

TESL 0110 - Grammar Teaching Journal - Julie Dueck

Introduction to the grammar journal assignment: Create a grammar vocabulary journal by recording any unfamiliar grammar terms that you come across during the course of this Grammar Fundamentals module. Remember, your learners may be very well versed in "grammar lingo" and expect you to use this vocabulary when teaching grammar and offering corrective feedback, so it's up to you to learn the language that will help you, and them, in the classroom.

Unit 1:

Communicative language teaching: an approach to language teaching that emphasizes interaction as both the means and the ultimate goal of study. Generally designed to improve language fluency.

SME: Subject Matter Experts

Advanced Organizer Argument: if you give the grammatical framework to your students they will then start to "notice" these rules in real life situations and start to draw meaningful connections.

Grammar: the whole system and structure of a language or of languages in general, usually taken as consisting of syntax and morphology (including inflections) and sometimes also phonology and semantics.

Passive Voice: The passive voice is a grammatical "voice". The noun or noun phrase that would be the object of a corresponding active sentence (such as "Our troops defeated the enemy") appears as the subject of a sentence or clause in the passive voice ("The enemy was defeated by our troops").

Unit 2:

Deductive teaching style: explicit teaching of grammar rules. The teacher is the "sage on the stage" and explains the rule clearly. The students then practice it in a controlled activity.

Inductive teaching style: Inductive activities are structured so that the learner “discovers” the grammatical rule on their own.

Article: An article is a word used to modify a noun, which is a person, place, object, or idea. Technically, an article is an adjective, which is any word that modifies a noun. Usually adjectives modify nouns through description, but articles are used instead to point out or refer to nouns. The "indefinite" articles are *a* and *an*. The "definite article" is *the*.

Past Perfect Continuous: a verb tense which is used to show that an action started in the past and continued up to another point in the past. Eg. I *had been reading* for at least a year before my sister learned to read.

Future Perfect Continuous: A verb tense that describes actions that will continue up until a point in the future. The activity will have begun sometime in the past, present, or in the future, and is expected to continue in the future. Eg. I *will have been reading* for at least two hours before dinner tonight.

Unit 3:

Modal Verbs: an auxiliary verb that expresses necessity or possibility. English modal verbs include *must, shall, will, should, would, can, could, may, and might*.

Interlanguage: a language or form of language having features of two others, typically a pidgin or a version produced by a foreign learner.

L1 Interference: caused by the differences between the the ELL first language and English. When the two languages collide there are confusions that arise that give way to subsequent errors in English. The errors are in three different categories: sounds, grammar or word usage.

Overgeneralization: A developmental error. Overgeneralization is a part of the language-learning process in which children/ELLs extend regular grammatical patterns to irregular words, such as the use of "goed " for "went", or "tooths" for "teeth".

Predicate: “the part of a sentence or clause containing a verb and stating something about the subject (e.g., *went home* in *John went home*)” / “Each sentence contains (or implies) two parts: a subject and a predicate. The predicate is what is said about the subject.”

Unit 4:

Gerund: a form that is derived from a verb but that functions as a noun, in English ending in *-ing*, e.g., *asking* in *do you mind my asking you?*.

Anticipatory Set: (noun) A brief portion of a lesson given at the very beginning to get students' attention, activate prior knowledge, and prepare them for the day's learning. Also known as advance organizer, hook, or set induction.

Cloze : adjective. pertaining to or being a procedure used to measure comprehension or text difficulty, in which a person is called upon to supply elements that have been systematically deleted from a text.

Participle: The *-ing* and *-ed* forms of verbs. The *-ing* form is called the "present participle". The *-ed* form is called the "past participle".

Adverb: A word like *slowly*, *quietly*, *well*, *often* etc. An adverb modifies a verb.