

MAKING LIVES BETTER THROUGH EDUCATION

# ENG 150

## Principles and Theories of Language Acquisition and Learning

Discussion



# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACQUIRING AND LEARNING

ACQUIRING	LEARNING
IMPLICIT	EXPLICIT
SUBCONSCIOUS	CONSCIOUS
GRAMMATICAL FEEL	GRAMMATICAL RULES



# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACQUIRING AND LEARNING

ACQUIRING	LEARNING
INFORMAL SITUATION	FORMAL SITUATION
INTERACTION WITH COMMUNITY	FORMAL SCHOOLING
THE ORDER OF ACQUISITION IS STABLE	SIMPLEX TO COMPLEX ORDER OF LEARNING



# FIRST LANGUAGE ACQUISITION VS SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

- A first language is the mother tongue or native language of a person, while a second language is a language a person learns in order to communicate with the native speaker of that language.
- The first language is like an instinct which is triggered by birth and developed with the experience of being exposed to it. A second language is a personal choice of a person.





# FACTORS AFFECTING FIRST AND SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

- **AGE**

Children of the age of 6 who have already acquired full proficiency in their first language are most capable of learning a second language. Adults usually find it difficult to learn a new language when they become too accustomed to their first/native language.

- **PERSONALITY**

In the second language learning process, the learners with an introvert personality usually make slow progress than the learners with an extrovert personality.



# FACTORS AFFECTING FIRST AND SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

- **CULTURE**

The second language has some effects on the culture of a person but not significant enough to be counted as an element of that culture.

- **MOTIVATION**

A learner with good motivation to learn a second language is likely to learn that language faster. But the acquisition of the first language does not require any motivation because it is a natural phenomenon



# FACTORS AFFECTING FIRST AND SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

- **MOTHER TONGUE**

The first language is the mother tongue of a person. The second language learning depends a lot on the structures of the first language.





# SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT IN SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

- **Structural Linguistics (Structure of Words)**

It recognizes the elements of words as an essential tool to convey meaningful outputs or messages.

- **Behavioral Psychology (Stimuli-Response)**

Learning the language requires correct responses from students through shaping their behavior. It commonly uses positive and negative reinforcement.





# SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT IN SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

- **Generative Linguistics**

It aims to study the ability of words to be reorganized to create new words.

Ex: She will help me to will she help me?

- **Cognitive Psychology**

It enables the students to process words using their mind and to store information that can help them understand what they've heard in their surrounding.



# SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT IN SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

- **Constructivism**

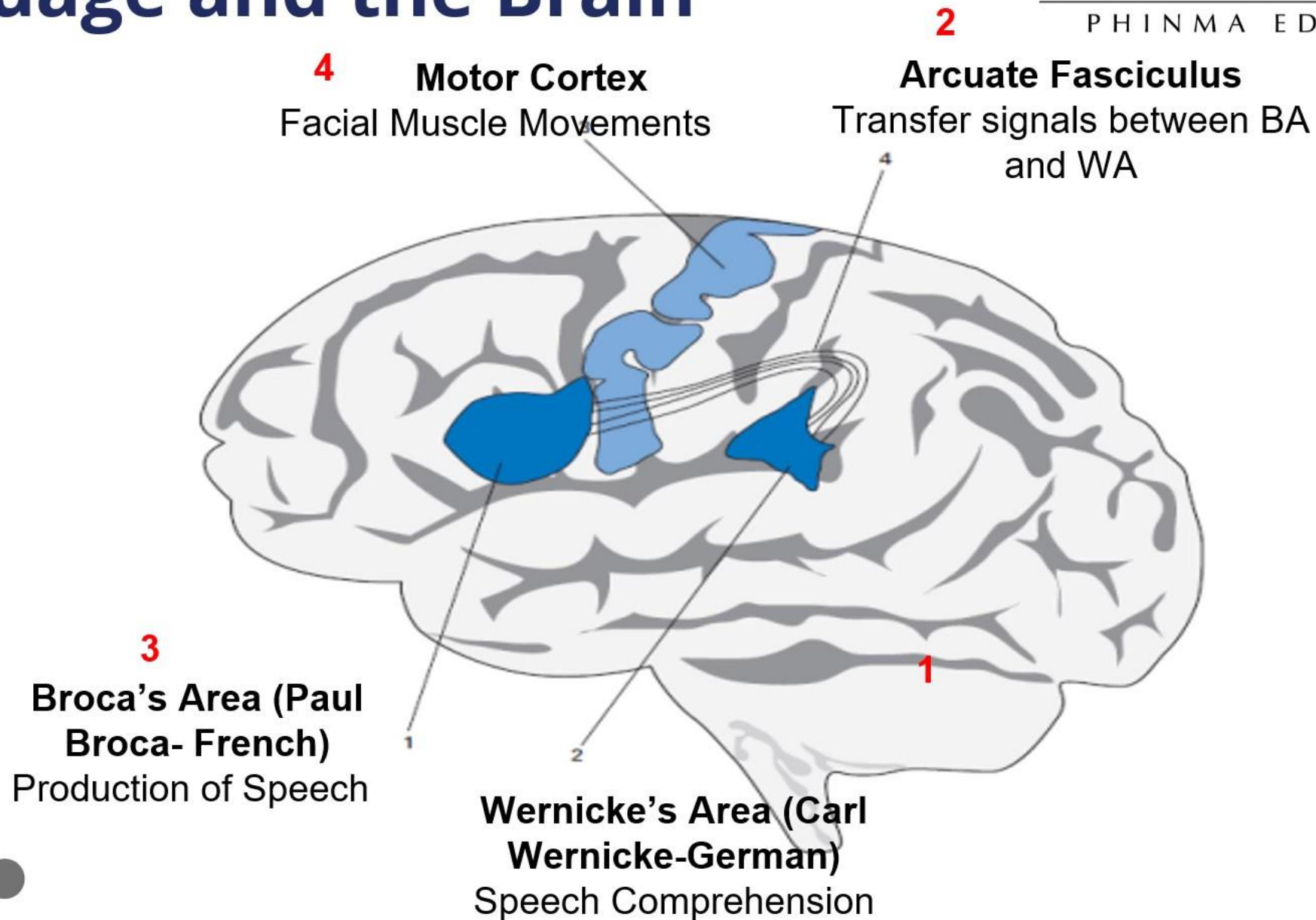
It uses the idea proposed by Lev Vygotsky about Scaffolding, wherein our current knowledge helps us to learn new things.

