

NASA B.Ed ACADEMY

B.Ed., 2021 - 2023

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Mrs./Miss Deepika Maharana

bearing the Register Number 211360576067

has successfully completed his/her Activity Record work for

Pedagogy of English

as a part of B.Ed., (Regular) Course for the semester One

2021-2023

Signature of the Lecturer

Principal

Date :



NATURE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

Introduction:-

The word 'language' has been derived from the Latin word, "lingua" which means tongue. Tongue is the French term which means a special form of speech. Man alone is endowed with the power of speech. Man is able to generate various elements of the language.

Nature of English Language: of Uniqueness:-

Every language is unique in its own way. That is, it is different from other languages in so many ways. No two languages are alike. They differ in sounds, spelling and syntax, for example let us compare English with our own mother tongue (Telugu).

The word order in English is Subject + Verb + Object.

But our mother tongue, Telugu, the word order is Subject + Object + Verb. For example when the sentence in English like Subject + Verb + Object

Rama killed Ravana when rendered in Telugu becomes Subject + Object + Verb Rama Ravanuni Champenu.

b) Flexibility:-

Flexibility refers to the ease with which English language adjusts itself to change. The ease

with which the vernacular is mixed with the English language is amazing.

c) Heterogeneity:-

Heterogeneity means consisting of many kinds of words ancient, medieval and modern in the language at the same time on account of receptivity of the English language we find a lot of heterogeneity in the English language today. Words of different periods in the history of English language still exist and they are widely used.

d) Receptivity:-

Another unique nature of the English language which keeps it much higher than other languages is its receptivity. It has accepted and is still ready to accept words from almost all the languages of the world without any reservation otherwise the English vocabulary would not have been so rich as it is today.

e) Fluidity:-

Fluidity refers to the ability to get changed easily and smoothly. English language in no period had been static. It has been in the process of continuous change. Change is the soul of English. A language that doesn't change becomes a dead language in course of time.

GRAMMAR TRANSLATION METHOD

Introduction:-

The Grammar translation method is an oldest method. It was the product of German scholarship. The originator of this method, are J. V. Meidinger. The other leading exponents of this method are J. Seidentstucker, Karploz, Ollendorf. In this method every word, phrase and sentence in English will be translated into mother tongue.

Principles of Translation Method:-

1. Mother tongue dominates the teaching of English
2. The unit of teaching is a word not a sentence.
3. The Foreign phraseology is best assimilated in the process of interpretation and translation.

Advantages:-

1. The child's comprehension is easily tested:-
This method plays a major role for the translation. Every word, phrase and every sentence in the lesson is translated into the child's own language.
2. Teacher and the pupil both uses the mother tongue.
In this method there is scope for active participation among the pupil and the teacher.
3. Easy to explain abstract words:-
Abstract word and phrases can be explained

in the language of pupil's mother tongue.

4. Teacher's labour is saved :-

This method is very easy for the teacher.

Instead of using aids, teacher translates English language into the mother tongue. So teacher's labour is saved.

Disadvantages :-

1. It is unnatural Method :-

The natural order of learning a language is listening, speaking, reading and writing. This is the way how a child learns his mother tongue. But translation method the teaching of language starts with the teaching of reading.

2. Speech is neglected :-

The grammar translation method lays stress on reading alone and the speech is neglected.

3. Translation method does not create direct bond between thought and expression.

4. This method is not suitable for all types of schools.

5. It teaches English by rules not by use of the language.

SPEAKING SUB SKILLS

We learn to speak almost automatically. It is natural. The child as it grows, listens to people, tries to imitate, picks up words and small sentences to express his needs or to get attention, thus, learns to speak and develop his speech habits. In one sense, speaking is the real language and is natural.

