

Language and Children's Intellectual Development



Language and
INTELLECTUAL OR MENTAL
DEVELOPMENT

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Course - V

What is language?

Language is a system of symbols and rules that constitute the method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structural and conventional way.

What is Intellectual Development?

This refers to the way that a child's mind and brain function develops. It includes:

- Their ability to communicate
- To think in creative and abstract terms
- Learning to solve problems
- Pay attention
- Make sense of the world around them
- Be able to make judgments and conclusions



- **Language Development is a part of Cognitive Development**
- **The human brain is divided into two hemispheres. The left hemisphere is the "logical brain" and is involved in language and analysis and the right hemisphere is the "creative brain," involved in daydreaming and imagination.**
- **LSRW skills for language development**
- **Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing skills.**
- **Receptive Skills - Reading and Listening.**
- **Productive Skills - Speaking and Writing.**

Stages of Language Development :-

- **Birth** - crying
- **6 weeks/1 month** - Cooing (meaningless, same for all children)
- **3-6 months** - Babbling (Single syllable baa, maa)
- **12-18 months** - One word stage (Papa, Cat)
- **18-24 months** - Telegraphic Speech
- **2-6 years** - pre school years or early childhood stage. Most sensitive period, Development of vocabulary in excessive speed. 25-50 vocabulary per day.

Piaget's Periods of Cognitive Development

Birth to 2 years	Sensori-motor	Uses senses and motor skills, items known by use	Object permanence learned
2-6 yrs	Pre-operational	Symbolic thinking, language used; egocentric thinking	Imagination/ experience grow, child de-centers
7-11 yrs	Concrete operational	Logic applied, has objective/rational interpretations	Conservation, numbers, ideas, classifications
12 yrs to adulthood	Formal operational	Thinks abstractly, hypothetical ideas (broader issues)	Ethics, politics, social/moral issues explored

Language Development mentioned by Piaget :-

Sensory Motor Stage

- Egocentric
- Language is more or less not prominent.

Pre-Operational Stage

- Two types of speech
- Initially Egocentric speech
(Takes a form of repetition)
- Socialized Speech
(Helps child to begin representative)

(Continuing from previous slide)

Concrete Operational Stage

- **The child uses language to understand concrete objects and shows signs of verbal understanding.**

Formal Operational Stage

- **Child gains the verbal ability to express the possible.**

Vygotsky's View on Language Development :

- **Dual Path Cognitive Development**
 - **First Path (Based on Fundamentally)**
 - **Second Path (Based on Psychological Process)**

Stages of Language Development by Vygotsky :-

Pre Intellectual Stage

- Cooing, crying, babbling
- Elementary processes having a biological origin.

Naive Psychological Stage

- Child labels objects and gets the syntax for his/her speech

Egocentric Speech

- Around 3 years
- Carries on conversation with himself/herself
- Doesn't care if someone listening to him/her
- Inner speech in outer form.

Inner Speech

- Helps human being in guiding & planning behaviors & actions.

ZPD According to Vygotsky :-

- **Distance between a child's actual development level, as determined by independent problem solving and the higher level of potential development as determined by problem solving under adult guidance or in collaboration with more capable peers.**