- **Social Constructivism**

Interaction is essential part of learning new concepts in our surroundings.



# Language and the Brain





# ERRORS IN SPEECH

**Malapropism** is the unintentional use of a word in place of a similar-sounding one.

*Ex: Her hair is dizzy (it should be frizzy)*

**Spoonerism:** the corresponding initial letters of two words are switched, which causes funny blurt-outs.

*Ex: Funny bone to bunny phone*





# LANGUAGE DISORDERS

**APHASIA-** impairment in language functions.

- **Broca's Aphasia-** agrammatic speech, comprehension is typically much better than production.
- **Wernicke's Aphasia-** it pertains to difficulties in auditory comprehension is sometimes called "sensory aphasia".
- **Conduction Aphasia** -associated with damage to the arcuate fasciculus. They are fluent, but may have disrupted rhythm because of pauses and hesitations.



MAKING LIVES BETTER THROUGH EDUCATION

# ENG 151

## LANGUAGE, CULTURE, AND SOCIETY

Discussion



# PROPERTIES OF HUMAN LANGUAGE

- **Displacement**

It allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment.

- **Arbitrariness**

There is no intrinsic relationship between the form of a meaningful unit of language and the concept for which the unit stands



# PROPERTIES OF HUMAN LANGUAGE

- **Productivity**

The potential number of utterances in any human language is infinite.

- **Cultural Transmission**

A language is passed on from one generation to the next including values, beliefs, traditions, and etc.





# PROPERTIES OF HUMAN LANGUAGE

- **Duality**

Human language is organized at two levels or layers simultaneously.

Ex: Dormitory- dirty room

- **Discreteness**

Two words that are identical in pronunciation except for one sound may be different in meaning.

Ex: **H**eat and **M**eat



# VARIETIES OF LANGUAGE

- Language variety—also called “**lect**”
- Any distinctive form of a language or linguistic expression.  
Linguists commonly use language variety (or simply variety) as a cover term for any of the overlapping subcategories of a language, including dialect, register, jargon, and idiolect.



# VARIETIES OF LANGUAGE

## **SOCIOLECT**

It pertains to different groups of people have distinct styles of language use. The several factors that influence the style of language.

### **Socio-economic status**

**Age**

**Occupation**

**Gender**



# VARIETIES OF LANGUAGE

## IDIOLECT

- A variety of a language unique to an individual.
- It is manifested by patterns of word selection and grammar, or words, phrases, idioms, or pronunciations that are unique to that individual.
- It includes "accent," which describes how a person pronounces words.





# VARIETIES OF LANGUAGE

- **DIALECT VS LANGUAGE**

Distinction between the two is based on 'intelligibility': If you can understand it without training, it's a dialect of your own language; if you can't, it's a different language.

*Ex: Filipino is the official language of the Philippines; under Filipino languages, there are Kapampangan, Ilocano, Waray, etc.*



# VARIETIES OF LANGUAGE

**DIGLOSSIA:** the same language is used under different conditions within a community. It is divided into two parts:

## **LOW VARIETY**

It is used in informal situations and does not have to be perfect in structure.

## **HIGH VARIETY**

It is used in formal situations and needs to follow the standardized form of a sentence.



# VARIETIES OF LANGUAGE

**COLLOQUIALISMS** can generally be understood across age and socioeconomic barriers as long as the speakers are all from the same geographic region. (*informal situation*)

**JARGONS** are specialized terms used to convey hidden meanings accepted and understood in that field.





# LANGUAGE REGISTERS

- **REGISTER** is a variety of language defined according to its use in social situations.

**FORMAL-** used in formal speaking and writing situations.

**INFORMAL** -more casual in tone is appropriate for people with whom you have established a more personal relationship

- **STYLE** refers to the degree of formality that indicates relationship between two speakers.





# FIELD-MODE-TENOR FRAMEWORK

- **Field-** subject matter of the text.
- **Tenor-** the relationship between the author and the audience
- **Mode-** how the text is constructed, particularly whether it is written-like or spoken-like.



# LEGALESE VS TEXTESE

- **Legalese**

it consists of technical jargon intrinsic only to the community of legal professionals.

- **Textese**

Use of abbreviations, acronyms, slang words, and expressions.



MAKING LIVES BETTER THROUGH EDUCATION

**FIN**

