

Principles of Teaching English language

- I. Principle of Naturalness: - L – S – R – W
 - Teaching should be based on one or two basic skills, Listening and speaking. Then come to another two skills, reading and writing that come automatically to the students.
 - Speaking will lead to writing and listening and reading. A child learns to speak in a natural atmosphere as he learns the mother tongue only by listening.
 - He does not have to make extra effort in that.
 - Jespersen suggests “The very first lesson in a foreign language, ought to be devoted to initiating pupil into the world of the sounds.

2. Principle of learning by doing

- Language focused to develop four skills – listening, speaking reading and writing. A child learns effectively by Doing. He learns the language by modal reading, imitation reading. Silent reading, writing dictations and Spellings which is essential.

3 Principle of vocabulary:

- The main objective of teaching English is to increase the vocabulary of the students. There are two types of vocabulary, passive and active. The word which are recognized and understood but never used in written and spoken come in passive vocabulary. But on the other hand, the words

which are writing come in active vocabulary .

4 Principle of Purpose:

- Everything in the world has its purpose. So, English is also learnt for the purposes like social, scientific, academic and literary. A good teacher tells the students how effectively we can use English language in personal and professional life of both. If there is no purpose of anything, it can't be effective and fruitful both to the teacher and learner .

5. Principle of Imitation:

- Language is learnt at its best through imitation . When a child learns the mother tongue, it comes naturally but a foreign language needs some artificial process that is called, imitation.
- Small children mostly use imitation . A good speech is the result of good models of speech. A teacher uses Audio-Video Aids to provide good model of reading ,writing pronunciation etc.

6. Principle of Motivation and Interest:

- Everything is learnt when we have proper motivation to interest in that. Similarly, a

teacher must motivate the students to take interest in learning. The students can't make a will to learn a foreign language if they are not interested in that because of boring and dull matter.

- Interest is created by awareness on previous knowledge, variation in teaching lesson , questioning , using teaching aids device , experienced and activity centered teaching , debates and discussions , deductive and inductive methods , reacting immediately on wrong or right .

- Motivation is of two types (1) Intrinsic (2) Extrinsic

1 Intrinsic – A child himself is motivated by his own desires and ambitions.

2 Extrinsic – A child is motivated by the atmosphere created by the language teacher.

Motivation can be done by awarding or rewarding the students for the best learning.

7. Principle of context and situation:

- Language is being taught to enable the learners to make use of the words in their day – to – day life and its situations. Learning becomes easy if it is made up of real and suitable situations.
- The fundamental language like vocabulary structure and grammar must be taught with the help of structures and related vocabulary to the real situations.

These situations can be created real objects, pictures , gestures , animations etc.

8. Principle of Accuracy:

- If someone is habitual of the wrong habits , it becomes difficult to give up all at early . Wrong habits to pronounce, Spell and write becomes difficult to get rid of .

- Language habit should be accurate quickly. One must try to imitate a foreign language forms of structures .

9. Principle of Pupil's Activity:

A learner should remain active not passive. The students be active in such methods like Role playing , practice and drill , drawing on the chalk board , hear and see the audio – visual aids and react to it , recitation the poems with proper using of objects the class rooms.

