

Language across the Curriculum

T. Ten mark :-

1. Describe the role of first language and second language acquisition?

First Language acquisition :-

First Language acquisition refers to children's natural acquisition of the language or languages they hear from birth.

Stages of first language acquisition :-

* Pre-talking stage [0-6 months] :-

At birth, the infant vocal tract in some ways more like that of an ape than that of an adult human. As the infant grows, the tract gradually reshapes itself in the adult pattern. The child gradually becomes capable of producing vowel like sounds such as [i] & [u]. The child produce a repetition of vowel sounds.

* Babbling [6-8 months]

The Babbling stage is occurs between 6-8 months. The child produces a number of different vowels and

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consonants such as ba-ba-ba and ba-ba-da-da, which at times can almost sound like a real speech and the child also use some consonants such as B, M, D and G. Both vocal play and babbling are produced more often in caregivers, but infants will also produce them when they are alone.

One word stage :

This period is occurs between 12 to 18 months. The child produce one or two recognised word and resembles words or simple phrases. Words that utter everyday objects such as milk, cat and spoon. It is called as One word stage.

Two word stage :

This stage is occurs being 18 to 20 months. The child produces atleast 50 different words. The child use simple sentences, grammatically incorrect and perhaps missing information.

It is called as two word stage.

Telegraphic stage :

This stage is occurs between

24-30 months - The child begins producing a large number that could be classified as "multiple word" speech. The child's vocabulary has grown to 100 of words during this stage and Pronunciation become more clearer.

- *. Almost complete sentences
- *. correct proper word order
- *. There is more physical development.

Second language Acquisition :-

It assumes knowledge in a first language and encompasses the process an individual goes through as he or she learns the elements of a new language.

It includes vocabulary, Phonological components, grammatical structures and writing components.

Stages of Language acquisition :-

*. Pre-Production Stage :

This is also called the Silent Period, when the student takes in the new language but does not speak it. This period often lasts six weeks or longer, depending on the individual.

Early Production Stage :

The individual begins to speak short words and sentences, but the emphasis is still on listening and absorbing the new language. There will be many errors in the early production stage.

Speech Emergent :

Speech becomes more frequent, words and sentences are longer, but the individual still relies heavily on context clues and familiar topics. Vocabulary continues to increase and errors begin to decrease especially in common or repeated interactions.

Beginning fluently :

Speech is fairly fluent in social situations with minimal errors. New contexts and academic language are challenging and the individual will struggle to express themselves due to gaps in vocabulary and appropriate phrases.

Intermediate fluency :

Communicating in the second language is fluent, especially in social language situations. The individual is able

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To speak fluently in new situations or in academic areas, but there will be gaps in vocabulary knowledge and some unknown expressions. There are very few errors, and the individual is able to demonstrate higher order thinking skills in the second language such as offering an opinion or analyzing a problem.

Advance fluency:

The individual communicates fluently in all contexts and can maneuver successfully in new contexts and when exposed to new academic information. At this stage, the individual may still have an accent and use idiomatic expressions incorrectly at times, but the individual is essentially fluent and comfortable communicating in the second language.

II. 5 mark :-

1. What is role of Multilingualism in class?

Multilingualism is the act of using, or promoting the use of multiple languages, either by an individual speaker or by a community of speakers. Multilingual speakers outnumber monolingual speakers in the world's population in linguistics.

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The Indian education system is truly multilingual in its character. The Secondary schools in West Bengal give their students the option to choose from 14 languages. The three-language formula widely in the country aims at developing and strengthening the multilingual character of our education system.

There are 500 central schools with the bilingual medium consisting of English and Hindi. There is also a compulsory language. There are 500 Navodaya vidyalayas where some competence is English and Hindi is imparted

Simultaneously. But the students who graduate from these schools go to English medium colleges, because there is no college in the country that offers a bilingual medium of instruction. The Indian education system blocks multilingualism as one moves into higher education.

2. Explain dialects?

"Dialects can be defined as a sub-forms of languages which are in general, mutually comprehensible". The language used by the people of a specific area, class, district or any other group of people. The term dialect involves the spelling, sounds, grammar and pronunciation used by a

particular group of people and it distinguishes them from other people around them.

