

# A Study on the Impact of Children Learning English before Schooling

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## **ABSTRACT:**

Early Childhood Education is the field of practice, analysis and study that upsets kids' experiences throughout their early stages of life. Throughout Childhood education, young children receive formal education and are beneath the care of professionals who might not be a family member. Children receive this sort of education outside their homes. The term time of life is employed to check with children below the age of traditional schooling that in step with several nations is 5 years. The professional ought to remember of physical, social and psychological feature development stages of preschoolers', toddlers and babies. The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on whether making children learn English before schooling is good is yes, the impact of learning English before schooling on children is to advance up fluency and also the respondents have disagreed that learning English at an early age has negative impacts. The study of developmental stages of children could be a very important topic. The performance of kids improves once they are inspired and supported by adults.

**KEYWORDS:** Children, Early childhood education, Kids' experience, Support of adults.

## **INTRODUCTION:**

Early Childhood Education is the field of practice, analysis and study that upsets kids' experiences throughout their early stages of life. Throughout Childhood education, young children receive formal education and are beneath the care of professionals who might not be a family member. Children receive this sort of education outside their homes. The term time of life is employed to check with children below the age of traditional schooling, that in step with several nations is 5 years. The professional ought to remember of physical, social and psychological feature development stages of preschoolers', toddlers and babies. He/she should conjointly get together with their elders so as to bring the kid up in a very great way. According to Blenkin and Kelly (1996), the study on babyhood is vital as a result of it's the time throughout which the body and brain of a baby is undergoing speedy development. Throughout this stage, kids develop skills and talents like motor skills, language and psychosocial cognitive and learning. Exogenous factors just like the atmosphere within which children are exposed to right from birth to eight years are aforementioned to have an effect on the psychosocial psychological feature and learning of the kid. Babyhood education builds a powerful foundation for educational success in kids. Its studies prepare the child for grammar school education that contributes to academic excellence of the child later in life. Studies have shown that readiness that children get from early childhood education has positive social and economic impacts throughout their adult life. Such children have restricted probabilities of partaking in criminal behaviours; attain smart ends up in colleges that secure them good places employed the results of which is higher earnings The Philosophy of infancy education is derived

from the works of students like John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau and John Amos Comenius. Sociologists like Jean Peaget, Erick Erikson and Freud focused a lot on the organic process stages of youngsters. The scholars approached the discipline in several ways that however all of them command the idea that early childhood education competes a significant role in developing interests and skills of children as they grow up the primary and giants' infancy program was Kindergarten that was developed within the US between 1782 and 1852 by Friendrich Froebel. The program was in a while adopted in Europe and alternative countries. The movement was accelerated by the historic period and absorption of girls in large numbers to figure in factories. Between 1870 and 1952, another early childhood program developed by Maria Montessori's was additionally adopted in many countries. However, the role of early education because the opening in the system of education came to the data of the many nations once the Second war. In order to boost time of life education, the program relies on numerous principles. These principles are meant to create the system effectively, therefore to improve the amount of education. The program needs trained personnel. Academics ought to acquire adequate coaching in early childhood education centers wherever they'll be equipped with necessary data and skills to act and train young youngsters successfully. Early childhood isn't solely meant to assist oldsters who are operating, however conjointly help children acquire physical, cognitive, social and emotional expertise off from their homes. Throughout this period, children learn the way to count, play, interact and socialise with others. Parents ought to be meant to know that the aim of obtaining their youngsters to high school is none except getting the required. numerous organisations are established worldwide advocating the role contend by time of life education. Skilled organisations support early childhood professionals by providing them with steering and resources required to raise the education of the young children. World Organization for time of life Education could be a worldwide non-profit creating non-governmental organisation operative in addition to sixty countries. The organisation includes parents, teachers, health officers, activists, researchers, social workers and students. The goal of the organisation is to make sure that youngsters between the ages of zero and eight years access their rights to education in the member countries. The list of debatable problems in infancy education is long. a number of the debatable issues in early childhood education embrace young children ought to use computers, whether or not viewing the tv ends up in violent behaviour among children, whether preparation improves the performance of kids and at last the proper age at that young children should be a part of preschool among different issues.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. To study the need of learning English before schooling.
2. To analyse the impact of learning English before schooling.
3. To discuss that learning English at an early age has a negative impact on children.
4. To know how many children are benefited from early learning.

#### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

The expertise of time of life English learning alone absolutely contributed to later English language and Chinese language accomplishment and additionally to attitudes toward English learning. The findings give vital proof that restricted exposure to English before school doesn't hurt Chinese learning. They even have instructional implications that encourage educators to continue serving

students, develop real interest in English learning and maintain their high level of motivation beginning at a really young age (**Si Chen, 2020**).

This comparative, descriptive study examined the link between text-type use and early acquisition outcomes of English language coding ability. The sampling was eighty grade one students receiving reading instruction exploitation English language materials with a spotlight on the Spanish speaking, Hispanic English language Learner (ELL) using scaffolded text once learning to read. The analysis aims were concerning specific pair wise comparisons (**Gail.M.Wolf, 2020**).

In this paper a context where receptive multilingualism represents a communicative strategy of adjustment in the very context of second language acquisition is discussed. The normal scope of receptive multilingualism has been extended to multilingual environments resulting from an expertise of mobility, particularly international adoptive families. Almost like different contexts of receptive multilingualism, this situation involves asymmetrical language competences, however during this case language contact evolves quite chop-chop within the acquisition of 1 of the languages involved(**Alice Fiorentino, 2020**).

In this study we tend to examine the extent of English proficiency children will get through free exposure in informal contexts before English schoolroom instruction. The second aim was to see the input sorts that fuel children's informal language acquisition. acquisition was investigated in 780 Dutch-speaking children (aged 10-12), who were tested on their English receptive vocabulary knowledge, listening, speaking, reading and writing skills. data regarding learner characteristics and out-of-school English exposure was gathered by mistreatment questionnaires. The results show giant language gains for a goodly range of kids however additionally considerable individual differences. The foremost useful varieties of input were gaming, use of social media and speaking (**Marc Brysbaert, 2018**).

