

First Language Acquisition



It is the process by which humans acquire the capacity to perceive and comprehend language, as well as to produce and use words and sentences to communicate.

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Language acquisition usually refers to **first-language acquisition**, which studies infants' acquisition of their native language.



Basic Requirements



Interaction with other language users ,



- The child must be physically capable of sending and receiving sound signals in a language .



- The child must be able to hear .



The acquisition schedule



All normal children develop language at the same time . Language acquisition schedule has the same basis as the motor skills.

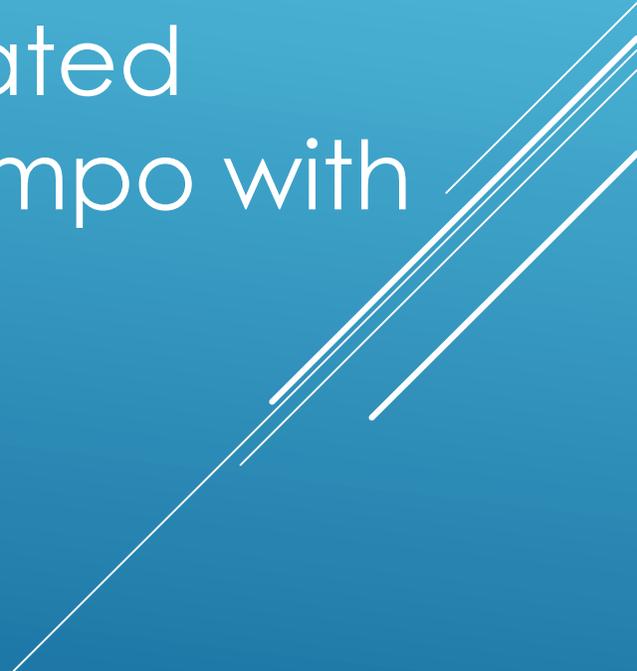
Caregiver speech

A characteristically simplified speech style adopted by someone who spends a lot of time interacting with a young child.

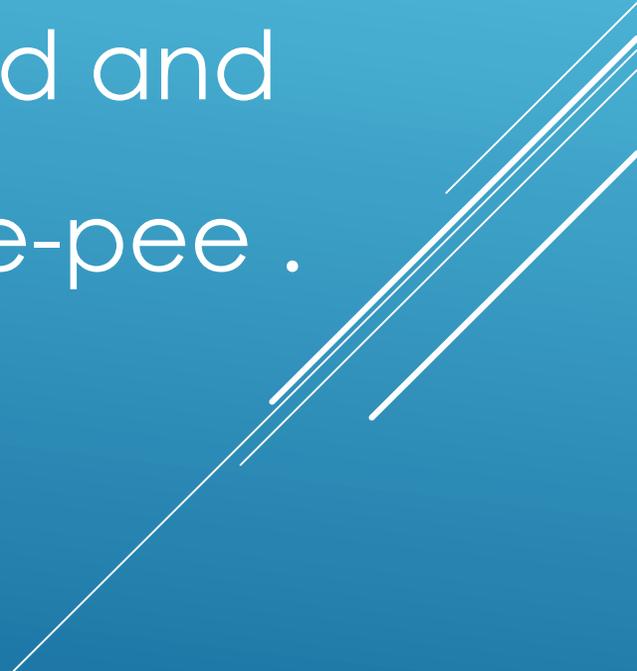


Features

-Frequent use of questions , exaggerated intonation , extra loudness , slower tempo with longer pauses ,

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- A lot of forms associated with “ baby talk “
like ‘ nana ‘ , or repeated simple sound and
syllables , as ‘ choo-choo, wawa , pee-pee .

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- Simple sentence structure and a lot of repetition.



Cooing

By four months , the developing ability to bring the back of the tongue into regular contact with the back of the palate allows the infant to create sound similar to the velar consonant [k] and [g].

Babbling

By six and eight months , the infant begins to produce different vowels and consonants as well as combinations of sounds.

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The late babbling stage is characterized by:

- more complex syllable combinations (ma-da-ga-ba),
 - a lot of sound play ,
 - imitations .
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The one word stage

Between twelve and eighteen months ,
children begin to produce a variety of
recognizable single-unit utterances.

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The two-word stage

Around eighteen to twenty , a variety of combinations , similar to “ baby chair “ , “ cat bed “ will usually have appeared.

The adult interpretation of such combinations is very much tied to the context of their occurrence .



Telegraphic speech

Between two and two-and-a-half years old, the child begins producing a large number of utterances that could be classified as “ multiple-word “ speech , like :

This shoe all wet

