

«Էդիթ Պրինտ» հրատարակչություն

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Թեմա՝ Teaching Various Aspects of Language

Առարկա՝ Անգլերեն

Ուսուցիչ՝ Մոսինյան Նարինե

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INTRODUCTION

English is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world, and it is used for a variety of purposes, from everyday conversation to international business. The English language has several distinct aspects such as teaching grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation. (semantics, pragmatics and sociolinguistics). These aspects contribute to its complexity and versatility. Understanding the above-mentioned aspects is essential for effective communication and developing a deep appreciation for the English language.

In order to understand the main aspects of the English language better, first one needs to understand clearly the importance of the language learning and the motivation that drives the person to do so. That is why this research paper starts with the above-mentioned points and then goes deeper into the main aspects of the language learning.



A. The importance of language learning cannot be overstated. Here are several key reasons why language learning is valuable:

Communication: Language is the primary means of communication, enabling us to express our thoughts, ideas, and emotions. Learning a new language opens doors to effective

communication with people from different cultures and backgrounds, fostering understanding and building connections.

Cultural Understanding: Language and culture are deeply intertwined. By learning a language, you gain insight into the customs, traditions, and values of the people who speak it. This understanding promotes cultural sensitivity, empathy, and appreciation for diversity. **Personal and Professional Growth:** Language learning enhances personal and professional development. It expands your worldview, broadens your horizons, and boosts your cognitive abilities. Proficiency in multiple languages can also increase job opportunities, facilitate international business relations, and enhance career prospects.

Travel and Exploration: Knowing the local language when traveling to a foreign country enhances your travel experiences. It allows you to navigate more easily, interact with locals, and immerse yourself in the local culture. Language proficiency empowers you to explore new destinations more independently and make meaningful connections with people you encounter.

Cognitive Benefits: Language learning has numerous cognitive benefits. It improves memory, problem-solving skills, and critical thinking abilities. It also enhances overall brain function and may help delay age-related cognitive decline.

Personal Empowerment: Learning a new language instills a sense of accomplishment and personal empowerment. It boosts self-confidence, as you gain the ability to communicate effectively in different settings. Language learning challenges you to step out of your comfort zone, fostering resilience and adaptability.

Appreciation of Language and Literature: Language learning grants access to a rich body of literature, poetry, and cultural expressions. Being able to read and understand literature in its original language provides a deeper appreciation for the nuances and beauty of the written word.

In conclusion, language learning has far-reaching benefits, encompassing effective communication, cultural understanding, personal growth, and professional opportunities. It enables us to connect with others, appreciate diverse cultures, and navigate the complexities of our globalized world.



B. Motivation and goal setting play crucial roles in successful language learning. Here are some tips to enhance motivation and set effective goals:

Identify your Reasons: Reflect on why you want to learn the language. Is it for personal growth, career advancement, travel, connecting with others, or simply a love for languages? Understanding your motivations will help you stay committed and focused throughout the learning process.

Set Clear and Specific Goals: Define clear and measurable goals that are attainable within a specific timeframe. For example, instead of setting a vague goal like "I want to be fluent in English," set specific goals like "I want to reach a B2 level in English within one year" or "I want to learn 500 new words in the next three months." Clear goals provide direction and give you a sense of accomplishment as you achieve them.

Break Down Goals into Smaller Tasks: Break down your larger language learning goals into smaller, manageable tasks. This allows you to track your progress and prevents overwhelming feelings. For instance, if your goal is to learn 500 new words, break it down into learning 10 words per day or focusing on a specific theme each week.

Make Goals Realistic and Achievable: Ensure that your goals are realistic and aligned with your current abilities and available resources. Setting overly ambitious goals that are unattainable within a given timeframe can lead to frustration and demotivation. **Gradually increase the difficulty of your goals as you progress.**

Create a Study Routine: Consistency is key in language learning. Establish a study routine that works for you. Determine the best times and durations for studying and stick to your

schedule. Having a regular routine helps build discipline and keeps you on track towards your goals.

Track Your Progress: Keep a record of your progress to see how far you've come. Celebrate milestones and achievements along the way. Tracking progress provides a sense of accomplishment and motivates you to continue.

