

IMPORTANCE OF PARENTAL AND SOCIAL SUPPORT ON STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENTS

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There is an essential role of parental and social support on the achievements and success of students in all stages of education, high grades are mostly an apparent evidence of that support. In our research about the writing proficiency skill in English for Arab students in Israel at the age of 14, there was a clear evidence of the important role of parents in guiding and orientation of their children to do well in learning in general and in the acquisition of English as a foreign language in particular.

Keywords: parental support, social support, achievements, acquisitions, writing proficiency skills.

IMPORTANȚA SUPTULUI PARENTAL ȘI SOCIAL ÎN OBTINEREA PERFORMANȚELOR ÎN ÎNVĂȚARE LA ELEVI

Suportul parental și social dețin un rol esențial în obținerea performanțelor în învățare la elevi în toate treptele de învățământ, notele înalte fiind, în mare parte, o dovadă evidentă a acestuia. În cadrul cercetării noastre referitor la formarea competențelor de scriere la limba engleză la elevii arabi cu vârsta de 14 ani, s-a evidențiat importanța rolului parental în ghidarea și orientarea elevilor pentru obținerea performanțelor în învățare, în general, și în învățarea limbii engleze, în particular.

Cuvinte-cheie: suport parental, suport social, performanță în învățare, achiziții, competență de scriere la limba străină.

The results and data I had in my research to be presented to Moldova State University within my doctoral investigations can be implemented in every place all over the world and it would be a great contribution to the workers in the educational field, parents and who have a concern and interest in the issue.

An article examines the effects of social capital in the transition to postsecondary education, in particular, transitions to selective colleges. Refining the theory of social capital with the concept of alignment between parents' and adolescents' goals and actions, it emphasizes the complementarity of extra-group ties as social capital through which parents can effectively bridge resources and information to adolescents, enabling them to make informed choices about college. This study explores conditions that ease the transition to college, especially for students who are disadvantaged (e.g., children of immigrants). Using data from the National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988–94, a multinomial logistic regression analysis that differentiates among students who choose different pathways after high school graduation (a two-year college, a four-year college or no postsecondary enrollment). A Heckman selection model is used to predict the selectivity of four-year colleges attended by students. Results show that alignment of parents' and students' goals increases students' odds of attending a postsecondary institution in the year after high school graduation. The effect of parents' education on the selectivity of the college attended is also dependent on aligned ambition and aligned action between parents and adolescents. For example, active participation in postsecondary school guidance programs by parents is more beneficial to students whose parents have lower levels of educational attainment [5].

In a comment about the book of Annette Lareau that deals with the social and parental intervention in elementary education in the United States Julia Wrigley says under the title "Home Advantage" that it does something unusual in American sociology: It details the daily workings of social class in affecting parents' ability to pass on their children class matters and how it exerts its effects are rare.

Typically, social class is honored as an abstraction or asserted as a pervasive background variable. It is not often treated as a dynamic element in the daily interaction between people and institutions.

Laureau shows in her book how parents go about using their resources to try to help their children succeed in school. Working class and middle class parents share this desire to help. Middle class parents tap their social advantages – high status jobs, educational sophistication and organizational skills, to help their children succeed in school.

The great strength and originality of Laureau's account is that she shows the many small and yet decisive way parents act to make their children get the best teachers and they can provide extra resources for them if they farther [7].

Historically, Extension educators have used home-based education to teach people. Studies have suggested that emotional connectedness between the individual and home visitor can reduce isolation, build social support, and increase resources [6].

Social support is particularly important for parents. Research shows that perceived social support predicts increased parental feelings of competence, decreased punitiveness, and greater sensitivity [2]. Availability of adequate social support can also enhance parental coping skills and provide relief from daily burdens that might otherwise accumulate and lead to maladaptive parenting behaviors [1, 2, 8, 10].

However, social support is only beneficial to parents when they are satisfied with the type and amount of support they are receiving. For example, a parent who receives large amounts of unwanted parenting advice may become emotionally distressed and potentially exhibit harsh parenting behavior [3]. Research shows that social support is perceived as most helpful when the support is requested by the recipient and the type of support offered matches the need [2, 9]. Home-based education is a venue that allows the educator to customize the education and make referrals that match the specified needs of the parent.

Here are some practical suggestions for parents to help their children study a foreign language from an article titled: "*Learning a Second Language: How Parents Can Help*" by Great School Staff [5].

You don't have

You don't have to understand Spanish or Japanese to help him boost his language skills. Here's how parents can support language learning at home.

Why learn a second language?

A parent's attitude toward language learning is crucial to a child's success, say language teachers and researchers. And parents don't always recognize the value of learning a second language in a changing world, says Marty Abbott, director of education for the American Council on Teaching of Foreign Languages. "Adult Americans are for the most part monolingual. They say, 'Well, I've been successful.'"

Why to learn a language? It's likely to help your child become a better thinker, as well as giving him/her an advantage in the work world.

Here's what you can do to support language classes at your child's school and language learning at home:

1. Help your child make time to practice. Learning a language is like learning to play an instrument, says Paula Patrick, foreign language coordinator for the Fairfax County, Va., Public Schools. There needs to be time to practice.
2. Have your student teach you to say something in language every day. Explaining is learning. Let your child laugh at your mangled pronunciation and correct you.
3. Find cultural events connected to the language and culture being studied. "I'm big on kids developing a personal connection with the language because at some point, they'll hit a teacher they don't connect with", says Michael Bacon, who coordinates the nationally recognized language immersion programs for public schools in Portland, Ore. This can be tough in communities without many immigrants or for families whose children are studying less commonly used languages like Arabic or Mandarin. But it can often be done with some creative thinking. Bacon says Portland students in a Japanese class acted as translators for a child from Japan who was admitted to a local hospital. Or check to see if your city has a sister city program or your local business community has ties abroad that can connect students to native speakers.
4. Ask the teacher for resources your child can use at home. The internet offers a wealth of language resources unimaginable even a few years ago. "Challenge that teacher to think outside the box," says Tom Welch, a former French teacher, Kentucky Teacher of the Year and principal, and currently an education consultant. "If the teacher's not responsive, say to your child, 'Let's get online together and find out what we can discover that can help you.'"
5. Provide videos, books and music in the language. "You can even use these in beginning language class", Patrick says. "You can get meaning even if you don't get every word." Ask the teacher for suggestions before you buy to make sure the resources are geared toward a young learner rather than an adult business traveler.
6. Look for opportunities outside the classroom. Summer language camps are one resource. To offer camps for kids from 7-18 in 14 languages in Minnesota. Study abroad opportunities are great for high school students. Families of students of all ages can consider hosting a foreign exchange student. Talk

to parents, teachers and administrators about bringing native speakers from the school staff and larger community to talk to students in the language class. Have an international night and invite the community.

7. Volunteer to organize a career day that features jobs that use skills in more than one language, which includes a list of business jobs gleaned from a research of the top job search Web sites. Be an advocate. Having a great program in elementary school doesn't guarantee that classes will be available in middle or high school to increase your child's skills. Ask about your district's plans to provide continuous language learning opportunities for students at all grade levels, and learn how you can help. The American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages offers tips for parents who want to advocate for language programs in their communities.

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