

Young people are the most important portion of Iran's population, ~~and, so~~ they need to ~~be live in~~ a situation and a condition in which there is ~~neitherwith as little any~~ stress ~~nor~~ ~~and~~ anxiety as possible so that they can thrive when they reach adulthood. ~~Moreover, everything~~ ~~Whatever~~ they learn ~~from~~ ~~during~~ their childhood will affect them ~~in~~ ~~as~~ adulthood. ~~The studies~~ ~~The purposes~~ ~~present study are to~~ investigate the effectiveness of ~~social cognitive theory's using~~ Bandura's social cognitive learning theory on Iranian EFL ~~y~~Young ~~L~~learners' ~~s~~Speaking skills. The ~~research was done among~~ ~~participants were~~ 65 young learners, ~~including~~ ~~comprised of~~ 5- to 6-year-old boys and girls who learned English as a second language ~~during this study and their age are in range of 5 to 6 years old~~. ~~The researcher decided to have~~ ~~The participants were divided into~~ two groups. One group was ~~taught~~ directly ~~by~~ ~~through~~ books; ~~this condition mimicked in a the~~ traditional way in which Iranian learners children learn English in a classroom. ~~Another~~ ~~The other~~ group was taught indirectly and vicariously, in a ~~way situation which that was is far away~~ ~~drastically different~~ from ~~traditional~~ classroom ~~situations~~ ~~learning~~. Both groups ~~passed the both treatments into~~ ~~took part in~~ 25 ~~learning~~ sessions. ~~Then for gathering data a~~ pre-test and a post-test were given to each ~~group~~ ~~participant~~, and these data were gathered for analysis. ~~Accordingly~~ ~~The analysis revealed that~~ ~~paired sample t test and independent sample t test indicated that those~~ ~~c~~Children who went through vicarious and ~~enactive learning~~ in the indirect learning group ~~progress in the~~ ~~improved their~~ English speaking skills and vocabulary more than ~~young children~~ ~~those~~ who learned English ~~language~~ directly.