Teaching By Principles

Language Teaching requires connecting THEORY and PRACTICE.

There are three types of principles:
- Cognitive – mental and intellectual
- Socioaffective – emotional
- Linguistic – language

Cognitive Principles

1. Automaticity
   - Students absorb language automatically.
   - Students move toward fluency and “think” about language less as they progress.
   - Application – Don’t overwhelm students with language rules, balance rules and practice.

2. Meaningful Learning
   - “Rote learning has little chance of creating long-term retention.” (TBP pg. 65)
   - Application – Appeal to students’ language needs and goals, link new knowledge to previous knowledge, avoid pitfalls (TBP pg. 66)

3. Anticipation of Reward
   - Reward = Better performance
   - Application – Use verbal praise, encouragement, compliments, enthusiasm, and remind students of long-term rewards.
Cognitive Principles

4. Intrinsic Motivation
5. Strategic Investment
  - "The methods that the learner employs to internalize and to perform in the language are as important as the teacher’s methods – or more so." (TBP pg. 68)
  - Application – Help students become aware of their own learning preferences and teach them how to be good language learners.

6. Autonomy
  - Successful learners take control of their own language learning with the teacher as a facilitator or guide.

Socioaffective Principles

7. Language Ego
  - Students feel awkward in the learning environment and good teachers compensate.
  - Application – Support your students, choose techniques that challenge but don’t overwhelm, move from teacher-controlled to student-controlled activities gradually.

8. Willingness to Communicate
  - Students who are self-confident take risks and accomplish more.
  - Application – Encourage both accuracy and risk-taking, carefully sequence techniques to ensure learner success.

9. Language-Culture Connection
  - Successfully learning a language means learning about the culture, too.
  - Application – Discuss cross-cultural differences and respect.

Linguistic Principles

10. Native Language Effect
  - In beginning levels, many errors are caused by native language interference. Native language can also facilitate learning.
  - Application – Point out common errors that come from native language interference, teach cognates, teach students to think directly in the target language.
Linguistic Principles

11. Interlanguage
- As students acquire a language, interlanguage is displayed. Your feedback helps learners move towards target-language accuracy.
- Application – Point out interlanguage errors, show students that these errors mean their brain is in "language learning mode."

12 Principles of Language Teaching
- Automaticity
- Meaningful Learning
- Anticipation of Reward
- Intrinsic Motivation
- Strategic Investment
- Autonomy
- Language Ego
- Willingess to Communicate
- Language-Culture Connection
- Native Language Effect
- Interlanguage
- Communicative Competence

Linguistic Principles

12. Communicative Competence
- Being competent in the language means:
  - Organizational Competence
  - Psychomotor Skills Competence
  - Strategic Competence
  - Pragmatic Competence

Communicative Competence