

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

This chapter presents Theories about Parents Role in teaching English, Theoretical Perspectives on Parental Involvement, Parental Practices and Strategies, Challenged Faced by Parents, Benefits of Home Language Support, and Previous Study

2.1 Theoretical Perspectives on Parental Involvement

Parental Involvement, according to an economist's viewpoint, refers to the active participation of parents in enhancing their children's educational achievements. This definition implies a connection to an educational production process, wherein parental involvement is considered one of the contributing factors. The inclusive approach taken here aligns with the description of family engagement by the esteemed Harvard Family Research Project, a prominent research organization in the field of family involvement beyond economics. Their definition encompasses any intentional parental activities that are associated with learning (Wesely, 2012).

Theoretical perspectives provide the basis for research and inspire scholars to go further in the social sciences. This is also true in the field of parent involvement. This section delineates three major theories related to parent involvement: (1) social cognitive theory, (2) Ecological systems theory (3) family language policy (4) expectancy value theory, (5) sociocultural theory, and (6) self-determination theory

2.1.1 Social Cognitive Theory

Social cognitive theory builds upon the concepts of imitative learning proposed by Miller and Dollard. As stated on the Rural Health Information Hub website, this theory explains how a person's experiences, actions, and environmental factors shape their behavior. It emphasizes the individual's ability to acquire knowledge and skills without directly experiencing them. Given its focus on learning, social cognitive theory finds extensive applications in the study of mass communication, health communication, and interpersonal communication. Social Cognitive Theory,

proposed by (Sarwar et al., 2014), emphasizes the reciprocal interaction between individuals, their behavior, and their environment. In the context of parental involvement in children's language learning, Social Cognitive Theory suggests that parents serve as models and provide social reinforcement, which influences children's motivation, self-efficacy, and learning outcomes.

2.1.2 Ecological Systems Theory

(Sarwar et al., 2014) expanded systems theory into an ecological-systems theoretical approach, which greatly influenced how social work conceptualizes social issues. The ecological-systems theory emphasizes the importance of development within specific contexts and the interaction between individuals and their environments. Systems are seen as organized wholes made up of interconnected and interdependent parts, with the whole being more than just the sum of its parts. Examples of systems include the family, which has sub-systems such as the parental and sibling sub-systems. Changes in one part of the system or sub-system can impact other parts. Systems are characterized by purposeful activities and patterned relationships among their elements. Supra-systems, such as religious, educational, economic, and cultural systems, surround and influence individual and family systems.

The relationship between systems and individuals/families is circular and bi-directional. Ecological-systems theory focuses on various aspects, including individual-environment interactions, the influence of broader systems on development and functioning, the impact of the family system on individuals across the lifespan, and the reciprocal influence between individuals/families/groups within and across systems. Systems theory provides a framework for understanding complex interactions and helps make sense of the intricate nature of our world. It recognizes that perceptions, experiences, and thinking are interconnected with structural conditions.

2.1.3 Family Language Policy

Family Language Policy is a framework that examines the language choices and practices within families. It focuses on how families negotiate and implement language policies, including decisions about the use of the home language and additional languages, such as English. This framework recognizes that language choices within families can significantly impact children's language development and learning interest (Mohammad Syam'un Salim, 2013).

2.1.4 Expectancy Value Theory

Expectancy-Value Theory posits that individuals' motivation and engagement in a task are influenced by their beliefs about their ability to succeed (expectancy) and the value they place on the task's outcomes. In the context of parental involvement, this theory suggests that parents' beliefs about their children's language learning abilities and the importance they attribute to English language proficiency can impact children's motivation and interest in learning English (Sarwar et al., 2014).

2.1.5 Sociocultural Theory

Sociocultural Theory, proposed by Vygotsky (1978), emphasizes the role of social interactions, cultural tools, and the zone of proximal development (ZPD) in children's learning and development. Within the context of parental involvement, this theory highlights the importance of parents as social agents who scaffold and support their children's language learning through joint activities, collaboration, and guidance.

