



# Language Teaching

Teaching English

भाषा को  
सीखने-पढ़ने  
की प्रक्रिया



# Aims of Language Teaching

Various aims of language teaching are as follows

- Ability to understand the speaker's language.
- Ability to read alongwith understanding.
  - Ability to express fluently and diversely using different skills.



**Principles/Methods of Language**

विज्ञान

**Teaching**



✓ Theory of Motivation and Interest  
Motivation is an important factor in language  
learning particularly in learning a second  
language. The teacher can arouse pupils'  
interest in a number of ways and language  
learning can be made increasingly interesting.

① Motivation →

शिक्षक



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## Theory of Imitation

According to many psychologists, the child learns a language through imitation. Imitation followed by intensive practice helps in acquiring mastery over the language system.

→ बर्या भाषा (उकल) से (Repetition  
से सीखता है) imitation



Theory of Habit Formation Language learning' according to Palmer, "is a essentially habit forming process, a process during which we acquire new habits."

→ आदत बनाने होती है।  
रुचि



**Theory of Using Mother Tongue** Some linguists are against the use of mother tongue in teaching a foreign language. They believe that mother tongue should be sparingly and judiciously used while teaching English.

→ अगर हम **mother tongue** का प्रयोग करते हैं तो यह <sup>2nd</sup> language को सिखाने में मदद करता है।



**Theory of Oral Approach** Speech motivates the learners to learn. Speech must precede reading and writing. Introduction to lessons should begin orally as learning to speak a language is always the shortest way of learning to read and write it.

→ ① सिखना → पढ़ना = Result ✗

② सिखना → बोलकर Practice करना = ✓✓



IMP

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Teacher centred X

Theory of Child Centred Learning Efforts should  
be made to have a student centred class as far as  
possible. Students should be given priorities while  
teaching. A teacher should not get so absorbed in  
teaching that he/she may not involve or interact  
with students. Teacher's focus should be on the  
child and teaching should be done keeping in mind  
the child's needs.

→ पढ़ाये का तरीका बच्चे की  
Background, skills, interest, Capacity के अनुसार हो



# Steps or Maxims Used While Teaching

Certain steps should be followed while teaching to make it more effective and gainful

1. Known to the Unknown Teaching should be carried on what the students know either in their native language or in English. It is considered that old knowledge lays the foundation of new knowledge.

पढ़ाने का तरीका  
सूखना  
known to Unknown  
होना चाहिए



आसान से मुश्किल

**2. Simple to Complex** Simple things and vocabulary should be taught first before proceeding to complex structures or vocabulary items. By learning simple things learners feel motivated and confident that would certainly help in better understanding of complex things.



Maths

Example

**3. Concrete to Abstract** Concrete things are real things which can be seen and felt by our senses. Abstract things can be just imagined. Teaching done with the help of concrete objects lasts for a longer period. e.g. a learner can imagine about a golden apple only if he has seen an apple.

