

# **Methods of Teaching Writing.**

## **How to Teach Writing**

- Teaching writing should be based on such methodological principles as **a conscious approach** to forming and developing.
- Pupils learn to write letters, words, and sentences in the target language more successfully. It will have success if they understand what they write. It will have success if they have good patterns to follow. It will have success if they make several attempts in writing a letter, a word, a sentence until they are satisfied that the work is well done.
- Training in penmanship should proceed by steps.

- The teacher shows the learners a letter or both a **capital** and a **small letter**, for example, **B b**.
- Special cards may be used for the purpose. On one side of the card the letters are written. On the other side there is a word in which this letter occurs.

- The teacher shows his pupils how to write the letter. He can use the blackboard.

- For example:**

**V** and **W** are made with one continuous zigzag movement.

**Q** is made without lifting the pen except for the tail, which is an added stroke.

**L** is also made without lifting the pen.

The first stroke in **N** is a down-stroke; the pen is not lifted in making the rest of the letter.

Care should be taken that **R** is not made to look like a **V**; the branching should occur about two-thirds (r) from the bottom of the letter.

- The same applies to the letters **d** and **b**;
- **g** and **q**;
- **q** and **p** which are often **confused by pupils**.
- Then the teacher writes a word in which the new letter occurs.
- For example, *B b, bed*.
- Whenever the teacher writes on the blackboard he gives some explanations as to how the letter is made, and then how the word is written. His pupils follow the movements of his hand trying to imitate them; they make similar movements with their pens in the air, looking at the blackboard.

- The teacher asks pupils to write first the letter, then the word in their exercise - books.
- When pupils are writing he walks round looking at the work they are doing and giving help to the pupils who need it.
- Since habits are formed and developed through performing actions, pupils are told to practice in writing the letter and the word (words) at home.

- The teacher's handwriting and his skill in using the blackboard are of great importance. Children learn by imitating.
- Therefore, the teacher's handwriting should be good enough to imitate.
- They usually write in the way the teacher does, so he must be careful in the arrangement of the material the blackboard because pupils will copy both what is written and how it is written.

- In spelling instruction, the teacher should take into consideration the difficulties of English spelling and instruct pupils how to overcome these difficulties.