



CURRENTS OF CHANGE

**An Overview of Terminology
and Methodology in English
Language Teaching**

Дополните предложения:

- Я думаю, что _____ подход является наиболее современным.
- Наиболее распространённый методом сейчас является _____.
- В своей работе я всегда руководствуюсь принципом _____.



ELT Acronyms

What do these stand for?

- **ELT**
- **(T)ESOL**
- **(T)ESL**
- **(T)EFL**
- **(T)EIL**
- **ESP**
- **EAP**
- **CLIL**

ELT Acronyms

Answers:

- **English Language Teaching**
- **(Teaching) English to Speakers of Other Languages**
- **(Teaching) English as a Second language**
- **(Teaching) English as a Foreign Language**
- **(Teaching) English as an International Language**
- **English for Special / Specific Purposes**
- **English for Academic Purposes**
- **Content and Language Integrated Learning**



More Terminology

Which of these are you familiar with? What do you think of them?

- **Teaching Language through Literature**
- **CLIL**
- **Integrated Language Teaching**
- **Multi-level Syllabus**
- **Can-Do Statements**
- **Achievement Tests**



Teaching Language through Literature

exploiting texts of different genres for language study purposes



CLIL

Content and Language Integrated Learning



Integrated Language Teaching

**not separating language, reading,
writing,
listening and speaking**



Multi-level Syllabus

**functions + structures + vocabulary +
pronunciation + reading + writing +
listening + speaking + study skills +**

.....



Can-Do Statements

definitions of what learners should be able to do at any given level in each of the skills



Achievement Tests

tests of how well a student can use the language and National Unified Exam



Approach/method/principle

Реализация ведущей, доминирующей идеи обучения на практике в виде определённой стратегии и с помощью того или иного метода обучения

ПОДХОД

Подход

- Лингвистический компонент
- Дидактический компонент
- Психолингвистические основы обучения

Подход в узком смысле

- структурный
- индивидуальный

Подход в широком смысле

- гуманистический
- социоконструктивизм
- коммуникативный

Approach/method/principle

Обобщённая модель обучения, основанная на одном из направлений и опирающаяся на конкретные подходы, типичные для данного направления. Характерно использование определённого учебного материала, набора приёмов и способов взаимодействий учителя и учащихся.

МЕТОД



Методы

Единая, логичная и строго разработанная система

- Цель
- Задачи
- Содержание
- Приёмы и средства обучения



Approach/method/principle

Основные положения, определяющие характер процесса обучения, которые формулируются на основе избранного направления и соответствующих этому направлению подходов.

ПРИНЦИПЫ

ПРИНЦИПЫ

- Когнитивные
- Эмоционально-психологические
- Лингвистические

Дидактические

Методические

A Brief History of TEFL

METHODS

Lexical Approach

Task Based Learning

Communicative Language Teaching

Community Language Learning

Total Physical Response

The Silent Way

Suggestopedia

Situational Language Learning

Audio Lingual Method

Direct Method

Grammar Translation

**Informed
Eclecticism**

Humanism

Language Acquisition

APPROACHES

Intellectualism



Grammar Translation Method

- We learn a language to read its classical literature
- We learn a language to develop intellectually
- For analytical understanding of grammatical system
- Language=grammar (structural view)
- Languages are different (contrastive linguistics)
- Teaching only Reading and Writing
- Grammar exercise, drills, substitution tables, vocabulary lists, and rules
- Bilingual dictionaries
- Decontextualised sentences
- Deductive teaching

Direct Method

- The main goal of learning is communication
- Language is learned by listening to it in big quantities
- Students learn to speak by speaking (which is associated with the appropriate action)
- Language learning should resemble the way children learn L1
- “Q and A” technique
- L1 should be banned
- Demonstration is widely used
- Inductive learning of grammar through practice
- Correct pronunciation and appropriate intonation are emphasised



Audio-Lingual Method

- Behaviourism (stimuli-response mechanism, language as a set of habits)
- Structuralism language as a set of structures to be mastered)
- Emphasis on Speaking and Listening
- Linguistic competence is the desired goal
- Native-speaker pronunciation is a primary goal
- L1 should be banned
- Dialogue memorisation, oral drills (repetition and transformation)



Communicative language teaching

- Language learning is learning to communicate
- Meaning is paramount (not form!)
- Communicative competence is the desired goal (ability to use the linguistic system effectively and appropriately)
- Attempts to communicate are encouraged from the very beginning
- Language is created by the individual trial and error
- Drills may occur, but peripherally
- Comprehensible pronunciation is sought
- Teachers help students in a way that motivates them to work with the language



Alternative methods

- Total physical response
- The silent way
- Task-based learning



Current Trends and Issues

- **Principled eclecticism**
- **Content – language integration**
- **Move towards multi-syllabus**
- **Teaching lexis rather than grammar**
- **Greater attention to students' needs**
- **Greater variety of teacher roles**
- **Performance as an objective**
- **Task Based Learning and learner autonomy**
- **Holistic view of the language**
- **Teaching real-life language**
- **The Common European Framework of Reference for languages**

A Good Teacher

- uses group work
- explains the meaning of all new words to the students
- adapts teaching style to students' wishes, needs and learning styles
- spends a lot of time teaching correct pronunciation
- explains grammatical rules clearly
- encourages students to read aloud
- emphasises communication rather than grammar
- maintains strict discipline
- tests students regularly
- always gives plenty of homework
- plans lessons carefully and does not deviate from the plan
- always corrects students' errors
- does not teach, but helps students to learn
- never uses or allows students to use L1 in the classroom
- uses the most effective teaching methods