



In the world of ESL

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ABSTRACT

This article shows how to create the lesson and the importance of simpleness of the word that we use in the class. ESL is important part when other speaker of another nation is considered having knowledge of English.

Keywords:

ESL, fundament, speech, skill, phonics

Teaching English as a second language for beginners is super rewarding, but it definitely feels a little daunting when you're stepping into the classroom for the first time. In the world of ESL, *how* you teach is just as important as *what* you teach—the key is knowing where to start. We've put together all of the building blocks for your English lessons, so both you and your students can have a fun and productive class.

- Start by teaching your students the fundamentals, like numbers and the alphabet. Build on those skills with phonics, parts of speech, and basic grammatical skills.
- Create a productive learning environment by speaking to your students in simple language, like "Repeat after me" or "Finish this sentence."
- Check in with your students often to make sure they understand the content, but avoid using vague questions like "Do you understand?"

Starting with lessons about the alphabet and teaching number-related lessons provides your students with a great foundation for future learning. It helps to give your students a short test (like filling in the blanks of a partially-

completed alphabet) to see what their base skill level is.

Alphabet

- The Beginning Alphabetics Tests & Tools (BATT) pamphlet is a very helpful resource for teaching your ESL students about the alphabet.
- Teach your students learn the alphabet up to a certain point if you'd rather teach the lesson in chunks—start at "A" and go to "M," for example. Have your students finish the alphabet at a pace you are both comfortable with. The point is to push your students without pushing them too hard.
- Try using flashcards with a word that begins with each letter of the alphabet to reinforce your lesson. Keep in mind that learning the alphabet might be easier to speakers whose native language uses the Latin or English alphabet.
- When it comes to numbers, start by teaching your students to count up (using your fingers helps). From there, work toward counting down, as well as counting in larger chunks (like counting in 10s and 5s).

Phonics

Teaching pronunciation is an extremely important part of your ESL lessons. Focus on sounds that are particularly hard for English as a second language students to grasp, like:

- **TH:** The "TH" (like in "theater" or "thing") does not exist in certain languages. As a result, it's relatively hard for some ESL students to pronounce.
- **R:** The "R" sound is also difficult for many ESL learners, as it's often pronounced differently across different languages. For instance, French individuals make the "R" sound using their throat. Meanwhile, native Spanish speakers "roll" their "R" sounds.
- **L:** The "L" sound is another difficult one for ESL learners, as some languages don't have the "L" sound in their alphabet.
- **H:** The "H" sound is tricky for some ESL learners, since it's tough to tell when it needs to be pronounced sometimes.

Nouns

Teaching nouns will be one of the easiest things for your students to learn. Start with common objects in your classroom, before moving on to common objects—good examples are words like car, house, tree, road, and more. Continue on to objects your students will encounter in their daily lives, like food, electronics, and more.

- Take some time to describe the difference between singular and plural nouns, as well as explain how proper nouns need to be capitalized. Pictures are a great way to help your students understand nouns, as well as fill-in-the-blank exercises.
- Take some time to talk about English pronouns as well. These include: I, you, he, she, we, they, and them.

Adjectives

It helps to teach adjectives right after you teach nouns because adjectives are used exclusively with nouns. Explain how adjectives change or

describe other nouns, and provide some examples.

- For a fun lesson, show your students an interesting picture and invite them to describe it with adjective-filled sentences.

Verbs

Teaching verbs will be a huge step in your student's sentence construction skills. Explain how verbs describe an action, and provide some examples, like *jump*, *run*, or *become*.

- Spend extra time teaching irregular verbs. The word *go* is a great example of this, as the past tense of *go* is *went*, while the past participle of *go* becomes *gone*.
- Flashcards and role-playing games are just a couple of effective ways to teach verbs in the classroom.

Adverbs

Explain how adverbs allow you to add extra details to your sentence, and how your students can use adverbs to clarify how or to what degree they did something. Adverbs also add more detail when using adjectives to describe a noun.

- If a word ends in -ly, it's likely an adverb.

Tenses and articles

After you've covered nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs you need to move on to teaching tenses and articles to your students. Without understanding how to use the proper tense and where to use articles, your students will not be able to put whole sentences together.

- Tenses explain when something has happened or occurred. Make sure to explain past tense, current tense, and future tense.
- Articles are adjectives that provide extra information about a noun. Articles include: *a*, *an*, and *the*.
- Make sure your students master tenses and articles, as they are an essential part of sentence writing.

Speak to your students with simple language.

Think about the simplest and easiest way to communicate with your students, whether that's teaching a lesson or providing

instructions. Your pupils will have an easier time grasping what you're trying to say if you use basic sentences.

- For instance, "Turn to page 63" is much easier to understand than "Please open your textbooks and flip to page 63 in Chapter 4."

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