

Language across the curriculum

II. Ten mark :-

1. How languages act as a base for construction of meaning and thinking?

Language as the base for construction of meaning :-

Language sets the base in constructing language. Language is commonly understood as a tool to describe and report on reality. Language provides the context within which we are able to know. It analyses how constructed or better described knowledge through language and meaning. Language significantly influences how we construct knowledge while interacting with each other. Language affects our thinking. While constructing knowledge, we are processing cognitions through language.

Therefore language is considered as a vehicle of thought. Knowledge creation involves an ongoing process of integrating existing explicit and tacit elements of knowledge. It is a highly personal process depending on the particular situation and people's perception of the situation.

People interact and communicate each other through language. Meaning arises in interaction. Meaning links the distinctions between various expressions. Meaning is a core element of knowing and evolves through language. Language and meaning are something that has to be learned. In creating meaning, the ambiguous, metaphorical, and context-dependant role of language is highly significant.

Language as the base for construction of thinking:

Language shapes how we think about the world. People interact and with the society such as traditions, lifestyle, habits and so on that pick up and interact with shapes the way you think, and also shapes the way you talk.

There are infinite number of different colors, and they don't all have their own names. Only, we think in words.

2). Enumerate the Contribution of Linguistic and Psychology in understanding the language acquisition?

Contribution of Linguistics

Linguistics is a Science, a Systematic body of language and theory. Both linguistics and language teaching are concerned with language. Language is a system. It includes

- * Phonetics [sounds]
- * Vocabulary [words]
- * Grammar [structure]

Phonology:

The study of the actual sound of language is called phonetics and the way in which these sounds are used put together and organized is called as Phonology.

Words - vocabulary:

The symbols of a language are its words. For better functioning of a language it is essential that both the speaker and listener know the words. Each word has a definite sound and a definite meaning.

Structures - grammar:

Teaching of a language should start with hearing the sounds and speaking

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the language - Learning a language means acquiring the skills of learning the sounds, words and structures together and there is no separation between these systems in a language.

Contribution of Psychology :-

* Association between stimuli and reflex responses for language acquisition :-

The Russian Psychologist, Pavlov at the beginning of the century conducted a series of an experiment in which he trained a dog to salivate the sound of the bell before give food, through a procedure can be labelled as classical conditioning.

* construct a learning environment for language acquisition :-

B. F. Skinner published his behavior of organisms and thus he established as one of the leading behaviorists in the so called Pavlovian Conditioning.

Skinner argued that it should be possible to construct a learning environment.

* Practice makes Perfect in language acquisition :-

Thornike's "three laws of learning".
They are the law of effect, the laws of
exercise and the law of readiness. Practice
makes a man perfect. The teacher who
readily makes use exercise like revision,
recapitulation, application can teach the
Students effectively.

Construct of intelligence for language
acquisition:-

The cognitive theory of learning as
Per Piaget is a construct of intelligence.
The child exposed to a limited number of
words and sentences is able to form its
rule.

Meaningful learning for language acquisition:-

David Ausubel championed the
cognitive theory of learning. Cognitive
theorists lay emphasis on meaningful
learning. Knowledge is the basis for
understanding, understanding leads to
application develop skill.

II. Five mark:-

1. Explain verbal modes of language expression?

verbal Modes [listening, speaking, Reading,
writing]

verbal modes of expression makes

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the process of conveying thoughts easier and faster, and it remains the most successful form of communication.

Listening and Speaking :-

Listening is a comprehension of oral input or intake the speaking the construction of meaningful utterances. In Spoken text, responder listens and composer speak.

Example :- The Person who delivers (composes) a speech is the composer and the person who listens (responds) to it is the responder.

Reading and Writing :-

Reading is understanding written texts and writing is producing written text or discourse. In written texts, responders read and composers write.

Example :- The Person who writes (composes) a newspaper report is the composer. The Person who reads it (responds) is the responder.

2). Explain Non-verbal modes of language expression ?

Non-verbal modes, [viewing, Shaping, Watching, Moving] :

Non verbal modes entails communicating by sending and receiving wordless messages. These messages usually reinforce verbal communication, but they can also convey thoughts and feelings on their own.

viewing and watching :

viewing is attending to visual signs or information and watching is attending the movement. A visual text without a viewer is meaningless. The viewing and representing language mode requires specific knowledge to understand.