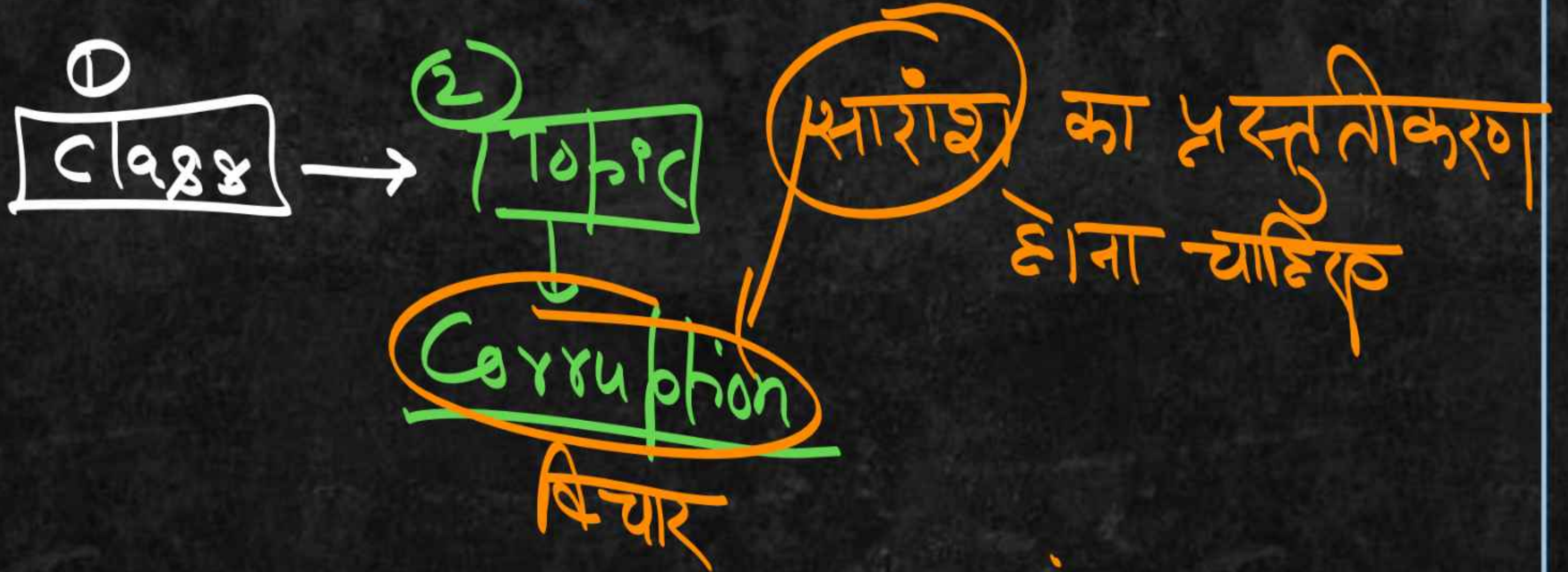
प्रत्यक्ष से अप्रत्यक्ष

विकसित

को समझने का क्षमता  
होनी चाहिए



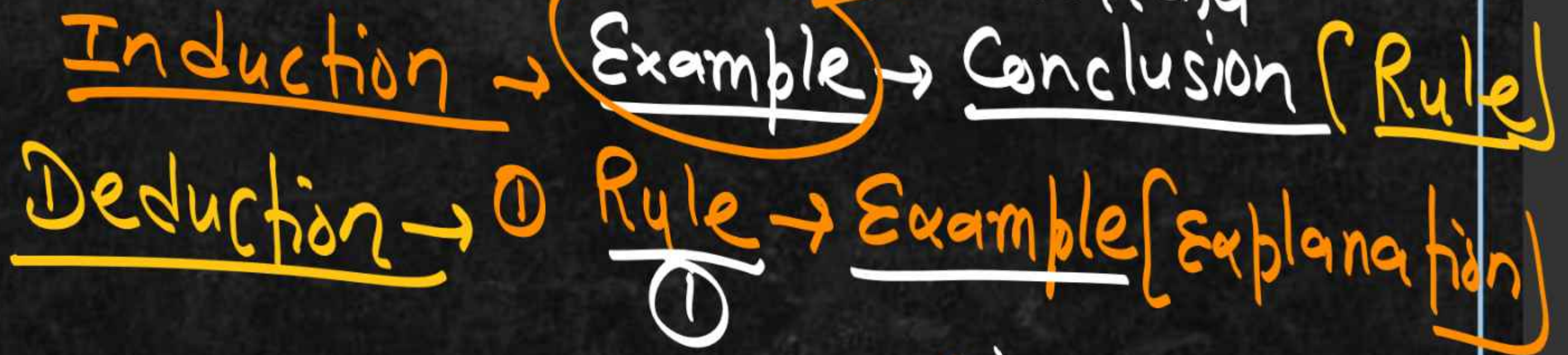
**4. Analysis to Synthesis** When teaching is done from detailed teaching to summarising we go from analysis to synthesis.