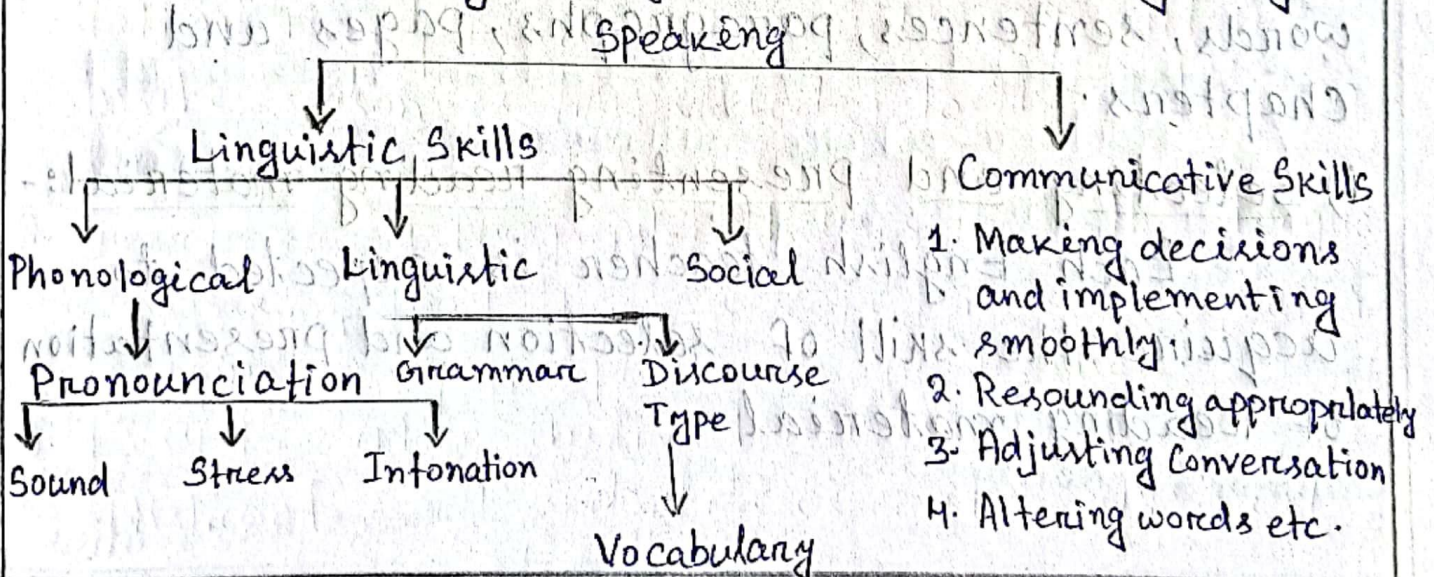
Language is primarily a spoken form. We can learn a language mainly through speech. To know a language means to understand and speak the language.

Sub-skill of speaking:

Spoken English consists of two skills. They are

1. Linguistic skills
2. Communicative skills

These skills are further divided into different sub skills. They are given in the following diagram.



READING SUB SKILLS

Reading is a very important skill in learning English language effectively. The word reading implies 'reading' with comprehension. Reading comprehension involves understanding the meaning of content of various books in the world.

The main aim of reading skill is to obtain information. Information from various books modifies the behaviour of the reader. Reading skill is a thoughtful process. Reading is considered as visual and mental phenomenon. Reading is one of the most complex operation of the human mind.

Reading and its subskills:-

Reading involves two types of activities
a) Mechanical activity b) Mental activity.

a) Mechanical Activity:-

Mechanical activity lays emphasis on subject matter which consists of letters words, sentences, paragraphs, pages and chapters.

i) Selecting and presenting reading material:-

Each English teacher is expected to acquire the skill of selection and presentation of reading material.

ii) Preparing Reading material:-

The English teacher should also develop the skill of preparing the reading material.

iii) Asking questions:-

This is an important factor for developing reading skills in the students. It involves structuring and putting questions which are grammatically correct, precise and thought provoking.

iv) Sustained and constant practice:-

This skill is needed reading aloud as well as in silent reading. Sustained and constant practice is needed to develop loud and silent reading.

b) Mental activity:-

Mental activity is very important in developing reading skill among the children.

i) Reading for word perception:-

Teacher has to teach the pupils to recognise the letters, words, phrases and sentences. This is called patterned perception.

ii) Reading for comprehension:-

Reading for comprehension is an important aspect of learning a language. Yoakam describes comprehension as follows "comprehending reading matter involves the correct association of meaning with word symbols".