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## Paper's Title Should Be The Fewest Possible Words That Accurately Describe The Content of The Paper (Costantia, 14pt)

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### ABSTRACT

*This research aimed to determine if early exposure to a foreign language paves the way for a later interest in studying that language formally. To learn more about the extent and nature of exposure encountered by 200 elementary school students over the course of their development, a questionnaire with two scales was designed. The results showed that the subjects' levels of exposure to foreign languages had a substantial effect on their intrinsic motivation. Support for the implementation of the child-friendly and language-focused awakening-to-languages strategy to education may be found in the existence of a correlation between early exposure to foreign languages and good outcomes. This may sway interested parties to put money into this method.*

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### Introduction

The discipline of early childhood education (also known as ECE) is witnessing an increase in interest in the process of teaching English to speakers of other languages. (EFL). Applied linguists have shown an interest in this field of education for decades, albeit at times with a level of excitement that has wavered. On the other hand, in recent years, it has developed into what is known as a "Cinderella field" of research as a result of the increasing pressure from society and politics to instruct children in multiple languages. (Copland, Garton, & Burns, 2014). It is becoming more common knowledge that exposure to these opportunities has a beneficial impact on children, both in terms of the educational achievements of those children and the overall growth and development of those children as people. It has been demonstrated that students' academic performance can benefit from the early acquisition of a foreign language due to the enhancement of a broad variety of skills related to critical thinking, language development, and interpersonal relationships. Educationally, it is beneficial to young learners because it helps them

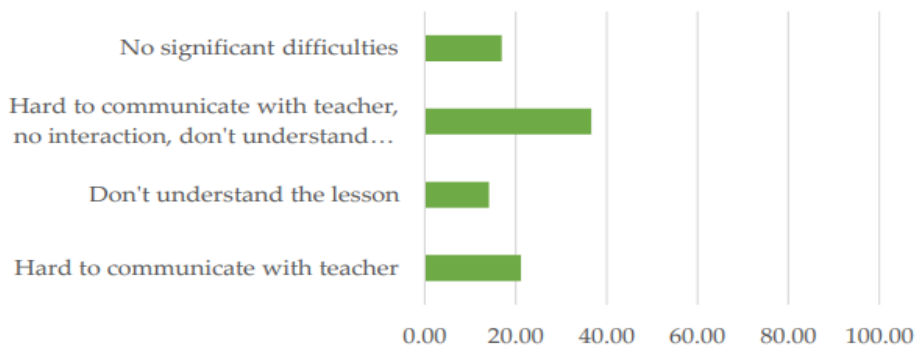
become more tolerant and open-minded of other cultures at a period in their lives when their minds are particularly pliable. There is more to teaching languages at ever-earlier ages than acquisition.

**Method**

The study involved the participation of 250 primary school pupils, comprising of 186 girls and 64 boys. The study's participants were selected in a non-discriminatory manner, with formal consent obtained from their parents. The study involved Grade 9 students from a single school located in the western region of Aceh Province. The participants successfully completed all assessments and engaged in formative activities. All the participants provided their consent to take part in the study and were given the option to withdraw at any point. A series of lessons comprising two sessions, each lasting 50 minutes, was arranged to cover two distinct topics. Initially, the theory behind the image was expounded. Subsequently, the students engage in reading various articles pertaining to narrative text. Thirdly, the students engaged in brief group discussions.

**1. Funding and Discussion**

As previously mentioned in the introductory section, the objective of this investigation was to address three distinct research inquiries. The outcomes of the investigation will be presented under distinct headings, corresponding to the proposed inquiries.



**Factors affecting young learners in leaning**

**Figure 1.** Difficulties faced by young learners  
**Table 1.** Internal consistency reliability of biology test

SN	Indicator	Value
1	Number of Item	60
2	Kuder Richardson (KR-20)	0.620
3	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	0.617
4	Mean Item Difficulty	0.56
5	Mean Item Difficulty	0.4

This discovery presents a contrasting viewpoint to previous research, which indicated that a significant proportion of students exhibited a strong reliance on their teacher and were not

sufficiently prepared to independently acquire language skills. A plausible explanation for this inconsistency is that there was a reduced number of students involved in the present investigation. Furthermore, a significant proportion of students have not had the opportunity to familiarize themselves with educational materials in the home environment alongside their family members. This study demonstrates that the learning experience of students at home has a certain degree of influence on their ability to acquire a new language.

## 2. Conclusions

Research involving young learners has become increasingly popular in the field of Teaching English to Young Learners (TEYL) due to the current trend of promoting language acquisition at an early age. This is evidenced by the growing number of young individuals enrolling in language programs. Typically, this field of research not only concentrates on methodologies specifically designed for examining adult populations but also tends to generalize the results to all other age groups. The significance of the present findings cannot be overstated, despite the relevance of standardizing exposure to foreign languages through formal education.

## 3. authors declare that there is no conflict of interest in this work.

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