The findings of this study show that Flemish English-as-a-foreign language learners are oftentimes exposed to English media. The results additionally indicate a positive relationship between learners' vocabulary information and exposure to non-subtitled TV programs and movies, the Internet, and written print (books, magazines). Finally, each length of instruction and current out-of-class exposure to English language media had a sway on learners' vocabulary knowledge, however out-of-class exposure had a bigger effect than length of instruction (**Elke Peters, 2018**).

Research extols the advantages of being bilingual, particularly so if it's learnt within the early years of one's life. Studies have verified that learning English timely facilitates kids grasp different languages quicker. youngsters get longer to find out things, have fewer inhibitions, and most importantly, they need a brain designed for language learning. Education is very important then learning the correct English from an early age to boost their quality of life. Teaching your kids English can help boost memory, problem-solving skills, important thinking skills, and develop a capability to multitask. Also, children who are smart in other languages show a symptom of increased ability and mental flexibility. Feeding their brains right is equally vital and it comes with the talent of learning a second language (**Dr. Rashmi Mantri, 2021**).

Children learning English as an extra language (EAL) typically expertise lower educational attainment than monolingual peers. During this study, lecturers provided ratings of English language proficiency and social, emotional, and behavioural functioning for 782 kids with EAL and 6,485 monolingual children in reception year (ages 4–5). Educational attainment was assessed in reception and Year a pair of (ages 6–7). There were additional likely to meet targets in Year 2. Educational attainment and social, emotional, and behavioural functioning in kids with EAL are related to English language proficiency at college entry (**Katie E Whiteside, 2016**).

Despite efforts to adopt comprehensive education practices and foster cultural competency in school rooms across the globe, adequate coaching and shifts in lecturers' mindsets often appear to lag behind. Studies still realise that teachers in an exceedingly kind of contexts hold negative views of culturally and linguistically various (CLD) families. Individual teachers' attitudes and views could battle a lot of importance in faculties wherever CLD populations are comparatively low and therefore targeted interventions and policies to support philosophical systems and bilingual learners aren't in place (**Shim Lew, 2020**).

Parents' beliefs are often characterised otherwise in line with their children's English proficiency designations and grade levels. Structural equation modelling analyses disclosed that the Bilingual Facility parental belief issue was related to home language use practices that successively were associated with children's vocabulary. However, this association solely applied to restricted English skilled students and their folks (**Jin Kyoung Hwang, 2020**).

Learning the country language at Associate in nursing early age is important for a child's development. It helps them be a lot of fortunate later in life and explore new cultures. Learning the English language additionally creates several opportunities for children, who admire happening exchange programs or finding out abroad. As parents, it's our job to form positives that we offer the most effective resources attainable for our youngsters to age and have all of those experiences (**Kavitha Cordova, 2021**).

Children learn language as they act and play with the vital individuals in their lives on a daily basis. Once caregivers are responsive throughout these interactions, youngsters feel connected to them and are impelled to stay interacting. Being responsive means that the kids begin and lead the language by responding with interest and enthusiasm. Analysis has shown that children who pay longer in responsive interactions with their folks tend to own larger vocabularies (**Rowe.M, 2012**).

Language-in-education policies in the continent are believed to be an element of poor quality education on the continent as languages learners aren't informed with still take the lead as languages of teaching and learning. This paper explores the expertise of lecturers and learners in Rwanda transitioning from Kinyarwanda to English as a medium of instruction in Grade Four and therefore the implications thence for teaching and learning. Knowledge was collected from two public colleges wherever two 'Social and non secular Studies' lessons were discovered in every school: one in Grade 3 and another in Grade Four (**Emmanuel Sibomana, 2020**).

In the paper, we tend to argue for the worth of specialising in content in CLIL activities and assessing the method with the goal to push learning. The current small-scale study at a Japanese university explored however learners (n = 6) used multimodal meditational means that to create their abstract understanding of 'Earth breathing' so as to create a presentation thereon for a general English course. The goal was to explore how inferences made up of assessing this process of learners co-constructing their understanding will profit from the formative assessment of the result of their collaboration (**Dmitri Leontjev, 2020**).

Children learn by observing, listening, exploring, experimenting and asking questions. Being interested, motivated and engaged in learning is vital kidrenfor youngsters for kids once they begin school. It also can facilitate if they perceive why they're learning something. Children ought to learn social skills, a bit like they need to be told to browse and write. Giving your child chances to play with alternative children is an excellent approach for them to develop skills for older people with others. Child's community connections can supply valuable learning experiences too. For example, visiting the native shops, parks, playgrounds and libraries or walking around your neighbourhood helps your child understand however communities work. If a family speaks a language although English at home, this could be an excellent approach for that kid to become older as a bilingual or polyglot learner. Bilingualism or multilingualism can have several edges for the child, together with higher thinking, reading and writing skills ( **Cheung.C, 2015**).

The goal was to explore the inferences from the method of learners, their understanding. Multimodal means deeper insights. It encourages youngsters to develop fluency, communication skills, explore new culture, self discipline and additional bravery to face any situations. It additionally permits children to do new things that provide new experiences through learning (**Murray.J, 2018**).

This study analyses Indonesian children's happiness, feelings and preferences toward school-from-home activities and setting throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. on-line interviews and drawing-telling activities were wont to get the info from 334 children aged four half-dozen} years. The findings disclosed that over 1/2 the youngsters were pleased with the varsity-from-home policy. They declared that they were allowed to conduct unstructured free play reception besides finishing the assignments from the teachers. Older children, 6 years old, most popular the school setting, as they might get themselves engaged in social interaction with their surroundings. In conclusion, adults ought to take into account children's voices, as a part of a shot in enhancing their educational well-being throughout the COVID-19 pandemic ( **Yuli Kurnaiawati Pranoto, 2022**).