Shaping and Movement :

Shaping is using visual signs or means of expression and moving is using the whole body, the whole person. It is the expression of experience through bodily gestures and movement.

Sensing :

Through the senses we can rediscover and bring into conscious awareness at any point in time a particular experience and become aware

of the Psychological processes.

3) What are the functions of language?

Communicative function :

Communicating our ideas is the most widely recognized functions of language. Sharing information or opinions, or exchange of ideas, are emphasized in any written or spoken interaction, where people learn wish to learn from each other.

Non-communicative Function :

It is used in some other context like emotional expression, social interaction, the power of sound and the instrument of thought.

Emotional expression :

Emotional utterances such as what a sight! wow, lovely provides an outlet for our attitudes while we speak and not to communicate ideas.

Social-interaction :

No ideas is communicated in usual sense, but rather to maintain a

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Comfortable relationship between people

The Power of Sound :

Unintelligible words and phrase or
rhythmical litaries of religious groups and
all can be explained by a universal desire
to exploit the sonic potential of
language.

The Instrument of thought :

Talking oneself as inner speech is
a mental use of words to evoke a
sequence of thoughts.

4) What are the characteristics of language?

Language is a System :

Language is a system like human
body. While system of body functions
through various organs, the system
of language functions through three
constituents such as sounds, structures and
words.

Arbitrary System :

There is no relationship between a
particular symbol and the object denoted
by it. It is the matter of convention.

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A System of Symbols :

Symbols are the representation of things rather than the things themselves.

Vocal symbols :

Languages uses vocal symbols which are made up of speech sounds produced by human beings through various movements of vocal organs.

Learned activity :

Language does not come automatically, as walking does. One has to acquire it after his birth by listening, speaking, reading & writing.

Language for Communication :

Language is the mean for communicating ideas, emotions & feelings with others.

Related to the culture in which it exists :

A language is the product of a particular society & culture.

Made up of habits :

Language is a set of human habits,

the purpose of which is to give expression to thoughts and feelings. The system of language is to be mastered at the habit level.

Social behavior :

Language is a social behavior and not inherited in the biological sense. It

Unique :

Each language is unique. No two languages have the same sound, grammatical or lexical system.

Dynamic :

Language is not static. A living language always changes.

5) Describe the place of language in the school curriculum?

Language occupies a major and important place in school curriculum.

After Independence, various changes occurred in education system. Various education commissions, appointed by the Indian government recommended progressive switch over to the mother tongue.

However, the importance of

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English too could not be overlooked. It is the language of the world & knowledge of language makes a person a citizen of the world. Even if language ceases to be the medium of instruction, it continues to be taught as a subject in school curriculum.

Language is a compulsory subject at school level and made optional subject thereafter.

6). Write the importance of language in other subjects?

Language is the mediation of learning other subject.

Language learning is always part of subject learning, or to put it more radically, subject learning is always language learning at the same time. The learning of subject-specific knowledge as in physics, geography or mathematics cannot happen without linguistic mediation.

Language is an integral part of subject competence.

Language competence, is an integral part of subject competence. It has to be explicitly developed alongside

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Subject competence in all subjects, across the curriculum - for the language dimension in these other subject contexts is closely linked to the thinking processes involved.

"Language is the Success of evaluation :

Teacher in conducting examination and evaluating the achievement of the Pupils can be made only if a teacher mastery over the language in his own subject.

Language for new way of thinking subject :

Language in other subject contexts is not limited to learning new concepts through a new system of terminology which reflects the knowledge structures of a particular subject. It requires a new way of thinking within the framework of one particular subject or group of subjects and their specific approaches to reality and viewing the world.

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III. Two mark :-

1. Define language?

According to Sapir " Language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and

desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols.

According to Gibson H.A. "Language is one of the most important and characteristic forms of human behaviour."

2) Write the role of language in the classroom?

Language is play a very important role in classroom. Teacher is teaching a lesson with the help of language. By using their language only, the student is clarifying their doubts.

3) Write the purposes of language?

Language plays a very important role in human lives. A person uses his language to many different purposes such as to express his feelings, to ask for help and to apologize.

4) Explain the nature of language?

Language is a system for communicating thoughts, emotions and feelings. The ways in which the words can be meaningfully combined is defined by the language's syntax and grammar.

5). What is optimal learning?

Optimal learning environment reflect a belief that all students can achieve, high standards - It includes newer views of learning and teaching, brainbased learning.