Stay Inspired and Engaged: Keep your motivation high by surrounding yourself with language-related content. Watch movies, listen to music, read books, or join online communities related to the language you're learning. Engage in conversations with native speakers or fellow learners to stay motivated and inspired.

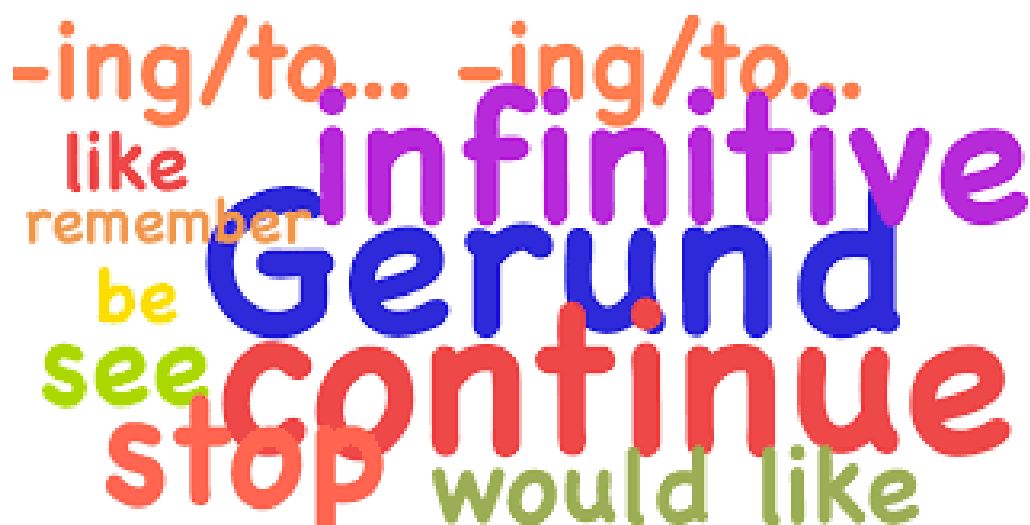
Embrace Mistakes and Learn from Them: Language learning involves making mistakes. Embrace them as part of the learning process and learn from them. View mistakes as opportunities for growth and improvement rather than failures. Celebrate your progress and the effort you put into learning.

By staying motivated, setting clear goals, and adopting effective learning strategies, you can make significant progress in your language learning journey.

So, having mentioned the importance of language learning and motivation I would like to speak about teaching different aspects of language which is the main purpose of my research work. I would like to start with the **objectives** of my work. They are:

- 1. To introduce learners to the fundamental concepts of grammar, including parts of speech, sentence structure, verb tenses, and sentence patterns.**
- 2. To expand learners' vocabulary by introducing them to new words, phrases, and idiomatic expressions relevant to their language proficiency level and areas of interest.**
- 3. To enhance learners' pronunciation skills by focusing on correct sound production, stress, and intonation patterns.**

CHAPTER I: GRAMMAR TEACHING



Grammar teaching refers to the process of educating students about the structure of a language, including its rules for using words, phrases, clauses, and sentences correctly. This can include teaching about part of speech, sentence structure, punctuation, and other language conventions. The goal of grammar teaching is to help students communicate effectively in writing and speaking and to understand the language used by others. Effective grammar instruction often involves a combination of explicit explanations, examples and practice opportunities. Grammar is a crucial component of language education, and effective grammar teaching is essential for students to develop strong skills. With a solid understanding of grammar, students can communicate their ideas with clarity, precision and confidence, both in speaking and writing. There are several approaches to teaching grammar, but the most effective methods generally combine explicit explanation with opportunities for practice and application. This can include direct instruction, where the teacher explains the rules and structures of grammar, as well as activities and exercises that give students the chance to put their knowledge into practice.

One important aspect of grammar instruction is teaching parts of speech. This includes familiarizing students with the different categories of words, such as nouns, verbs and adverbs, how they function in sentences.

In addition to traditional grammar lessons, it's also important to provide students with opportunities to apply their knowledge in real-life situations. This can include writing assignments, oral presentations and group discussions. These activities not only help students reinforce their understanding of grammar but also develop their communication skills more broadly.

Another key component of grammar teaching is error correction. It's important for teachers to be attentive to common mistakes students make and provide clear, specific feedback to help them improve. This can include pointing out specific errors in written work, using specific examples to illustrate concepts, and providing guidelines for revision.