In enacting a quasi-ecological approach to observant young kids at each home and school, this study explored young participants' drawing transactions during and out of college in various communities round the globe. We have a tendency to apply a qualitative, visual, 'Day within the Life' methodology that films one full Day in their Lives. mistreatment samples of children drawing throughout their Day, we documented however school and residential are contexts inhabited by important others whose belief systems impact upon the assumption systems of the child. We have a tendency to conjointly examine how drawing is employed by children, academics and relations in a

cooperative and communicative manner as a robust meaning-making tool (**Catherine Ann Cameron,2019**).

Teaching English as a foreign language in early years has become prevalent in response to contemporary trends of English as a global language. However, early childhood teachers may face challenges that would prevent children from achieving success in learning English in different educational contexts. This study explored the challenges that kindergarten teachers face when teaching English as a foreign language at kindergarten schools in Kuwait. There is high demand for teaching English as a second language in most countries in the world at early stages, and stakeholders could take responsibility for overcoming these challenges that are related to many aspects of this field. Lack of teacher preparation and training, English curriculum deficiencies, and teachers' English proficiency level emerged as key challenges faced by kindergarten teachers. Other localised challenges were also identified. This paper concludes by highlighting several implications for decision makers to further enhance teaching English as a foreign language in kindergarten schools (**Huda Alenezi, 2022**).

Early arithmetic skills, and in particular the understanding of the part-whole relationship, are currently considered crucial for future arithmetic achievement. They are complex skills extending far beyond the mastery of counting procedures. In order to develop these arithmetic skills in kindergarten children, we developed a game-based approach using conventional card and board games adapted to the targeted mathematical objectives. The present study examines the effects on the arithmetic skills of this game-based approach (**Joelle Vlassis, 2022**).

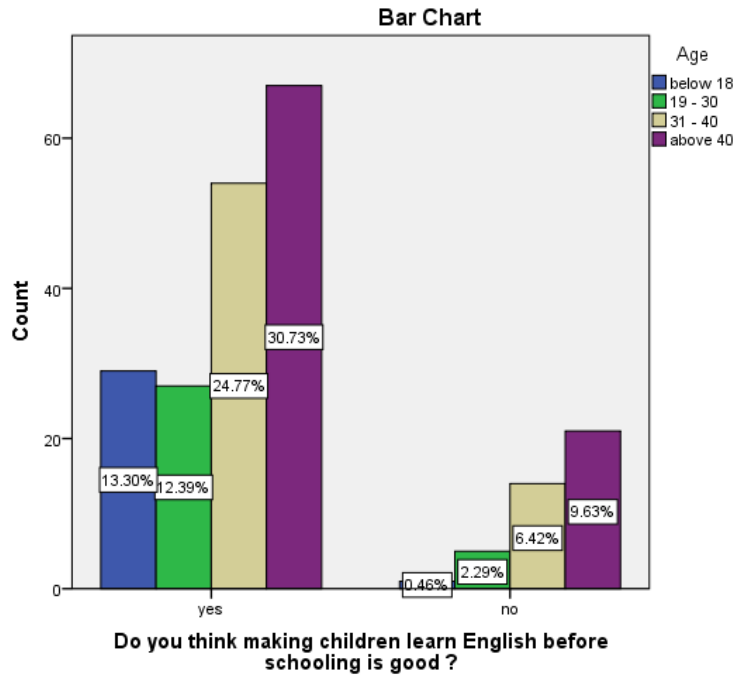
Analyses the relationship between pre-primary education and students. The findings contribute to discussion on the importance of early childhood care and education. Learning English boosts up confidence and gives us the knowledge of team spirit. The study examines the effects of skills developed by learning at an early stage. The learning outcomes of this method were significantly higher than the expected outcomes (**Kyoko Janiguchi, 2022**).

## **METHODOLOGY:**

The research method followed here is empirical research. Sampling method is convenient. A total of 200 samples have been taken, out of which is taken through simple sampling. The sampling frame taken by the researcher is empirical. The research samples were collected in Koyambedu, Chennai. This empirical research has both dependent and independent variables. The independent variables gender, age, educational qualification, occupation and marital status. The dependent variables are whether elderly people are given dignity, respect and maintenance within their own family, The main primary psychological needs of older people are mental simulation and personal connections, The biggest challenge for elderly people in the society, whether schemes issued by the Government for senior citizens provide them their basic rights and opportunities, opinion on the number of elderly people whose human rights are protected. The tools used were bar graph and chi-square test.