2.1.6 Self-Determination Theory

Self-Determination Theory focuses on individuals' intrinsic motivation, autonomy, and psychological well-being (Insan & Air, 2018). In the context of parental involvement, this theory suggests that parents can foster their children's

intrinsic motivation and learning interest in English by supporting their autonomy, providing choices, and creating a supportive and nurturing learning environment.

2.2 Parental Practices and Strategies

Parental practices and strategies play a crucial role in shaping a child's development, behavior, and overall well-being (Insan & Air, 2018). Effective parenting involves utilizing various approaches and techniques to foster a supportive and nurturing environment for children. This article explores key parental practices and strategies, supported by relevant references, to provide guidance for enhancing parenting skills and promoting positive outcomes for children. And it including parental child communication, parental involvement in language learning activities, and cultural and linguistic support.

2.2.1 Parent Child Communication

Parent-child communication plays a crucial role in the development and well-being of children. Effective communication allows parents to understand their child's needs, emotions, and thoughts while providing guidance and support. This article explores the importance of parent-child communication, key elements of effective communication, and strategies to foster open and positive communication (Hashim & Yunus, 2018).

1. Importance of Parent-Child Communication:
 - a. Emotional development: Communication helps children express their emotions, develop empathy, and regulate their feelings.
 - b. Cognitive development: Conversations with parents enhance language and cognitive skills, promoting intellectual growth
 - c. Bonding and attachment: Positive communication builds a strong parent-child bond and fosters secure attachment.
 - d. Behavioral guidance: Open dialogue allows parents to set boundaries, teach values, and guide their children's behavior effectively.

2. Key Elements of Effective Communication:

- a. Active listening: Parents should listen attentively, validate their child's feelings, and respond empathetically.
- b. Nonverbal cues: Nonverbal communication, such as eye contact and body language, reinforces the verbal message and conveys interest and support.
- c. Respectful tone: Using a respectful and calm tone promotes a safe and non-threatening environment for open communication.
- d. Empathy and understanding: Showing empathy and understanding helps children feel heard and validated, strengthening the parent-child connection.
- e. Clear and age-appropriate language: Parents should use language that is easy for the child to understand, adapting to their developmental stage.

3. Strategies to Foster Open and Positive Communication:

- a. Dedicated quality time: Set aside regular one-on-one time with your child to engage in meaningful conversations and activities.
- b. Create a safe space: Establish an environment where your child feels comfortable expressing their thoughts and emotions without fear of judgment.
- c. Be a role model: Model effective communication by expressing yourself respectfully, actively listening, and being open to your child's perspective.
- d. Encourage open-ended questions: Ask open-ended questions that encourage your child to elaborate and express their thoughts, rather than simply answering with a yes or no.
- e. Practice active listening: Pay attention, paraphrase your child's words, and show genuine interest in what they have to say.

- f. Provide constructive feedback: Offer feedback in a constructive manner, focusing on the behavior rather than criticizing the child personally.
- g. Use positive reinforcement: Praise and acknowledge your child's efforts and achievements, which encourages continued communication and self-expression.

Effective parent-child communication is essential for building strong, trusting relationships and promoting healthy development in children. By actively listening, using respectful language, and creating a safe space, parents can foster open and positive communication with their children. Nurturing these communication skills allows parents to understand their child's needs, guide their behavior, and provide the support necessary for their overall well-being.

2.2.2 Parental Involvement In Language Learning Activities

According to (Hashim & Yunus, 2018) Said that parental involvement is a key factor in children's language learning and development. When parents actively engage in language learning activities with their children, it enhances their communication skills, vocabulary, fluency, and overall language proficiency. This article explores the importance of parental involvement in language learning, provides practical strategies for parents to engage their children in language activities, and highlights the positive impact of such involvement.

1. Importance of Parental Involvement in Language Learning:
 - a. Language modeling: Parents serve as primary language models, exposing children to rich and varied vocabulary, sentence structures, and language patterns.
 - b. Reinforcement and practice: Parents can reinforce language skills learned at school by providing opportunities for practice and real-life application at home.

