

Language Teaching Techniques at Primary Level in Urban and Rural Areas

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Abstract--- English language instructing and learning is still particularly trying for the educators' and understudies' in Hyderabad. This paper shows the similar investigation of how the sentence structure educating methods impact in provincial and urban ESL study hall. The scientist directed the investigation on haphazardly chose 75 understudies and 6 educators of 8 ESL study halls at the essential level in the both urban and country regions of Bangladesh. Likert scale as been utilized to gather the information from the members. Quantitative strategy for investigation has been applied by the analyst with shows that instructors of urban and country territories vary in language structure educating strategies. This paper will have significant job in controlling instructors to utilize distinctive training methods to empowers language learning in the two zones.

Keywords--- Value, Rural Areas, Primary Level.

I. INTRODUCTION

Punctuation is one of the key subdivisions of language instructing and learning in the EFL or ESL nations those have English as a subsequent language. It assumed a focal job in language educating by its various uses and practices. In any case, training sentence structure is still especially testing for the language instructors' and understudies' on the grounds that the majority of the sentence structure rules are hard to remember for the students and for the instructors to apply various sorts of procedures. For that reason, distinctive sentence structure encouraging systems has created by different foundations. Despite the fact that there are such a significant number of systems of language showing dependent on the strategies, nobody method can be considered as the most exact or compelling. Various procedures have various jobs and impacts in language educating. Considering this reality it fluctuates from various educating settings where instructors' have adequate skill to educate with assortments of methods and procedures for the successful study hall instructing and learning. The primary target of this paper is to draw a similar image of the language structure educating systems utilized at the essential level (class five) in urban of Hyderabad. This research will attempt to assist the instructors with reshaping their thoughts regarding executing various sorts of systems which is appropriate for their students.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Nagaraj (1996) quickly abridges that it is a method for learning a language by contemplating the guidelines of its language and afterward applying them to the interpretation of sentences and content where jargon is instructed through interpretation of L1 word records. This strategy centers basically on perusing and composing abilities with little consideration regarding talking and tuning in and gives extraordinary significance to the precision of language. In addition, Richards and Rodgers (2001) depicts that GTM has ruled European and unknown dialect for very nearly one hundred years and indeed, even now its changed structures stay in the showing procedures of English as a

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subsequent language all through the world. In addition, Scrivener (1994) characterizes GTM as a customary language instructing in schools overall used to be done right now, it is as yet the transcendent study hall strategy in certain societies. The instructor once in a while utilizes the objective language and understudies invest a ton of energy understanding writings, deciphering them, doing activities and tests, composing papers there is moderately little spotlight on talking and listening aptitudes. Franke (1884) depicts that a language could be best educated by utilizing it effectively in the study hall. Instructors must empower immediate and unconstrained utilization of unknown dialect, rather than utilizing investigative strategies that emphasis on clarification of language runs in the study hall instructing where understudies would have the option to instigate rules of language" (as referred to in Richards and Rodgers 2001).

Objective of the Study

The target of the investigation is to look at language structure showing strategies at the essential level schools of urban and rustic regions of Hyderabad.

III. METHODS OF ANALYSIS

Right now utilized the Likert scale and Quantitative Questionnaire for the information examination; where the whole Questionnaire was close-finished. Here quantitative information has been composed on the whole dependent on the reactions of the alternative. The scientist has gathered all reactions of the understudies' and instructors' Questionnaire. Be that as it may, specialist has additionally utilized the significant discoveries that were gathered from study hall perception in her paper.

Limitation of the Study

It was hard for the analyst to direct review in numerous different schools of urban and provincial regions for the time requirement. Subsequently, the outcome isn't speaking to most of the schools of Hyderabad.

IV. RESULT

The specialist has found on the primary thing (Explaining Grammar Rules) the disposition of urban understudies (mean score 3.3) was worthy as indicated by their unique situation and country understudies (mean score 2.75) was not satisfactory though the urban educators (mean score 4.5) and rustic instructors (mean score 4) was totally adequate to the extent implies score concerned. In the second thing analyst has discovered (Memorizing Grammar things) the mentality of urban understudies (mean score 4) and provincial understudies (mean score 4.25) was totally satisfactory and urban educators (mean score 4.16) and country instructors (mean score 3.3) was likewise satisfactory to the extent implies score concerned. Specialist has found in the third thing that (Meaningful setting) the disposition of urban understudies (implies score 3.02) was worthy and urban educators (mean score 4.16) was totally satisfactory while the provincial understudies (mean score 2.25) was not adequate and instructors (mean score 3) was less worthy to the extent implies score concerned. In the fourth thing analyst has discovered (Use of visual materials) the mentality of urban understudies (mean score 4.2) was increasingly worthy and rustic understudies (mean score 3.46) was satisfactory though urban educators (mean score 3.66) was worthy however country instructors (mean score 2) was less worthy.

V. DISCUSSION

The specialist has discovered that more often than not educators discard the significance of utilizing language structure openly than incline toward understanding entries, practice question and answer and word importance with translation. Memorization is one of the famous systems for the language instructors and furthermore for the understudies. More often than not understudies retain punctuation rules and structures, jargon and answers to get go in the assessment; they regularly avoid applying language for genuine correspondence. The conceivable explanation of this outcome is certain in light of the fact that it is exceptionally drilled by the two territories school. For the understudies' retention is one of the basic undertakings where they perform purposely to get go in the assessment. For certain understudies it becomes troublesome on the grounds that some of them are more fragile as far as remembrance than the others. Here educators from country territories they for the most part follow the course book thus understudies are relatively behind to impart more purposely than the urban understudies.

VI. CONCLUSION

It is particularly moving still now in our nation to give a wide range of training apparatuses and benefits to the language instructors to make a viable study hall educating and learning. This paper attracts some critical contrast the strategy for language structure showing systems between some Urban and Rural schools. Despite the fact that there are a few similitudes saw on the showing technique in the two zones however these are restricted. Instructors' should attempt to utilize new procedures for their understudies' better understanding and utilizing language to speak with others. More often than not instructor rehearses customary showing techniques and don't urge understudies to utilize language. These are exceptionally compromising issues for the understudies' language learning progress. It is regularly appears that to make an intuitive homeroom instructing and learning educators' should utilize some showing helps, for example, the board, the overhead projector, the tape recorder, PCs and the scanner and so forth. In spite of the fact that Language Teachers can make a viable study hall educating with various kinds of productive inquiries and answer meeting where instructor will draw in the understudies and help and guide them to improve their insight on a specific subject or exercise.

VII. SUGGESTION

The school authority may ensure about giving enough gear, materials, sight and sound study hall with the goal that instructor can utilize them to make a successful punctuation educating homeroom. However more often than not educators are not very much arranged or well prepared before taking a class so it is should have been minded by the authority other than the yearly prospectus all the language educators' may follow an exercise plan where they will incorporate various kinds of fascinating methods for language structure educating study hall. Teacher may follow more undertaking based exercises than simply follow the course reading, for example, pretend, watching recordings on the thing of language structures, discussion or exchange practice to empower students' creativities. In particular school authority may present and practice in house preparing for educators' twice in a year to improve their abilities, for example, showing aptitudes, Iteming abilities, study hall the executives and commitment aptitudes and so forth.

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