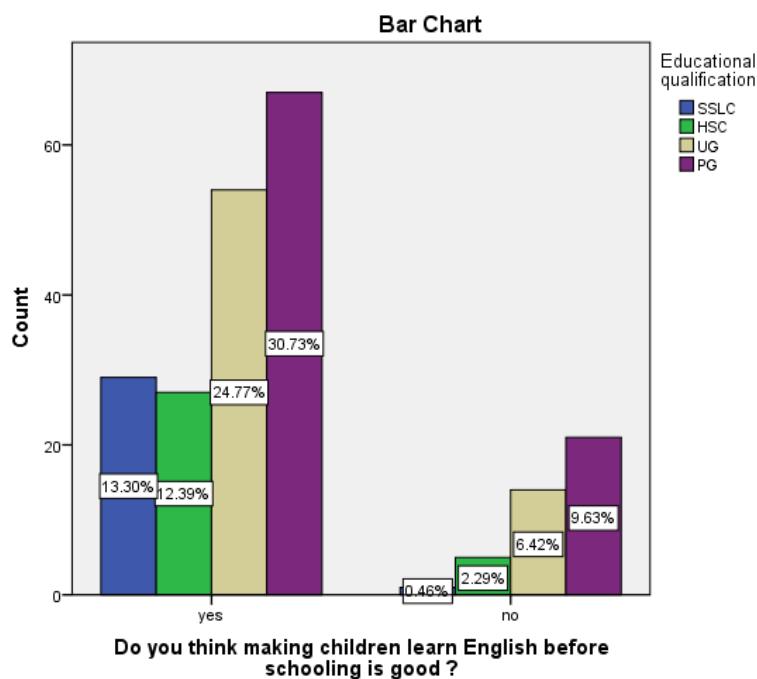
**DATA ANALYSIS:**

**FIGURE 1**



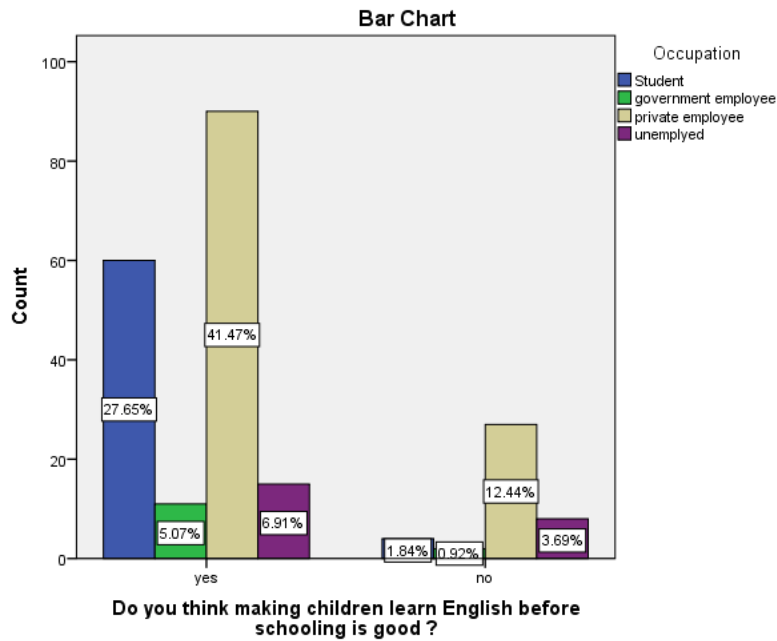
Legend: The above figure represents the difference between age group and the opinion on whether learning English before schooling is good.

**FIGURE 2**



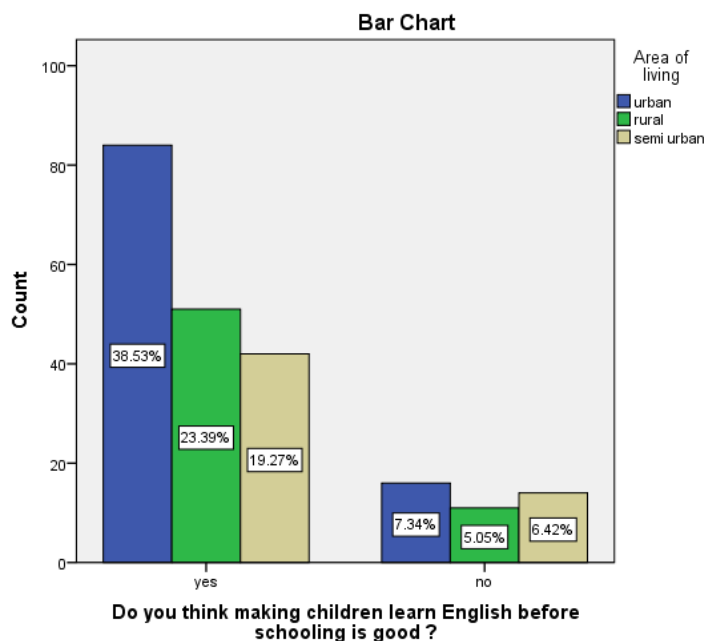
Legend: The above figure represents the difference between educational qualification and the opinion on whether learning English before schooling is good.

**FIGURE 3**



Legend: The above figure represents the difference between occupation and the opinion on whether learning English before schooling is good.

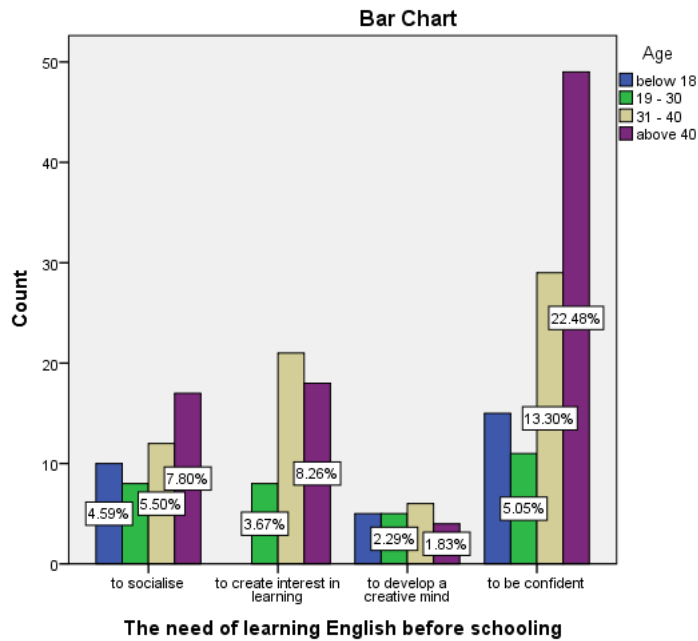
**FIGURE 4**





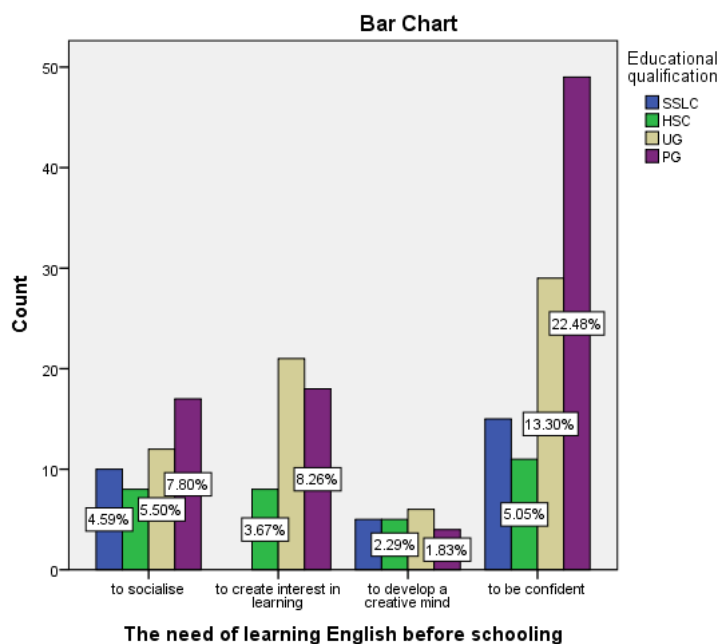
Legend: The above figure represents the difference between living area and the opinion on whether learning English before schooling is good.