- c. Emotional connection: Engaging in language learning activities strengthens the parent-child bond, fostering a positive and supportive learning environment.
 - d. Cultural preservation: Through language activities, parents can pass on cultural heritage, traditions, and values to their children.
2. Strategies for Parental Involvement in Language Learning Activities:
- a. Read aloud: Read books, stories, and poems to your child regularly, emphasizing pronunciation, intonation, and expression.
 - b. Conversations and storytelling: Engage in meaningful conversations and encourage storytelling to enhance vocabulary, narrative skills, and language fluency.
 - c. Word games and puzzles: Play language-based games such as word puzzles, crosswords, or word association games to expand vocabulary and reinforce language concepts.
 - d. Language-rich environment: Surround your child with a language-rich environment by labeling objects, using descriptive language, and discussing daily experiences.
 - e. Multimedia resources: Utilize age-appropriate educational videos, interactive apps, and online language learning platforms to supplement language learning at home.
 - f. Cultural activities: Introduce your child to songs, rhymes, traditional tales, and cultural celebrations in the target language, fostering cultural appreciation and language immersion.
 - g. Language exchange or immersion programs: Seek out language exchange programs, community language classes, or immersion experiences to expose your child to native speakers and authentic language contexts.

3. Positive Impact of Parental Involvement in Language Learning:

- a. Enhanced language proficiency: Children who receive parental support in language learning demonstrate improved vocabulary, grammar, and language comprehension skills.
- b. Increased confidence and motivation: Active parental involvement boosts children's confidence, motivation, and interest in language learning, leading to greater engagement and progress.
- c. Academic success: Strong language skills acquired through parental involvement contribute to academic achievements across various subjects, including reading, writing, and communication.
- d. Cultural and global awareness: By engaging in language learning activities, children gain cultural and global awareness, fostering open-mindedness and understanding of diverse perspectives.

Parental involvement in language learning activities plays a vital role in children's linguistic development. Through language modeling, practice opportunities, and cultural engagement, parents can support their children's language learning journey. By implementing strategies that foster a language-rich environment, parents nurture their child's language skills, boost confidence, and promote academic success. Ultimately, parental involvement in language learning creates a strong foundation for effective communication and a lifelong love for languages.

2.2.3 Cultural And Linguistic Support

According to (Hashim & Yunus, 2018) cultural and linguistic support is crucial for individuals from diverse backgrounds to thrive and maintain their unique identities. This support involves acknowledging and valuing cultural differences, providing resources and services that address language needs, and fostering an inclusive and supportive environment. This article explores the importance of cultural and linguistic support, strategies to promote diversity and language development, and the positive impact of such support.

1. Importance of Cultural and Linguistic Support:

- a. Preserving cultural identity: Cultural and linguistic support ensures that individuals can maintain and celebrate their cultural heritage, traditions, and values.
- b. Enhancing communication and integration: Supporting diverse languages facilitates effective communication, integration, and social connections within multicultural communities.
- c. Promoting educational success: Cultural and linguistic support in educational settings improves academic outcomes, engagement, and self-esteem for culturally diverse learners.
- d. Fostering social cohesion: Providing cultural and linguistic support promotes social cohesion, understanding, and acceptance among individuals from different backgrounds.

2. Strategies for Cultural and Linguistic Support:

- a. Multilingual resources: Develop and provide multilingual resources, such as translated materials, language programs, and online resources, to cater to diverse language needs.
- b. Cultural awareness training: Offer training programs and workshops to raise awareness and understanding of diverse cultures, promoting inclusivity and respect.
- c. Language support services: Establish language support services, such as language interpretation, translation services, and bilingual staff, to facilitate effective communication.
- d. Cultural celebrations and events: Organize cultural celebrations and events that highlight diverse traditions, fostering cultural pride and understanding within the community.
- e. Collaborative partnerships: Collaborate with community organizations, cultural associations, and language experts to develop culturally and linguistically appropriate support programs.

- f. Inclusive curriculum: Incorporate diverse perspectives, literature, and cultural references into educational curricula to promote cultural understanding and appreciation.
 - g. Culturally responsive teaching: Adopt teaching practices that recognize and incorporate students' cultural backgrounds, values, and languages into the learning process.
3. Positive Impact of Cultural and Linguistic Support:
- a. Empowerment and self-esteem: Cultural and linguistic support empowers individuals to embrace their identities, leading to increased self-esteem and confidence.
 - b. Language development: Providing support for diverse languages enhances language development, fluency, and bilingual or multilingual proficiency.
 - c. Academic achievement: Culturally and linguistically supported educational environments positively impact academic achievement and educational outcomes for culturally diverse students.

