The discipline that studies the nature and use of language
linguistics

a language learned subsequent to a speaker's native language
second/foreign language

the conscious process of accumulating knowledge
learning

a typical exercise is to translate sentences from the target language into the mother tongue
grammar-translation approach

no use of the mother tongue is permitted
direct approach

actions and pictures are used to make meanings clear
direct approach

only the grammar useful for reading comprehension is taught
reading approach

reading comprehension is the only language skill emphasized
reading approach

lessons begin with a dialogue.
audiolingualism approach

pronunciation is stressed from the beginning
audiolingualism approach

the spoken language is primary.
situational approach

pronunciation is de-emphasized
cognitive approach

errors are viewed as inevitable
cognitive approach

respect is emphasized for the individual
affective-humanistic approach

peer support and interaction is needed for learning
affective-humanistic approach

learners should not speak until they feel ready to do so
comprehension-based approach

the goal of language teaching is learner's ability to communicate in the target
language
communicative approach

skills are integrated from the beginning
communicative approach

is a set of procedures
method:

what is the solution for esl/efl teacher
assess students needs

causes of errors
language transfer

is the type of language produced by second language learners who are in the process
of learning language
interlanguage

it refers to a system that has a structurally intermediate status between the native
language and the target language
interlanguage

knowledge about life, human beings, and cultures
interlanguage sources

knowledge about the native language
interlanguage sources

the learner's competence is transitional
interlanguage theory

refer to the tendency of many learners to stop developing their interlanguage grammar
in the direction of the target language
fossilization

using 'that's my building. I live there' instead of ' that's the building where i live

communication strategies

the extension of using grammatical rules beyond its expected uses
overgeneralization

it is a subconscious process identical in all important ways to the process children utilize in acquiring their first language.
Acquisition

Speakers are not concerned with form, but with meaning
Acquisition

There is no explicit concern with error detection and correction
Acquisition

A conscious process that results in (knowing about) language
Learning

Error detection and correction are central
Learning

is the mental editor
Monitor

two functions of the Monitor
In reception AND production:

conditions for Monitor use
Time ,Know the rule , Focus on form

Those are people who attempt to monitor all the time and constantly checking their output
Monitor over-users

Those are people who have not learned, who prefer not to use their monitor even if they have all the conditions (time, focus on form, knowing rules.
Monitor under-users

Those are people who use the monitor when it is appropriate and when it does not interfere with communication
The optimal Monitor users:

we acquire the rules of language in a predictable order
The Natural Order Hypothesis >> مقهوره عليه الحمد لله بس A وااي هذا كان اخر سؤال في نموذج

i = our current level, to i + 1 = the next level
The Input Hypothesis

learners are making use of the comprehensible input they receive. Once competence has been built up, speech emerges.
The silent period

is that part of the internal processing system that subconsciously screens incoming language
Filter

The affective domain is the emotional side of human behavior, and it may be juxtaposed to the cognitive side
The affective domain

personal judgment of worthiness that is expressed in the attitudes that the individual holds towards himself.
Self-esteem

lack of hesitancy about using newly encountered linguistic elements
Risk-taking

" putting yourself into someone else's shoes"
Empathy

sociable, has many friends, needs to have people to talk to
extrovert

is a quiet, retiring sort of person, fond of books rather
introvert

that is the ability to find your way around environment
Spatial intelligence

refers to motivation to acquire a language as means for attaining instrumental goals(e.g. a career)
Instrumental

the reader or listener gets a general view of the reading or listening passage by, in some way, absorbing the overall picture
top –down

focuses on individual words and phrases, and achieves understanding by stringing these detailed elements together to build a whole
bottom-up

offers the possibility of selecting and sequencing different real-life situations rather than different grammatical units, vocabulary topics, or functions
The situational Syllabus

lists a series of tasks, and may later list some or all of the language to be used in those tasks
The task-based syllabus

They give a general picture of a student's knowledge and ability (rather than measure progress)
Proficiency tests

good test should give consistent results
Reliability