**FIGURE 5**



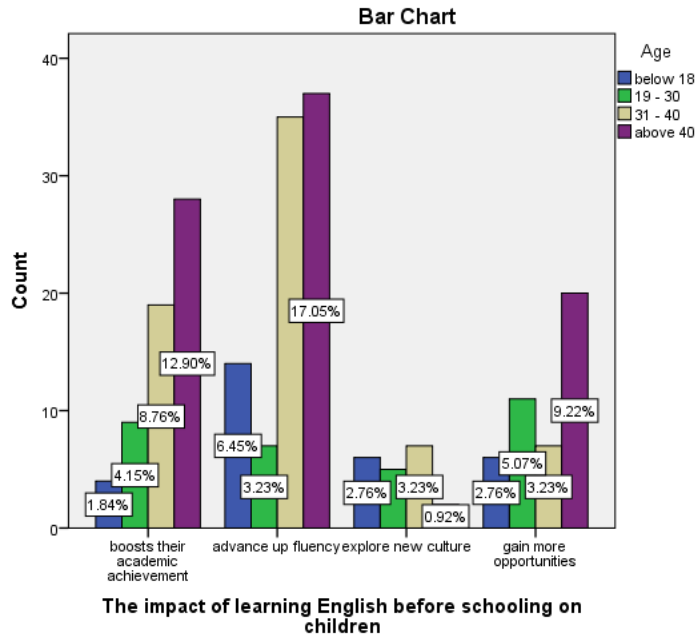
Legend: The above figure represents the difference between age groups and the opinion on the need of English before schooling.

**FIGURE 6**



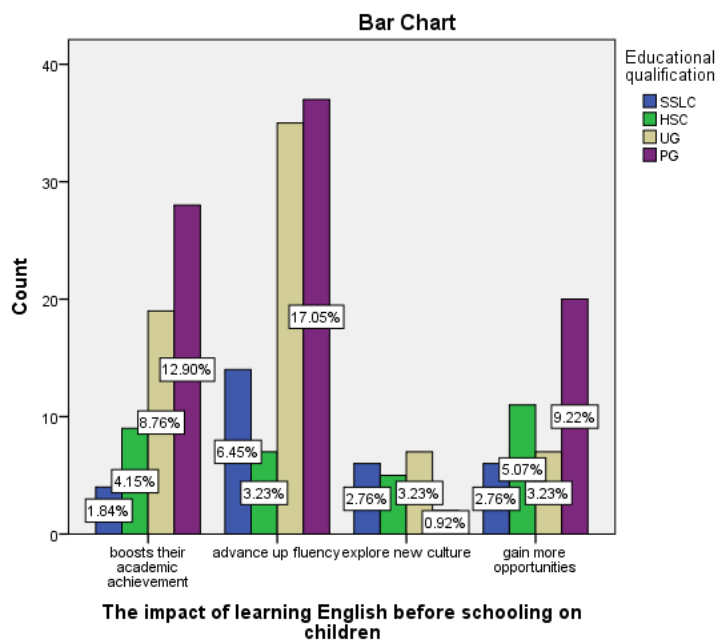
Legend: The above figure represents the difference between educational qualification and the opinion on the need of English before schooling.

**FIGURE 7**



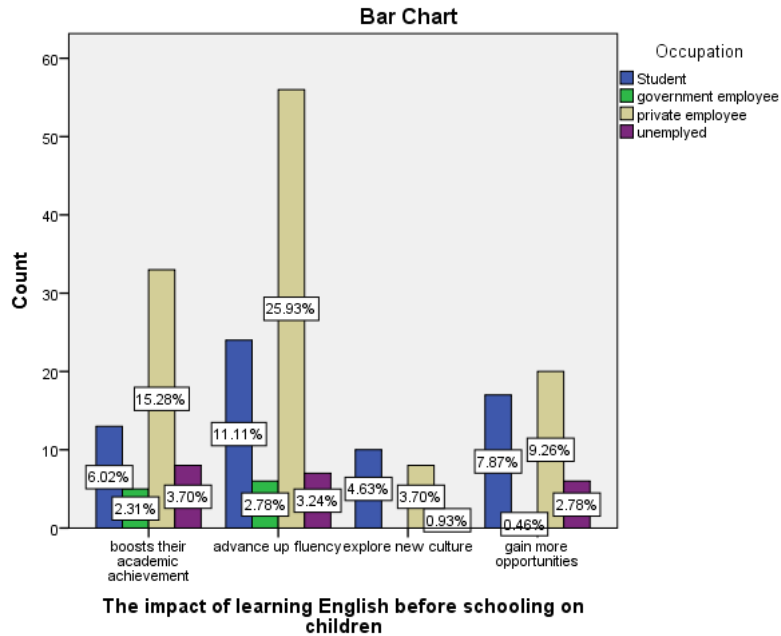
Legend: The above figure represents the difference between age groups and the opinion on the impact of learning English before schooling on children.

