



12 Principles of Language Teaching

Teaching By Principles

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- 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.

Cognitive Principles

- **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)

Cognitive Principles

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

Linguistic Principles

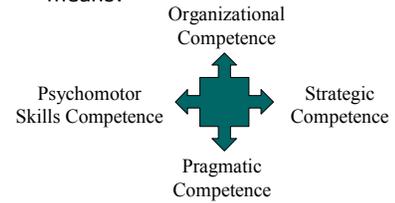
o 11. Interlanguage

- 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.”

Linguistic Principles

o 12. Communicative Competence

- Being competent in the language means:



12 Principles of Language Teaching

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|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| o Automaticity | o Language Ego |
| o Meaningful Learning | o Willingness to Communicate |
| o Anticipation of Reward | o Language-Culture Connection |
| o Intrinsic Motivation | o Native Language Effect |
| o Strategic Investment | o Interlanguage |
| o Autonomy | o Communicative Competence |