Social integration and harmony: Cultural and linguistic support fosters social integration, harmony, and acceptance, promoting a sense of belonging within diverse communities

2.3 Challenges Faced by Parents

Parenthood is a rewarding and transformative journey, but it also comes with a range of challenges. Parents face various obstacles that can impact their well-being, parenting practices, and family dynamics. Understanding and addressing these challenges is essential for parents to navigate the complexities of modern parenting successfully. This point explores common challenges faced by parents and provides insights into strategies to overcome them (Insan & Air, 2018).

2.3.1 Influence of The Home Language

Parents face challenges when the home language dominates the communication environment and they want to encourage their children's interest and proficiency in learning English. This section explores the conflicts and tensions that arise between the home language and English language learning and provides strategies to navigate this situation. The challenges include linguistic dominance, communication barriers, cultural preservation concerns, and balancing priorities. Strategies to encourage English language learning include setting clear goals, creating a language-rich environment, engaging in English-speaking environments, fostering positive attitudes, providing role models, collaborating with educators, and emphasizing the transferability of language skills Baker, (Insan & Air, 2018).

Embracing cultural identity involves emphasizing cultural pride, promoting biculturalism, and celebrating cultural diversity. Nurturing family language practices includes promoting bilingualism, maintaining language consistency, and engaging in family language learning activities. By understanding and addressing these challenges, parents can create a supportive environment that fosters English language development while valuing the home language and cultural heritage, empowering their children to become confident bilingual individuals. (Sarwar et al., 2014)

2.3.2 Parental Language Proficiency

Parental language proficiency plays a crucial role in children's language development, as it influences the quality and quantity of language input children receive at home (Insan & Air, 2018). This summary highlights the importance of supporting parents in enhancing their language skills to positively impact their children's language development. Parental language proficiency affects various aspects of language acquisition, including serving as effective language models, influencing vocabulary development, language complexity, and communication

styles. It also plays a significant role in bilingual language development by providing balanced language exposure, fostering code-switching competence, and maintaining the home language. Supporting parental language proficiency can be achieved through providing language resources, community support, and collaboration with educational institutions. The benefits of parental language proficiency include enhanced parent-child communication, academic success, and cultural heritage preservation. By recognizing the significance of parental language skills and offering support, we can create an environment that nurtures children's language acquisition, bilingualism, and cultural connections.

2.4 Benefits of Home Language Support

Home language support refers to the efforts made by parents and caregivers to maintain and develop a child's proficiency in their native or heritage language. This support can have numerous positive outcomes for children's overall development and academic success.

2.4.1 Academic And Linguistic Growth

Numerous studies have shown the positive impact of home language support on academic and linguistic growth among English language learners. Maintaining and developing the home language can contribute significantly to overall language development and academic success.

Research indicates that a strong foundation in the home language serves as a solid base for learning a second language, such as English. Children who receive support in their home language demonstrate better literacy skills, including reading comprehension, writing abilities, and vocabulary acquisition (Yu et al., 2013). They also show improved cognitive skills, such as critical thinking and problem-solving abilities, which transfer to academic success in other subjects.

Home language support helps English language learners develop a strong linguistic foundation, including phonological awareness, grammar, and syntax. It allows children to build on their existing language skills and transfer their knowledge to the acquisition of English. Additionally, maintaining the home language enables children to understand and appreciate language structures, which can enhance their ability to learn new languages in the future.

2.4.2 Socio Emotional Development

Home language support has a significant impact on children's socio-emotional development. By maintaining and developing their home language, children strengthen their cultural identity, self-esteem, and social-emotional well-being, which, in turn, facilitates their English language learning.

Children who have a strong connection to their home language and cultural heritage develop a positive sense of identity and pride. This sense of cultural identity enhances their self-esteem and confidence, enabling them to engage more actively in the learning process. They feel a sense of belonging and validation, which positively influences their overall well-being.

