

Principles of Language Teaching

To teach language effectively, the teacher should bear in mind the following important principles of language teaching:

1. **Correct Language Standards:** Ensuring the use of proper grammar and vocabulary.
2. **Principle of Selection and Gradation:** Choosing and organizing language materials based on difficulty and relevance.
3. **Multiple Lines of Approach:** Using different methods to cater to various learning styles.
4. **Structural Approach to Language Teaching:** Focusing on the grammatical structure of the language.
5. **Principle of Imitation:** Learning through mimicking sounds and patterns.
6. **Principle of Accuracy:** Emphasizing correct usage and precision in language.
7. **Principle of Naturalness:** Encouraging learning in a natural context rather than a forced one.
8. **Maintenance of Interest:** Keeping students engaged and motivated.
9. **Principle of Motivation:** Inspiring students to learn through rewards and personal interest.
10. **Principle of Habit-Formation and Intensive Practice:** Encouraging consistent practice to form language habits.
11. **Balanced Approach:** Integrating all aspects of language learning—listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

Note: There should be proper coordination in teaching different aspects of the foreign language. Thus, in teaching a prose lesson, the grammar portion may be discussed side by side, while during written composition, the oral aspect can be covered so that balance among the different aspects of language can be maintained.

There are different approaches for the teaching and learning process of languages, such as **psychological** (related to the mind), **linguistic** (related to language), and **pedagogical principles** (methods of teaching).

Principle of Habit-Formation

Language teaching is an art like all other arts; it needs sustained **practice** and **drill**. Great stress should be laid on practice instead of cramming exercises. The English teacher should be armed at all fronts like cultural, social, oral, behavioral, and conversational approaches. Language habits are formed through:

1. **Recognition:** Identifying words and structures.
2. **Imitation:** Copying correct usage.
3. **Repetition:** Practicing repeatedly.
4. **Variation:** Using different contexts for practice.
5. **Selection:** Choosing what to practice.

Principle of Interest

In learning English as a foreign language, the principle of interest should be kept in mind by the teacher because children do not have an innate interest in learning this language. The English period creates a sort of **awe** (a feeling of respect mixed with fear) and **terror** (extreme fear) in their hearts, which is exacerbated by unsympathetic teachers. A teacher who creates interest among pupils not only overcomes his own difficulties, but pupils may come together and work in harmony with full enthusiasm.

Principle of Concreteness

It is a psychological fact that children learn more effectively when they can see and handle objects. A child picks up knowledge through various senses, where one sense reinforces another. This enables the child to understand the vague (not clear) and abstract (existing in thought but not having physical existence) parts of knowledge. In this way, **audio-visual aids** are the greatest modern aids of teaching because they show a concrete thing first, and the abstract thing can follow afterwards with ease.

Principle of Accuracy and Correctness

This principle leads to correct **pronunciation** (the way a word is pronounced), **intonation** (the rise and fall in the voice), **spelling, structures**, and accurate or exact logical expression. Words having similar sounds with their different orders, e.g., 'S', 'Sh', 'Z' may form a regular part of practice. Thus, **accuracy** and **correctness** are principles that must be followed.

Principle of Selection and Gradation

The teacher has to select material for teaching. This involves putting language items in order of presentation, which includes:

a. **Grouping:** Categorizing similar items. b. **Sequencing:** Arranging items in a logical order.

Grouping concerns:

- System of language (Phonetic, lexical, grammatical, semantic)
- Structures (How the selected items fit into each other)

Sequencing means grading or deciding what comes after what. There should be a sequence in the arrangement of sounds, words, phrases, and meanings. This principle involves further steps:

- i. **Frequency**: The number of times a particular structure is normally used.
- ii. **Teachability**: Structures that are easy from a teaching point of view.
- iii. **Applicability**: In how many contexts a particular structure is applicable or how far it is productive.
- iv. **Coverage**: How many different meanings an item can convey.
- v. **Learnability**: How easy an item is to learn.

Principle of Motivation

“Motivation is the super highway to learning.” Learning English is often a painful process that causes considerable mental strain to the learner. Teachers should try their best to reduce this strain by using pictures, models, and objects in the classroom. The **playway method** can diminish the dullness and monotony of the classroom. Correlation between lessons is necessary, and the introduction of the chapter should be abrupt (sudden) and interesting. The inspiration should lead the learner to learn more with an integral urge.

Principle of Proportion

Language is a system; it is an organic whole. Just as the system of our body is composed of the senses of hearing, seeing, heart, lungs, and brain, the system of language comprises sounds, words, and structures. An English teacher is expected to devote due time to each of the four aspects of language study: **listening, speaking, reading, and writing**.

Principle of Natural Process

The mother tongue is acquired by children through a natural process. This process should be adopted in teaching a second language, and a suitable atmosphere should be maintained for learning a foreign language. The teacher should follow these steps: i. Due attention should be paid to **pronunciation** and **accent**.
ii. Formation of **speech habits**.
iii. **Loud reading** should be emphasized over silent reading.
iv. Knowledge of words related to **daily life** should be provided.
v. **Writing skills** should be developed.

Principle of Linking with Life

The process of language teaching should not be cut off from life. It should be part and parcel of actual life and connected with daily living. There is not much difference

between the vocabulary used by pupils in school and outside. English speaking is a status symbol and creates inspiration among students to use it in various life situations.

