by saying that there was a 'critical period' during which children should pick up language. He argued that is they did not evolve language skills by the age of five, full grammatical fluency is never achieved. He tested on feral children. One example to look at is Genie. S. B HeathWriting/Reading at home: Argued that schools should let local values form the delivery of literacy teaching as some groups, eg. those whose customs involved more singing and verbal storytelling, were disadvantaged by middle class valuesJerome Bruner (Reading)L. A. S. S - Adults use books to interact with children and encourage speech. Says this is four phased:   
1. Gain attention   
2. Query   
3. Label   
4. Feedback   
Sees children as active learners and sees social contexts as important. Reading CuesThere is no theorist for this. Remember to categorise stages of reading cues: Graphophonic, Semantic, Visual, Syntactic, Contextual, Miscue. B. F SkinnerReinforcement: Idea of positive and negative reinforcement used to encourage or discourage readers. Jeanne ChallSix stages of reading development: Pre-reading and pseudo reading, initial reading and decoding, confirmation and fluency, reading for learning, multiplicity and complexity, construction and reconstruction. The 7 stages of writingDrawing, letter-like forms, copied letters, child's name and strings of letters, words, sentences, textsBarry KrollFour phases of development:   
1. Preparation   
2. Consolidation   
3. Differentiation   
4. IntegrationJoan RotheryCategories for evaluating children's writing:   
1. Observation/comment   
2. Recount   
3. Report   
4. NarrativeJames BrittonModes of Writing: proposed three modes of writing used by school children: Expressive, Poetic and TransactionalLanguage Acquisition Device (L. A. D)Bruner's reference to how adults interact with children to support language developmentNativistsThose who believe humans have an inbuilt capacity to acquire languageKatherine PereraClassifying texts:   
chronological and non-chronological: the second requires more skill because it relies on the child being able to link ideas mentioned elsewhere and come up with their own system of organisation. This compliments Rothery. 5 Spelling Stages1. Pre-phonemic   
2. Semi-phonetic   
3. Phonetic   
4. Transitional   
5. Standard SpellingBerko and BrownFis Phenomenon: A child who mispronounces the word 'fis' (fish) cannot understand what an adult means if they use 'fis', but they understand 'fish'Katherine NelsonCategorising first words: Nelson identified four categories of first words: naming, actions or events, describing or modifying, personal and social wordsSkinnerImitation theory: children copy adults and learn language through the positive or negative reinforcement they receive from their imitationsNoam ChomskyInnateness/Nativist theory: Humans are born with an inbuilt pre-disposition to language. They have 'linguistic universals' and have a LAD (language acquisition device). They are equipped to discover the grammar of their language because it's innate. Maintains that CDS alone cannot be responsible for baby's linguistic development. Eve ClarkOver and Under Extension: Children base overextensions on a) the physical qualities of objects and b) features such as taste, sound, texture, movement, shape and size. Leslie RescorlaDivision of overextensions: She divided overextensions into three groups: categorical, analogical and mismatch statements. Jean AitchisonStages of linguistic development: Labelling, packaging and network buildingPiagetInteractionalism: Linked linguistic development with an understanding of the concepts surrounding the words' meanings, meaning that speech development is linked to the development of the brain (cognitive capacity). The stages were: sensorimotor, pre-operational, concrete operational, formal operational. He also talked about egocentricism in children and the idea of games such as peekaboo demonstrating the idea of object permanence. Ursula BellugiStages of negative formation: children find it difficult to use negatives correctly at first and learn forms of the negative in three stages, from 'no' through to 'don't' and 'am not'. David CrystalAddition to negatives: once pragmatic competence is achieved, youngsters learn to copy parents' use of words like 'maybe' when they really mean 'no'Ursula BellugiPronoun development: pronouns are difficult to master and therefore children learn them in three stages:   
1. the child uses their own name e. g. " Tom play".   
2. the child recognises I/me pronouns and that these are used in different places within a sentence e. g. " I play toy" and " me do that".   
3. the child uses them according to whether they are in the subject or object position within a sentence e. g. " I play with the toy" and " give it to me".