**FIGURE 8**



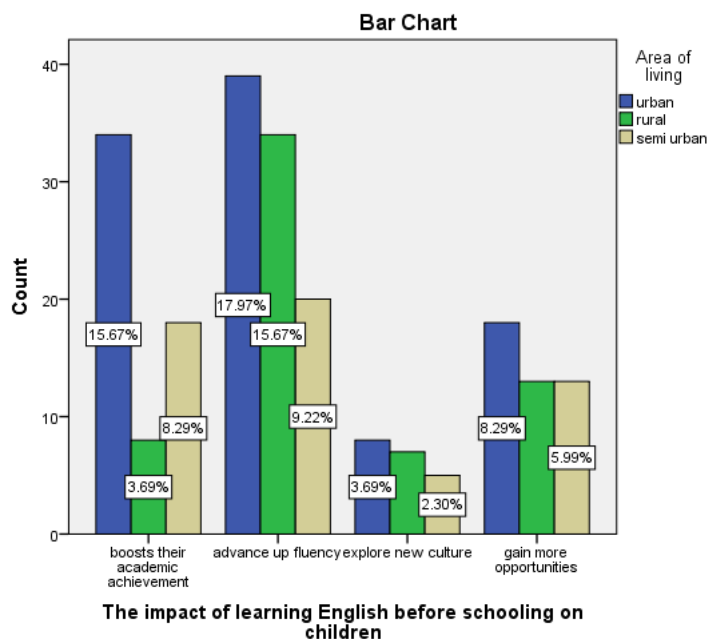
Legend: The above figure represents the difference between educational qualification and the opinion on the impact of learning English before schooling on children.

**FIGURE 9**



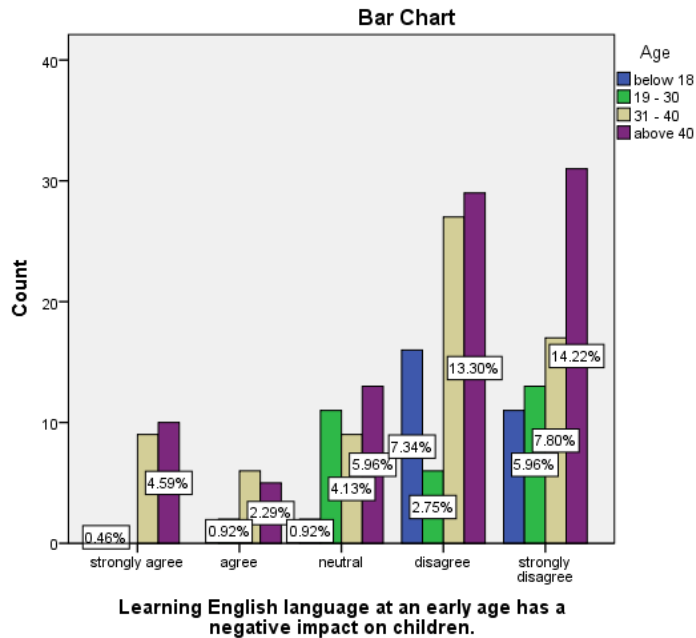
Legend: The above figure represents the difference between occupation and the opinion on the impact of learning English before schooling on children.

**FIGURE 10**



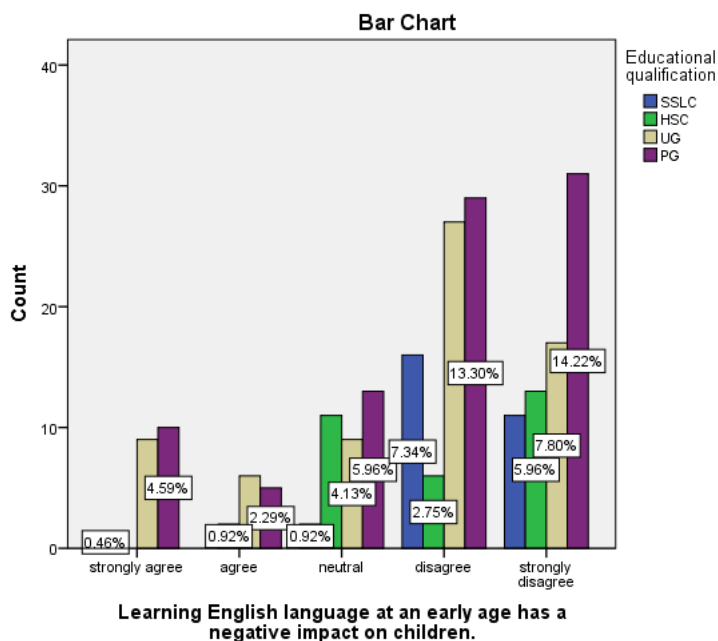
Legend: The above figure represents the difference between living area and the opinion on impact of learning English before schooling on children.

**FIGURE 11**



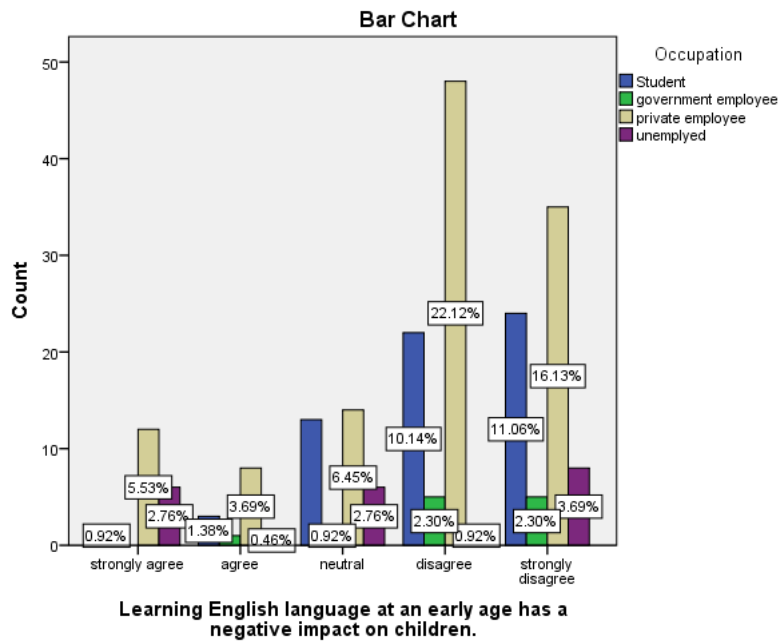
Legend: The above figure represents the difference between age groups and the opinion on whether learning English at an early age has a negative impact.

