

MODULE 12.

KEY CONCEPTS IN ELT.

- English language teaching (ELT) is the teaching of English to students whose native language is not English.
- ESL (English as a Second Language) teachers specialize in helping non-native speakers of all ages and levels learn the formal grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation of spoken and written English.
- EFL (English as a Foreign Language) is the practice of studying English in a country where it isn't the dominant language.
- Other related acronyms and meanings -
 - a) TESOL Meaning: Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages.
 - b) TESL Meaning: Teaching English as a Second Language.
 - c) TEFL Meaning: Teaching English as a Foreign Language.
 - d) ESOL Meaning: English to Speakers of Other Languages.
 - e) ELL Meaning: English Language Learner.
- Mother tongue interference - The acquisition of a second language is learned in classrooms. Unless the student is positively motivated to learn the second language they will find it challenging to acquire it.
- While learning, the mother tongue influences the second language, the learner makes use of the principles and features of the mother tongue in acquiring the second language. This is referred to as the pull of the mother tongue.

METHODS OF TEACHING

1. Grammar - translation method.

- It is the classic method used to teach classical languages like Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, etc.
- The originator of this method was a German scholar called J.V. Mei Singer.
- J.C. Frick wrote its first course book in 1793.
- Main principles - A second language can be easily learnt through translation and in this method grammar is considered the soul of language.

2. Direct method -

- It is evolved in 1901 in France as a result of a revolt against Grammar - translation method.
- It's principles were adopted from Germany.
- The chief advocates - Pendergast and Sauveur.
- Also called as Psychological method, Natural method, reform method, etc
- Basic philosophy - Fluency in reading and writing will follow fluency in speech.

- The central idea - the association of words and sentences with their meaning through demonstration.
3. Audio - Visual method-
 - The audiovisual method refers to both sound and pictures which is typically in the form of slides or video and recorded speech or music that the teacher shows to the students.
 - Examples - motion pictures, live or prerecorded radio or television programs, slide shows, filmstrips, audio recordings, and multimedia presentations.
 - Using sound and lighting equipment communication can be improved by heightening the awareness of your audience's sight and hearing.
 4. Suggestopedia -
 - It is developed by Georgi Lazamov.
 - It is also known as suggestology.
 - Infantilization (transformation of the emotional state to that of children) is the technique used.
 - It is the pedagogic application of suggestions to create a pleasant willingness of the students to study.
 5. Community Language Learning -
 - It is evolved by Charles A. Curran
 - The method is concerned with human relationships. (It's a humanistic approach.)
 - It is based on Counselling Learning Methodology.
 - It emphasizes task-oriented activities.
 - It has five stages -
 1. The embryonic stage - total dependence on the teacher.
 2. The Self Assertion stage - the student takes a little freedom in learning language.
 3. The birth stage - the student speaks independently, not perfectly though.
 4. The reversal stage - the student is secure enough to take correction.
 5. The independent stage - the student works on their own.

LEARNING THEORIES.

1. BEHAVIOURISM -
 - The Behavioural Psychology for language learning was developed by the Behaviourist School of Watson.
 - The father of Behaviourism - B.F. Skinner.
 - Major proponents - B.F. Skinner, Pavlov, E.L. Thorndike.
 - According to this theory, learning is a mechanical process of habit formation.
 - It is also known as conditioned response theory.
 - In this theory, a child's mind is considered a tabula rasa, i.e., a blank slate.
2. COGNITIVISM -

- This school of Psychology is also known as the Gestalt school.
- Gestalt in German means the whole. So the whole is given important here, not parts.
- It is against behaviourist approach and it gives more emphasis to the subjective cognitive experience of the learner.
- It believes in Chomsky's Language Acquisition Device.

3. CONSTRUCTIVISM -

- Jean Piaget, Jerome S. Bruner, Vygotsky, Skemp, Chomsky etc are the major proponents.
- It aims at the construction of knowledge through interaction, investigation, reaction and interpretation.
- It is a learner-centered approach where the teacher acts as a facilitator.
- The teacher uses scaffolding techniques to encourage students' critical thinking by reducing the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)
- This approach is introduced in the new curriculum from the year 2007.

LEARNER FACTORS -

1. Personal factors
 - Learner physical and mental health.
 - The intellect of the learner
 - Level of aspiration and achievement motivation.
 - Willpower and readiness.
2. Environmental factors
 - Knowledge of the subject.
 - Teacher behaviour
 - Family background.
3. Content-related factors.
4. Process-related factors.

TEACHING AIDS.

- Projected aids - projectors, television, videotapes.
- Graphics aids - Graphs, charts, maps, cartoons, flashcards, posters, pictures.
- Display boards - Blackboard, bulletin board, flannel board.
- 3D aids - Models, Realia, puppets.
- Audio aids - radio, tape recorder.
- Activity aids - Excursions and field trips, Demonstrations, Exhibition.

ICT - Information and Communication Technology.

- Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education is the mode of instruction that use information and communications technology to support, enhance, and optimise the delivery of information.
- ICT allows students to monitor and manage their own learning, think critically and creatively, solve simulated real-world problems, work collaboratively.
- Electronic textbooks, instructional software, email, chat, and distance learning programs are also examples of ICT.

TYPES OF TESTS.

1. Diagnostic assessment - To diagnose the learner's problem.

Examples -

Mind maps

Flow charts

Short quizzes

Journal entries

2. Formative assessment - Assessment conducted at the end of each unit.

Examples -

Portfolios

Group projects

Progress reports

Entry and exit tickets

Short, regular quizzes.

3. Summative assessment - it is done at the end of the course.
4. Ipsative assessments - Ipsative assessments are one of the types of assessment as learning that compares previous results with a second try, motivating students to set goals and improve their skills.
5. . Norm-referenced assessments - Norm-referenced assessments are tests designed to compare an individual to a group of their peers, usually based on national standards and occasionally adjusted for age, ethnicity or other demographics.
6. Criterion-referenced assessments - it compares an individual student's score to a learning standard and performance level, independent of other students around them.

TOOLS FOR EVALUATION.

1. Achievement test - To know the achievement level.
2. Anecdotal record - These are the informal teacher observations of pupils.
3. Cumulative record - It contains the results of different assessments of students held from time to time.
4. Checklist - it contain a list of behaviors or specific steps, which can be marked as Present/Absent, Complete/Incomplete, Yes /No, etc. A teacher can use a checklist to observe the students.
5. Rating scale - Rating Scales allow teachers to indicate the degree or frequency of the behaviours, skills and strategies displayed by the learner.
6. Questionnaire - It refers to a device for securing answers to questions by using a form which the respondent fills in himself.
7. Inventory - An inventory is a standard set of questions about some aspects of the individual life history, feelings, preferences or activities presented in a standard way and scored with a standard scoring key.

ERROR ANALYSIS AND REMEDIAL TEACHING.

- Remedial Teaching (RT) means that help is offered to pupils who need (pedagogical/didactic) assistance. These are often children who function at a lower than average level because of a certain learning- or behavioural problem/disorder, but RT can also be offered to pupils who achieve at a higher than average level, they too can do with the extra attention and care. The best known learning disorder is dyslexia.
- Error analysis is a method used to document the errors that appear in learner language, determine whether those errors are systematic, and (if possible) explain what caused them.