



جامعة تكريت

كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

قسم اللغة الانكليزية

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عنوان المحاضرة

Methods of Teaching

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Concept of Methods of Teaching

Methods of teaching are the broader techniques used to help students achieve learning outcomes, while activities are the different ways of implementing these methods. Teaching methods help students: master the content of the course. learn how to apply the content in particular contexts. In order to understand methods of teaching, it is very important to understand a number of basic terms related to this field.

Language acquisition

Language acquisition is the process by which humans acquire the capacity to perceive and comprehend language (in other words, gain the ability to be aware of language and to understand it), as well as to produce and use words and sentences to communicate. The acquisition of a language is a non-conscious or subconscious process. A child first starts to acquire his mother tongue from his mother or the surroundings. This language acquisition does not involve learning grammatical rules or structures. The process is natural and starts from infancy at the time when the child is acquiring knowledge and skills from the immediate environment before formal schooling.

Language learning

Learning a language is usually a process of formal education where the educator uses formal teaching methodology and gives the students instructions facilitating their understanding of the rules related to a particular language. When it comes to the teaching and learning process, teachers focus more on emphasizing the form of language rather than focusing on a particular text. Therefore, when it comes to learning, the teacher can be seen busy explaining the grammar rules to students while students are busy trying to comprehend those grammatical rules and structures. Learning, unlike acquiring, requires some conscious effort from the side of the

student. Learning process usually starts at the age of 6 plus, when the system of the native language (i.e. the linguistic performance of the mother tongue) has already become established.

Technique

It is the procedure used by the teacher in the classroom. In other word, it is what the teacher actually does in the classroom. It is classroom activities that integrates into lesson and is used on as the basis for teaching and learning.

Method

It is a way of teaching where there are prescribed objectives and guidelines, and the teacher has little or no leeway when it comes to implementation. It consists of a number of techniques used in a systematic way to achieve the language learning. The method comprises of the lesson plan, the syllabus, the textbook, other teaching materials and the number of teaching periods.

Approach

It is a way of teaching whose principles can be applied in many different ways. It is the principles or theories or assumptions underlying the process of language teaching and learning. An example of an approach that leads to a method is the philosophy of school or faculty. This philosophy encouraged the development of the mind of learners which help them to be able to do many different things.

It is clear from the foregoing that these three aspects are interdependent. They form a hierarchical system with the approach at the top followed by method and technique respectively. However, different approaches may share the same techniques or even the same methods

English as a first language

It refers to the use of English as the primary means of communication by an individual from birth or from an early age. This term is used to distinguish native speakers of English from those who have learned English as a foreign language. A first language is usually acquired through exposure and interaction in the home, community, and school environment, and it serves as a foundation for a person's cognitive and social development. People who speak English as their first language come from a variety of cultural and linguistic backgrounds and may have different regional accents and dialects. However, they all have a common bond in that they have grown up speaking and using English as their primary language.

English as a second language

It refers to the study of English by non-native speakers who live in an English-speaking country or in a country where English has some official status. These individuals already have a first language, which is typically their native language, but they have chosen to learn or are required to learn English for various reasons such as immigration, education, or employment. The goal of ESL is to develop competence in the language for use in everyday communication and for specific purposes such as academic study or professional advancement. ESL classes and programs are typically taught by trained English language teachers and may be offered in schools, community centers, or language institutes. The term "second language" implies that English is the second language that an individual has learned, but it may in fact be the third, fourth, or even fifth language they have studied, depending on their personal and professional experiences.

English as a foreign language

It refers to the study of English by non-native speakers in a country where English is not the primary language spoken. EFL students learn English in order to use it as a tool for communication, either for personal, academic, or professional purposes. They may come from countries where English is not widely spoken and need to acquire proficiency in the language in order to pursue higher education, travel, or work in an English-speaking environment. EFL teaching and learning typically takes place in language schools, universities, or language institutes, and is usually taught by trained English language teachers.

Differences between first and second Language

First language is a language that one acquires from birth and a second language is a non-native language usually learned at a later stage. In a nutshell, native languages are regarded as first languages whereas non-native languages are referred to as second languages. This article looks into the difference between the first and second language.

A first language is a language that babies acquire from birth until about 7 or 8 years old. They can keep learning the language even after those years to master all the idiomatic expressions, sentence structures, and many more areas. Kids learn the language naturally and effortlessly by listening to their parents communicating with it to them, or even listen to other kids conversing with it. There are babies born out of parents with different linguistic backgrounds. If, for example, a dad is French and a mom Spanish, the baby might be exposed to those languages at the same time. In that case the baby is said to have two first languages. They can master both languages as they grow acquiring it.

First language is often assigned the letter L2 by linguistic professionals. But because kids acquire it naturally does not mean they should not learn it. Their

learning can be reinforced in the classroom to emphasize the knowledge of grammar rules, idiomatic expressions, metaphors, syntax, and many more concepts.

A second language is a language usually learned at a later stage. It is a non-native language. There is no limit of second languages that one can learn. One can acquire many languages often abbreviated as L2, L3, and L4... A second language is non-native, and it is challenging to be fluent in it. Those who are proficient in a second language are often referred to as “near-native” speakers.

A second language can be any language as long as it is not a mother tongue or native tongue. The process of learning this is active and demands lots of efforts to familiarize yourself with grammar rules, sentence structure, pronunciation, vocabulary and many more concepts. In countries where English is not a native language, for instance, school kids are often taught English as a compulsory second language so they can integrate with others in the corporate world.

A first language is not complex because it is acquired naturally and effortlessly. One masters grammar rules from an early age. Although it may be learned further in the classroom for mastery purposes, a first language is less complex. A first language is learned from birth by listening to parents conversing with it. A second language, on the other hand, is often learned in the classrooms, online tutorials, listening to others speak in a different linguistic environment or foreign country. There are many ways through which a second language can be learned.

A second language is, however, a complex language because it seems as a foreign language where one has to start from scratch acquiring basic concepts. From what mentioned above, we concluded that second language is a language learned at a later stage after a mother tongue. First language, on the other hand, is a language acquired by babies naturally from their parents. They can have double first languages as a result of parents emanating from varying linguistic backgrounds.