Dialect is a very powerful and common way of characterization, which elaborates the geographic and social background of any character.

Dialects can be defined as "subforms of languages which are in general, mutually comprehensible." English speakers from different countries and regions use a variety of different accents as well as various localized words and grammatical constructions, many different dialects can be identified based on these factors.

Examples of Dialects: Indian English dialects such as Oriya English, Gujarati English, Telugu English, Tamil English, Malayalam English.

3). Explain the importance of understanding language diversity of students?

The language of diversity is an evolving one that requires awareness, understanding and skill much in the same way as other areas of diversity competencies. Language provides a means for communication among and

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between individuals and groups. Language serve as a vehicle for expressing thoughts and feelings. And, when it comes to diversity, Language can be a bridge for building relationships or a tool for creating and maintaining divisions across differences.

* Provide us with some wonderful insights as to the power that words have to shape our thoughts, convey beliefs, and perpetuate attitudes about groups.

* Provides an excellent historical overview that can help us to contextualize the evolution of language around diversity.

* Understanding each other through earlier contacts and networking become more tolerant and peaceful.

4). Difference between first language and second language acquisition?

First Language	Second language
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A First language is the mother tongue or native language of a person

It is a language, a person learns in order to communicate with the native speaker of that language

A person cannot decide his first language

It is fixed by the person

It is rapid

It can never be as rapid

Acquisition means "to come into possession of ownership"

It means to gain knowledge or skill by study, instruction

A first language is completely acquired with 100% proficiency within 6 years from the birth

But it can never be learned as efficiently as the first language.

5) Difference between School language and home language?

Home Language	School Language
This language can speak it independently	It is mandatory to speak
If the person can commit any mistake it does not create any problem	It creates a problem
It is the language which you can speak in your best	The person will feel quite nervous while speaking
It is the language which is spoken in home	It is the language which is spoken in school
It is a first language	First language will help to learn a school language

6) Using "one language room" or multi language room which one is more attractive to the children? Describe?

Multilanguage room is more attractive to the students. Multilanguage is when something is expressed in two or more languages. A person who has the ability to speak, write, express himself in more than two languages is said to be multilingual.

So, Multilanguage refers to the expression of something in more than two languages.

It enhances children's understanding of how language itself works and their ability to manipulate language in the service of thinking and the problem solving. It will help to develop more skills for the students and it is more attractive than one-language room.

7) Express your experience of school visit and problems faced by the children.

Language is very important for communication. If the teacher use bilingual means, the students are easily understand. If the teacher is using only an English language, it is tough to understand for the students.

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The students have imperfect mastery of language, it is tough to understand the concept.

So, Bilingual is the best method for teaching. By using the Bilingual method, the students are easily understand the concept and it will help to gain more knowledge.

This method will help to prevent the students' problem.

III. Two mark :-

1. State the importance of mother tongue in teaching?

* Mother tongue is the students first language.

* By teaching the mother tongue, the student will easily understand the concept and it will help to gain more knowledge.

2. Write the meaning of dialects?

Dialects are linguistic varieties which may differ in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar. It is used by a particular group of people and it distinguishes them from

other people around them.

3- Narrate the scope of Second language acquisition?

*. It will help to develop, fluency and accuracy

*. Work in abroad level

*. Have the chance to work in International Trade and industry

4- How will use the first language in classroom?

If the topic is very difficult to understand, means, On that time, the teacher is use a first language in classroom,

By teaching, the mother tongue, the student is easily understand the topic

5). What do you meant by School language?

*. It is mandatory to speak.

*. The Person will feel quite nervous while speaking



* First language will help to learn a second language.

language barrier? by age 12 all children

parents, parents at school then it is a language barrier

and barriers in school

in school it is hard to learn a second language because of the barrier

in language class it is hard to learn a second language because of the barrier

Finally, there is a gap in the knowledge of the second language because of the barrier in school

language barrier in school is a barrier to learning a second language

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