By providing students with a strong foundation in grammar, they can develop their communication skills and express their ideas with confidence.

Approaches of grammar teaching

There are several approaches to teaching grammar:

1. Traditional Approach: Focuses on explicit instruction of grammar rules through drills and exercises.
2. Communicative Approach: Integrates grammar within meaningful contexts to promote practical usage and communication.
3. Inductive Approach: Encourages learners to discover grammar rules from examples rather than being explicitly taught.
4. Deductive Approach: Starts with presenting grammar rules followed by application through exercises and activities.
5. Task-Based Approach: Learners perform language tasks that require correct grammar usage, enhancing learning through real-world application.
6. Grammar-Translation Approach: Emphasizes translation between native and target languages, often using literary texts.
7. Natural Approach: Draws parallels to how children acquire their first language, focusing on exposure and comprehension before production.

The choice of approach depends on learners' needs, context, and teaching goals. A combination of approaches might yield the best results.

In conclusion grammar is a fundamental aspect of language that governs how words are structured and combined to convey meaning. By making grammar relevant, using

interactive activities, providing clear explanations, encouraging practice and feedback, and integrating grammar into writing and speaking task, you can help your students achieve fluency and accuracy in their use of the English language.

CHAPTER II: VOCABULARY TEACHING



Vocabulary teaching refers to the process of introducing and reinforcing words and their meanings in a language. It is an essential aspect of language education and is critical for reading comprehension and effective communication.

There are several approaches to teaching vocabulary, including direct instruction, context-based learning, and vocabulary games and activities. Direct instruction involves explicitly teaching the meaning of words through definitions, synonyms, and antonyms. Context-based learning involves exposing students to new words in context, such as through reading or listening exercises, which can help them infer the meaning of the words.

Vocabulary games and activities can also be an effective way to reinforce word meaning and improve retention. This can include word puzzles, crosswords, matching games, and other interactive exercises that engage students and make learning vocabulary fun.

In addition to these approaches, there are several strategies that teachers can use to support vocabulary development. This includes regularly exposing students to new words

and regularly reviewing previously learned words. Encouraging students to use new words in their writing and speaking can also help reinforce their understanding.

It is also important for teachers to consider the individual needs and abilities of their students when planning vocabulary instruction. This can include differentiating instruction to accommodate diverse learning styles, as well as providing support for English language learners and students with learning disabilities.

Approaches of teaching vocabulary

There are several approaches for teaching vocabulary:

Contextual Learning: Introducing new words within meaningful contexts to enhance understanding and retention.

Word Families: Teaching related words with shared roots, prefixes, or suffixes to help learners grasp multiple words at once.

Semantic Mapping: Creating visual diagrams that illustrate word relationships, aiding in the organization and recall of vocabulary.

Word Associations: Linking new words to familiar ones or personal experiences, facilitating memory retention.

Using Authentic Materials: Incorporating real-world texts, such as articles, videos, or advertisements, to expose learners to practical vocabulary.

Flashcards and Mnemonics: Employing visual aids and memory aids like acronyms or rhymes to reinforce vocabulary recall.

Technology and Apps: Leveraging language learning apps and digital tools designed to teach and practice vocabulary.

Repetition and Review: Regularly revisiting and reinforcing previously learned words to solidify retention.

The combination of these approaches, adapted to learners' needs and preferences, can help enhance vocabulary acquisition and usage.

In addition to the above-mentioned approaches best practices for teaching vocabulary also include direct, explicit instruction; repetition and multiple exposures to words; rich context

for vocabulary learning; task restructuring; active engagement; and appropriate word selection.

Say the word aloud and have students repeat the word. For visual support, display the words and their definitions for students to see, such as on a word wall, flip chart, or vocabulary graphic organizer. Showing pictures related to the word can be helpful, too.

Vocabulary instruction must be explicit.

Explicit vocabulary instruction includes an easy-to-understand definition presented directly to students along with multiple examples and nonexamples of the target word, brief discussion opportunities, and checks for understanding.

It is crucial that children have explicit and robust instruction in vocabulary, to support their verbal and written communication. The explicit teaching of vocabulary allows students to access academic language and discourse, and facilitates their comprehension of increasingly complex texts.