Home language support also promotes intergenerational communication and family bonds (Yu et al., 2013). When children are encouraged to use their home language, it allows them to communicate effectively with family members, preserving traditions, values, and family narratives. This communication strengthens family ties and fosters a nurturing environment that supports children's socio-emotional development.

Furthermore, home language support helps children navigate between their home culture and the dominant English-speaking culture. It equips them with cross-cultural communication skills and an appreciation for diverse perspectives. By maintaining their home language, children develop empathy, respect for cultural

differences, and the ability to bridge cultural gaps, fostering inclusivity and understanding.

In conclusion, home language support offers significant benefits to English language learners. It contributes to academic and linguistic growth by providing a strong foundation for language development and transferable skills. Additionally, it promotes socio-emotional well-being, cultural identity, and intergenerational communication. Recognizing and supporting the home language is crucial for fostering holistic development and creating an inclusive and supportive learning environment for English language learners.

2.5 Previous Study

In this point, the writer have shown 3 previous studies from other writers who have conducted research in the same theme about "The Role of Parents in Encouraging Their Children's Learning Interest in English: A Narrative Study."

2.5.1 Study: Dewi, (2017). Parents' Involvement in Children's English Language Learning.

All Indonesian students need to master English because this language is increasingly important in the future. Due to its importance for careers and education, English was added as a National Examination subject. This study aims to analyze three issues, including parents' perspectives regarding their involvement in their children's English language learning (ELL), as well as their perceptions regarding their involvement in their children's ELL, in connection with the issues mentioned above. To describe the natural situation and understand the behavior of parents, qualitative techniques with a qualitative basis were adopted in this research. To collect data, interviews with parents and children were also conducted. The results showed that 7 of 11 parents had a favorable opinion of their ELL children, while the other four parents did not. In addition, it appears that parental involvement can be divided into three

categories: home learning, community cooperation, and decision making. From two points of view, namely perception and parental involvement, it is clear that perception has a significant influence on parental involvement. The stronger the parents' involvement in accompanying their ELL children, the better their opinion of English.

2.5.2 Study: Guo, Y., & Short, D. J. (2020). Home Language Use and English Language Learning among Immigrant Children: A Meta-Analytic Review. *Review of Educational Research*, 90(4), 523-561.

This study refers to data from the International Student Assessment Program (PISA). To provide insight into potential disparities between countries, this study specifically focuses on two groups of immigrants that are common in several European countries: children of Turkish origin and individuals from the former Yugoslavia. These two groups consistently face educational challenges across Europe.

The findings of this study indicate that the use of the dominant mother tongue at home is more common among children from disadvantaged socioeconomic backgrounds who attend schools with greater socioeconomic diversity. In most of the countries tested, switching to the language of instruction at home was associated with higher reading scores. However, this change does not necessarily result in higher educational expectations when compared to those who still speak their mother tongue at home. These associations are complex and diverse, influenced by a variety of factors, including the socioeconomic status of families and school-related elements such as the socioeconomic composition of schools.

In conclusion, this study underscores the important role of adopting pedagogical methods that are linguistically responsive and fostering a positive school climate to enhance the educational experience of all young individuals,

particularly those who are new immigrants. This highlights the urgent need for a tailored education strategy that not only accommodates linguistic diversity but also actively promotes inclusivity within the education system.

Although previous research has explored aspects of parental involvement and its influence on children's English learning, there is a gap in the literature regarding parents' specific practices, strategies, and perspectives in encouraging their children's interest in learning English. This gap provides an opportunity to conduct a narrative study that explores the experiences experienced by parents and captures their Perspectives, Beliefs, and Attitudes in fostering their children's motivation, involvement, and interest in learning English. By exploring the role of parents as active agents in encouraging their children's interest in learning, this research aims to provide valuable insights that can inform educational policy makers, educators, and parents themselves regarding effective ways to engage and support children in learning. learn English. A narrative approach will offer a different understanding of the complexities and dynamics involved in parental involvement, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of how parents can play an important role in shaping their children's learning interests and overall language learning outcomes.