Principle of Purpose

People may learn a second or third language for different purposes, e.g., commercial (related to trade), social, scientific, or academic. If the purpose is determined at the beginning, it becomes easier to design a suitable course. However, in India, passing examinations with good marks is often the main purpose for both teachers and students, which may lead to half-knowledge (incomplete understanding).

Mimicry as the Key to Language Learning

People who mimic easily have a significant advantage in learning a foreign language. **Mimicry** (copying actions or speech) is key to learning; it involves careful observation of the position of lips, quality of sounds, speed of utterance (speaking), intonation, and characteristic gestures. Imitation or mimicry is the best way to learn articulation (the clear pronunciation of words) in a foreign language. Mimicry involves three aspects:

1. **Acute** (sharp) and constant observation
2. **Indulgence** in practice
3. **Continual practice**

Need for Learning the English Language in India

Introduction

Learning English is not merely a status symbol today; it is considered the most important and useful language in the world. According to the British Council, “English is the main language of books, newspapers, airports, air-traffic control, international business and academic conferences, science, technology, diplomacy, sports, international competitions, pop music, and advertising.”

- Over two-thirds of the world's scientists read in English.
- Three-quarters of the world's mail is written in English.
- Eighty per cent of the world's electronically stored information is in English.
- Of the estimated forty million users of the Internet, about eighty percent communicate in English.

Functions of the English Language

In countries like India, where English is a second language, it serves the following five functions:

1. **For Formal Education** (Instrumental Function): Facilitating learning in schools and colleges.
2. **For Government Administration** (Regulative Function): Used in official documentation and communication.
3. **For Conversation** between people speaking different native languages (Communicative Function): A common medium for understanding.
4. **For Commerce, Science, and Technology** (Occupational Function): Essential for business and scientific advancement.
5. **For Non-Technical Writings** like fiction and political works (Creative Function): Enriching literary and artistic expression.

English as a Link Language

India has a unique status as a nation with a variety of languages. There are 22 regional languages given official status and about 400 regional languages and dialects. People often need to travel across the country—tourists, businesspeople, and government employees—who cannot learn all regional languages.

While Hindi is spoken in many provinces, it is not universally understood. Knowing English facilitates communication, acting as a link language between different regions of the nation.

English as a Global Language

Approximately 375 million people learn English as their first language in countries like the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia. In countries like India, where English is spoken as a second language, about 1.3 billion people are learning English worldwide, making it a global language of communication.

The age of **globalisation** (increasing interaction among people, companies, and governments) has necessitated learning English due to:

- The influence of Western culture, economics, and social structures.
- The rise of international corporations and organizations.
- The internet and digital communication, where English is predominant.

Conclusion

Thus, English plays a crucial role in contemporary society, whether in education, commerce, or cultural exchange. Learning it is no longer a luxury but a necessity.

Qualities of an Effective English Teacher

An effective teacher in the English language should be more than a mere transmitter of knowledge; they should act as a facilitator who guides students in their learning process. In the changing educational landscape, teachers must embrace new qualities:

1. **Lifelong Learner:** A teacher should continually seek to update their knowledge and skills.
2. **Adaptability:** The ability to adjust teaching methods based on students' needs and learning styles.
3. **Cultural Competence:** Understanding and respecting diverse cultural backgrounds.
4. **Effective Communication Skills:** Conveying information clearly and engagingly.
5. **Empathy and Patience:** Understanding students' challenges and providing support.
6. **Creativity:** Developing innovative teaching methods to keep students engaged.
7. **Organization and Planning:** Structuring lessons effectively and managing classroom dynamics.
8. **Technology Proficiency:** Utilizing digital tools to enhance learning.
9. **Enthusiasm for Teaching:** Inspiring students through passion and excitement for the subject.

Role of the Teacher

- **Facilitator:** Encourage exploration and discovery, helping students learn through engaging activities.
- **Motivator:** Foster a love for learning by making lessons enjoyable and relatable.
- **Mentor:** Provide guidance and support, helping students navigate challenges and build confidence.
- **Collaborator:** Work with colleagues and families to create a supportive learning environment.
- **Advocate:** Promote the importance of education and the value of learning English in an increasingly interconnected world.

Hindi Meanings of Key Terms

1. **Tough Words:**

- **Cramming:** रटना
- **Pedagogical:** शिक्षाशास्त्रीय
- **Imitation:** अनुकरण
- **Awe:** आश्चर्य
- **Terror:** आतंक
- **Monotony:** नीरसता
- **Indulgence:** लिप्तता
- **Acute:** तीव्र
- **Globalization:** वैश्वीकरण

2. **Keywords:**

- **Lifelong Learner:** जीवनभर सीखने वाला
- **Adaptability:** अनुकूलनशीलता
- **Cultural Competence:** सांस्कृतिक क्षमता
- **Effective Communication:** प्रभावी संचार
- **Empathy:** सहानुभूति
- **Creativity:** रचनात्मकता
- **Organization and Planning:** संगठन और योजना बनाना
- **Technology Proficiency:** प्रौद्योगिकी में दक्षता
- **Enthusiasm:** उत्साह



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