In conclusion, vocabulary teaching plays a crucial role in language education and is important for developing reading comprehension and effective communication skills. Teachers can use a variety of approaches, activities, and strategies to support vocabulary development and engage students in the learning process.

CHAPTER III: PRONONCIATION TEACHING



Pronunciation refers to the way in which words are pronounced, including the sounds, stress, and intonation. The correct pronunciation is important for clear and effective communication, as it helps others to understand what you are saying. Pronunciation can vary greatly depending on the speaker's location, cultural background, and individual speech patterns.

Pronunciation is a key component of language learning, as it greatly impacts a student's ability to communicate effectively in the target language. Research has shown that effective pronunciation instruction can lead to improvements in speaking accuracy and fluency.

One approach to teaching pronunciation that has been widely researched is the use of explicit instruction and modeling. Studies have found that providing clear and consistent pronunciation models, along with explicit instruction on the sounds and phonemes of the target language, can help students improve their pronunciation skills (Derwing & Munro, 2015).

Another approach that has received significant attention from researchers is task-based pronunciation instruction. This approach involves incorporating pronunciation goals into communicative activities, such as role-plays or discussions, which can lead to more natural and meaningful pronunciation practice (Levis, 2005).

The use of technology, such as speech recognition software, has also been shown to be an effective tool for teaching pronunciation. Research has found that technology-based pronunciation instruction can provide instant feedback and help students improve their pronunciation accuracy (Chun & Plass, 1996).

Another important factor in effective pronunciation instruction is the use of regular and constructive feedback. Research has found that providing students with specific and actionable feedback on their pronunciation can help them identify areas for improvement and make more rapid progress (Murphy & Chan, 2006).

Effective pronunciation instruction should incorporate a combination of explicit instruction, modeling, task-based practice, technology integration, and regular feedback. By following these principles, teachers can help students develop accurate and confident pronunciation skills in the target language.

Approaches to teaching pronunciation

Let us speak precisely about definite approaches to teaching pronunciation in the classroom.

Phonetics: Teach students the basic sounds and phonemes of the target language, including vowels, consonants, stress, and intonation.

Modeling: Provide clear and consistent pronunciation models for students to imitate, such as through audio recordings or live demonstrations.

Listening and Repetition: Encourage students to listen carefully to pronunciation models and practice repeating words and sounds.

Pronunciation Drills: Use pronunciation drills to practice specific sounds, stress patterns, and intonation, such as through choral repetition or paired practice activities.

Word and Sentence Stress: Emphasize the importance of word and sentence stress and teach students to identify and produce stress patterns in the target language.

Connected Speech: Teach students about the linking and blending of sounds in connected speech, and how this can impact pronunciation and clarity.

Feedback: Provide regular and constructive feedback on pronunciation, such as through individual or group assessments, to help students improve and refine their skills.

Technology Integration: Incorporate technology, such as speech recognition software, to provide students with instant feedback on pronunciation and allow for self-assessment.

By following these approaches and providing ample opportunities for practice and feedback, teachers can help students develop accurate and effective pronunciation skills in the target language.

In conclusion by providing students with regular and actionable feedback on their pronunciation, teachers can help students develop their speaking skills and become more confident communicators in the target language.

CHAPTER IV: SEMANTICS, PRAGMATICS AND SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Above-mentioned aspects, such as grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation, are the most important in teaching the English language at school, but I would like to mention semantics, pragmatics, as well as sociolinguistics as they are also important in teaching English. So, let's start with semantics.

Semantics



It refers to the meaning of words and sentences, including their relationships to each other and to the context in which they are used. It can be applied to entire texts or to single words. For example, "destination" and "last stop" technically mean the same thing, but students of semantics analyze their subtle shades of meaning.

Teaching semantics helps develop their vocabulary by introducing them to new words and phrases and helping them understand their meanings. This is important for reading comprehension and writing skills as it enables students to use a wider range of words and express themselves more accurately and effectively. Understanding semantics helps

individuals think critically about the language they encounter. They can analyze the words and phrases being used and consider how they are being used to convey meaning.