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**5. Induction to Deduction** In induction method, we give some examples first then try to reach on a conclusion. In deduction, first of all a rule is explained then some examples are given. Teaching should always precede from induction to deduction,



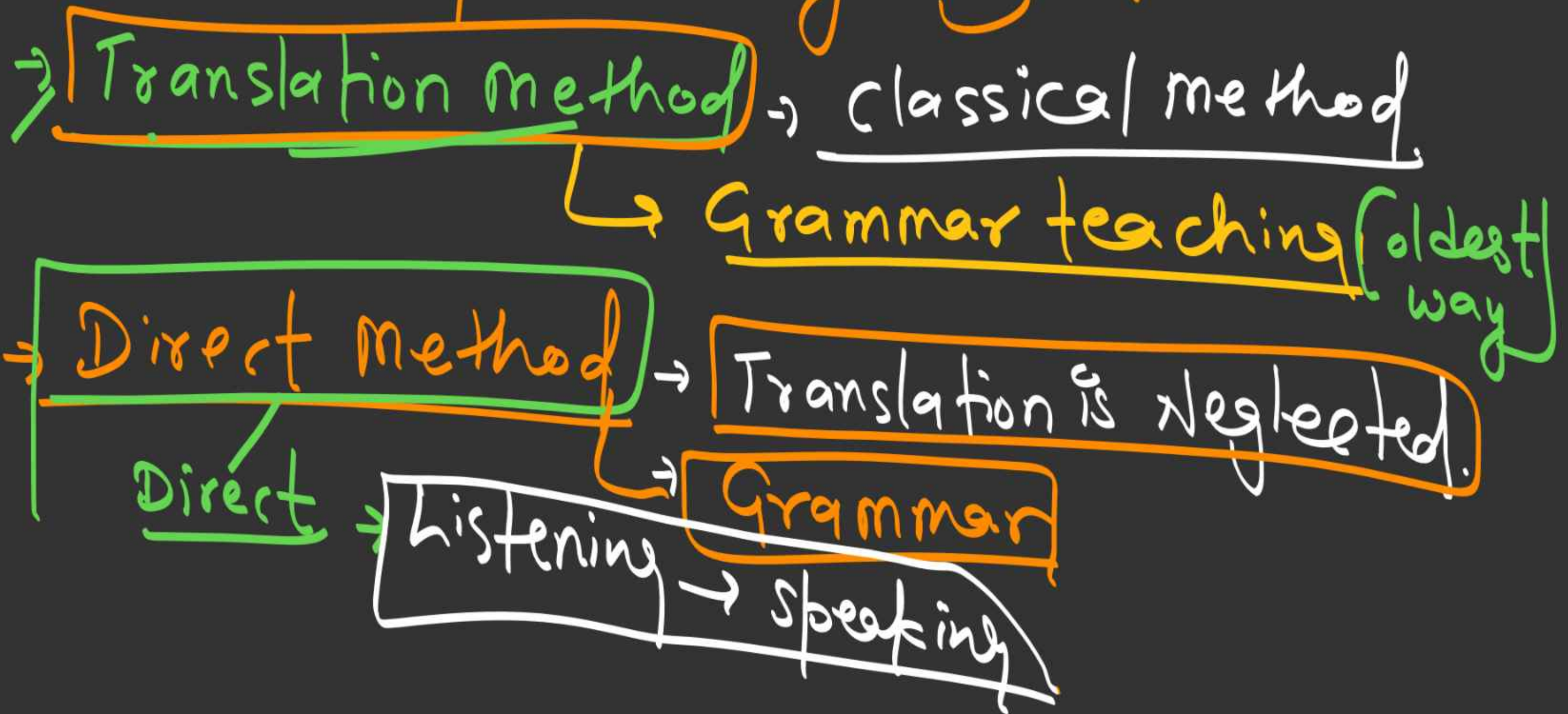


# Active learning method

- Group work → Discussion
- Role Play → class → Activity Part
- Project work →
- Problem solving →
- Case studies



# Methods of Teaching English.





# Types of Teaching Aids

Teaching aids are categorised as follows:

✓ 1. Visual Aids – जो दिखाई दे

These aids include:

- Blackboard, flannel boards, etc.
- Charts, maps, pictures, etc.
- Models: static (stationary) or working models.
- Film strip, slide projector



- Over-head projector (OHP)
- Newspaper, magazines, etc.
- Museums, educational tours



## **2. Audio Aids**

**These aids include:**

- **Audio cassette player**
- **Radio**



### 3. Audio-Visual Aids

These aids include:

- Video cassette player (VCP)
- Video compact disc player (VCD)
- Television
- Film projector