**FIGURE 12**



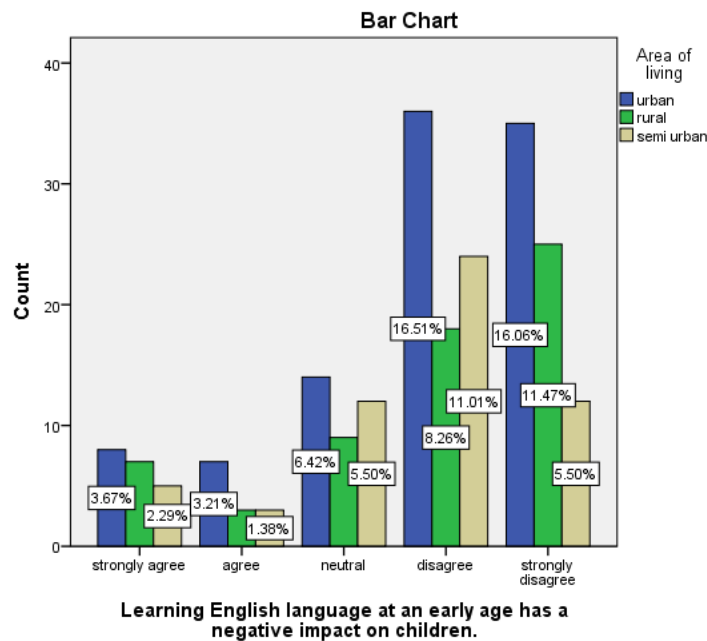
Legend: The above figure represents the difference between educational qualification and the opinion on whether learning English at an early age has a negative impact.

**FIGURE 13**



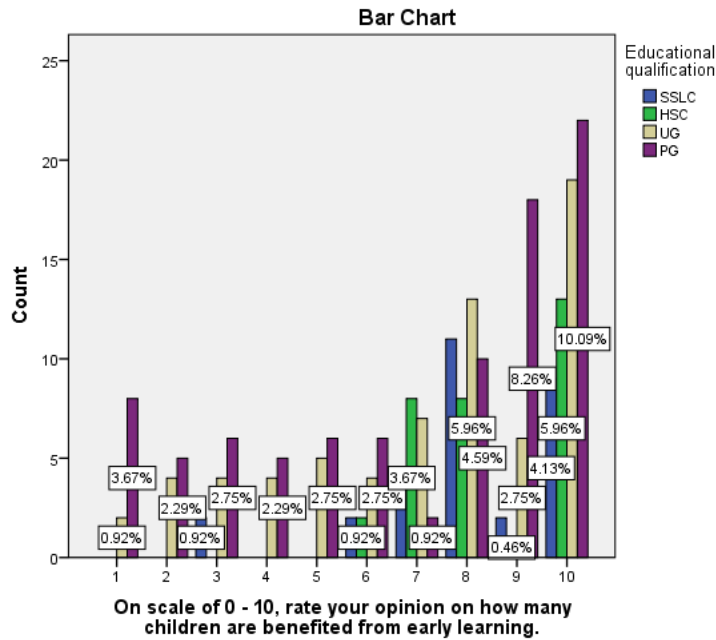
Legend: The above figure represents the difference between occupation and the opinion on whether learning English at an early age has a negative impact.

**FIGURE 14**



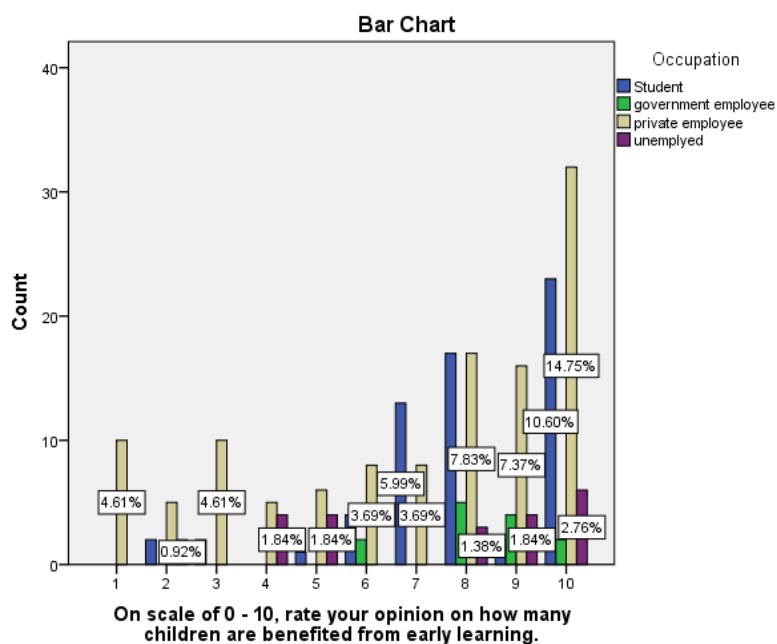
Legend: The above figure represents the difference between living area and the opinion on whether learning English at an early age has a negative impact.

**FIGURE 15**



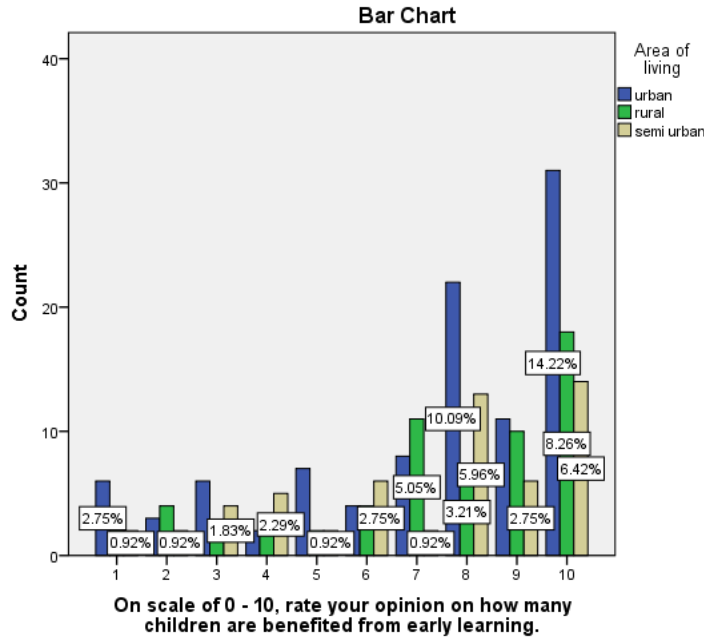
Legend: The above figure represents the difference between educational qualification and the opinion on how many children are benefited from early learning.