Knowledge of semantics helps students in many practical ways:

1. Learning to read: When children learn to read, they need to understand the meanings of words in order to comprehend the texts they are reading.
2. Expressing themselves: As children develop their language skills, they will use semantics to express their thoughts and ideas accurately and clearly.
3. Understanding instructions: Children need to understand the meanings of words and phrases in order to follow instructions and complete tasks.
4. Participating in conversations: By understanding the meanings of words and phrases, children can more effectively participate in conversations and communicate with others.
5. Making sense of the world: Children use language to make sense of the world around them and to understand the relationships between objects and events. By understanding the meanings of words and phrases, children can better understand and interpret the world around them.

Pragmatics



Teaching pragmatics at school is valuable as it focuses on how context, tone, and social factors influence language use. Pragmatics helps us understand how people use language effectively in different situations.

Pragmatics helps students in several ways:

1. **Effective Communication:** Understanding pragmatics enables students to communicate more effectively, using appropriate language in various contexts, which is crucial for both personal and professional interactions.
2. **Social Skills:** Pragmatics teaches students the nuances of social interaction, helping them navigate conversations, understand implied meanings, and interpret nonverbal cues.
3. **Cultural Sensitivity:** Learning about pragmatics helps students recognize cultural differences in communication styles, fostering respect and understanding for diverse perspectives.
4. **Conflict Resolution:** Pragmatic knowledge aids students in resolving misunderstandings by grasping the intended meaning behind words, which can prevent conflicts arising from misinterpretations.
5. **Professional Success:** Strong pragmatic skills are vital in workplaces, as they enable students to tailor their communication to specific audiences, write effective emails, and engage in successful negotiations.
6. **Reading Comprehension:** Pragmatics enhances students' ability to infer meaning from context, making them better readers by allowing them to grasp implied information in written texts.
7. **Critical Thinking:** Analyzing speech acts and conversational implicatures develops students' critical thinking skills as they delve into layers of meaning beyond the literal.

Overall, pragmatics equips students with tools to navigate complex communication scenarios, fostering better relationships, smoother interactions, and improved academic and professional outcomes.

Sociolinguistics



It is the study of how language and society intersect. It explores how language is used in different social, cultural, and community contexts. Sociolinguists examine factors such as dialects, accents, language variation, bilingualism, language attitudes, and language change within diverse communities. This field helps us understand how linguistic choices are influenced by factors like identity, social status, ethnicity, and more.

Sociolinguistics offers several benefits to students:

1. Cultural Awareness: Students gain insight into how language reflects and shapes cultural identity, leading to greater cultural sensitivity and understanding.
2. Language Variation: Understanding language variation helps students appreciate the richness of linguistic diversity and recognize that different dialects and accents are valid forms of communication.
3. Communication Skills: Sociolinguistics teaches students to adapt their language use based on context and audience, enhancing their communication skills in various social settings.
4. Bilingualism and Multilingualism: Students learn about the dynamics of speaking multiple languages, helping them understand the challenges and advantages of being bilingual or multilingual.
5. Analytical Thinking: Analyzing the relationship between language and society fosters critical thinking by challenging students to examine how language reflects power dynamics and social structures.

Thus, sociolinguistics enriches students' understanding of language as a dynamic and complex tool that interacts with social, cultural, and individual factors. This knowledge enhances their ability to communicate effectively and engage thoughtfully with diverse communities.

CONCLUSION

Thus, in this research paper I spoke about various aspects of the English language and the importance of teaching them at school. These aspects are interconnected and collectively enrich our understanding of language. Together, these aspects provide a comprehensive framework for exploring the complexity and richness of human communication. In conclusion, grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation are three fundamental pillars that shape our language skills and communication. Grammar provides the structural framework for constructing meaningful sentences, ensuring clarity and coherence in our expressions. Vocabulary serves as the building blocks of language, enabling us to convey a wide range of ideas, emotions, and concepts. Proper pronunciation enhances our ability to be understood accurately, facilitating effective communication and reducing misunderstandings. Mastering these aspects not only refines our linguistic proficiency but also empowers us to connect, share, and engage meaningfully with the world around us. Why should a teacher pay a special attention to these three main aspects, as well as semantics, pragmatics and sociolinguistics?

The answer is explicit. Through special emphasis on these aspects we can develop communicative skills, which is the essential target of teaching the English language at school.

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