**FIGURE 16**



Legend: The above figure represents the difference between occupation and the opinion on how many children are benefited from early learning.

FIGURE 17



Legend: The above figure represents the difference between living area and the opinion on how many children are benefited from early learning.

TABLE 1

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.247 <sup>a</sup>	3	.001
Likelihood Ratio	14.144	3	.003
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.455	1	.035
N of Valid Cases	99		

a. 4 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .61.

**Symmetric Measures**

	Value	Asymptotic Standardized Error <sup>a</sup>	Approximate T <sup>b</sup>	Approximate Significance
Interval by Interval Pearson's R	.213	.123	2.149	.034 <sup>c</sup>
Ordinal by Ordinal Spearman Correlation	.126	.115	1.252	.214 <sup>c</sup>
N of Valid Cases	99			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

TABLE 2

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6.531 <sup>a</sup>	3	.088
Likelihood Ratio	8.402	3	.038
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.913	1	.015
N of Valid Cases	218		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.64.

**Symmetric Measures**

	Value	Asymptotic Standardized Error <sup>a</sup>	Approximate T <sup>b</sup>	Approximate Significance
Interval by Interval Pearson's R	.165	.054	2.460	.015 <sup>c</sup>
Ordinal by Ordinal Spearman Correlation	.152	.060	2.265	.024 <sup>c</sup>
N of Valid Cases	218			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

**RESULTS:**

Most of the people above 40 years of age gave their response of 30.73% that learning English before schooling is good.[fig 1]

Most of the postgraduate students gave their response of 30.73% that learning English before schooling is good.[fig 2]

Most of the private employees gave their response of 41.47% that learning English before schooling is good.[fig 3]

Most of the people living in urban areas gave their response of 38.53% that learning English before schooling is good.[fig 4]

Most of the people above 40 years of age gave their response of 22.48% that the need of learning English before schooling is to be confident.[fig 5]

Most of the postgraduates gave their response of 22.48% that the need of learning English before schooling is to be confident.[fig 6]

Most of the people above 40 years of age gave their response of 17.05% that learning English before schooling advances up fluency.[fig 7]

Most of the postgraduates gave their response of 17.05% that learning English before schooling advances up fluency.[fig 8]



Most of the private employees gave their response of 25.93% that learning English before schooling advances up fluency.[fig 9]

Most of the people living in urban areas gave their response of 17.97% that learning English before schooling advances fluency.[fig 10]

Most of the people above 40 years of age gave their response of 14.22% that they strongly disagree on the fact that learning English at an early age has a negative impact on children.[fig 11]

Most of the postgraduates gave their response of 14.22% that they strongly disagree on the fact that learning English at an early age has a negative impact on children.[fig 12]

Most of the private employees gave their response of 22.12% that they disagree on the fact that learning English at an early age has a negative impact on children.[fig 13]

Most of the people living in urban areas gave the response of 16.51% of people that they disagree with the fact that learning English at an early age has a negative impact on children.[fig 14]

Most of the postgraduates gave their response of 10.09% that children are benefited from early learning.[fig 15]

Most of the private employees gave their response of 14.75% that children are benefited from early learning.[fig 16]

Most of the people living in urban areas gave their response of 14.22% that children are benefited from early learning.[fig 17]

## **DISCUSSIONS:**

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on whether making children learn English before schooling is good is yes.[fig 1]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on whether making children learn English before schooling is good is yes.[fig 2]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on whether making children learn English before schooling is good is yes.[fig 3]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on whether making children learn English before schooling is good is yes.[fig 4]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on the need of English before schooling is to be confident.[fig 5]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on the need of English before schooling is to be confident.[fig 6]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on the impact of learning English before schooling on children is to advance up fluency.[fig 7]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on the impact of learning English before schooling on children is to advance up fluency.[fig8]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on the impact of learning English before schooling on children is to advance up fluency.[fig9]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on the impact of learning English before schooling on children is to advance up fluency.[fig 10]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on whether learning English at an early age has a negative impact, they have strongly disagreed with this statement.[fig 11]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on whether learning English at an early age has a negative impact, they have strongly disagreed with this statement.[fig 12]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on whether learning English at an early age has a negative impact, they have disagreed with this statement.[fig 13]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on whether learning English at an early age has a negative impact, they have disagreed with this statement.[fig 14]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on how many children benefited from early learning was a rating of 10 in the rating scale.[fig 15]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on how many children benefited from early learning was a rating of 10 in the rating scale.[fig 16]

The majority of the responses for the opinion of the respondents on how many children benefited from early learning was a rating of 10 in the rating scale.[fig 17]

#### **LIMITATIONS:**

The major limitation of my study is collecting samples offline via Google forms. There was no proper legislation to protect when a lack of privacy on using social networking sites has been raised as a drawback. The samples are collected in Koyambedu, Chennai. The convenient sampling method is followed to carry out the survey. All the responses collected from both illiterate and literate. Thus it proves to be difficult to extrapolate it to a larger population.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

The study of developmental stages of children could be a very important topic. Early Childhood Education is the field of practice, analysis and study that trot out children's experiences throughout their early stages of life. Throughout Childhood education, young children receive formal education and are below the care of professionals who might not be a family member. Children receive this sort of education outside their homes. The term time of life is employed to visit children below the age of traditional schooling, that in line with several nations is 5 years. oldsters ought to be meant to know that the aim of obtaining their children to school is none save for obtaining the specified information and skills. The performance of kids improves once they are inspired and supported by adults. Academics ought to make sure that they create the required enhancements to make sure that children reach their studies whenever they understand points of weakness among students.

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