

Krashen's theory constitutes of a set of five basic hypotheses:

1. The Acquisition – Learning Hypothesis
2. The Monitor Hypothesis
3. The Natural-Order Hypothesis
4. The Input Hypothesis
5. The Affective Filter Hypothesis

Krashen maintained that adult second language learners have at their disposal two distinct and independent ways of developing competence in a second language ?

- The Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis

It is a subconscious process identical in all important ways to the process children utilize in acquiring their first language ?

- Acquisition

It is comes about through meaningful interaction in a natural communication setting ?

- Acquisition

Speakers are not concerned with form, but with meaning ?

- Acquisition

There is no explicit concern with error detection and correction ?

- Acquisition

A conscious process that results in (knowing about) language ?

- Learning

Formal rules and feedback provide the basis for language instruction ?

- Learning

Error detection and correction are central, as is typically the case in classroom setting ?

- Learning

According to Krashen, Does learning become acquisition ?

- learning does not turn into acquisition

Can adults acquire a language as children do ?

- Yes, Krashen argued

What is the meaning (LAD)

Language Acquisition Device

Is the mental editor ?

- Monitor

Is the part of the learner's internal system that appears to be responsible for conscious linguistic processing

- Monitor

The two functions of the Monitor are ?

- In reception & production

Three conditions for Monitor use are ?

- Time, Focus on form, and Know the rule

In order to think about and use conscious rules effectively, a second language learner needs to have time ?

- Time

The performer must also be focused on form, or thinking about correctness to get his message across in an understandable way to the listener(s) ?

- Focus on form

This is very formidable requirement. If rules are not known (learner does not know the rule), the Monitor will not be helpful or used

- Know the rule

Three types for Monitor users are ?

- Monitor over-users ,

Monitor under-users

The optimal Monitor users

Those are people who attempt to monitor all the time and constantly checking their output ?

- Monitor over-users

Those are people who have not learned, who prefer not to use their monitor even if they have all the conditions (time, focus on form, knowing rules ?

- Monitor under-users

Those are people who use the monitor when it is appropriate and when it does not interfere with communication ?

- The optimal Monitor users

In Monitor over-users, The results are ?

They may speak hesitantly & No fluency

In Monitor under-users, The results are ?

- They are not influenced by error correction & They do not sound right/correct

In The optimal Monitor users, The results are ?

- Better communicators & More accuracy

Children are thought to be superior language learners, because .... ?

- they do not use the monitor and are not as inhibited as older learners

that adults are faster language learners in the initial stages, but young children out-perform adults with more time?

- Krashen argues

That hypothesis states that “ we acquire the rules of language in a predictable order, some rules tending to come early and others late?

- The Natural Order Hypothesis

That hypothesis states that “The order does not appear to be determined solely by formal simplicity and there is evidence that it is independent of the order in which rules are taught in language classes”

- The Natural Order Hypothesis

That hypothesis states that “ whose exposure to second language is nearly outside of language classes do not show a different order of acquisition from those who have had most of their second language experience in the classroom ?

- The Natural Order Hypothesis

That hypothesis states that “ humans acquire language in only one way--- by understanding messages or by receiving ‘comprehensible input?’

- The Input Hypothesis

i + 1" refers to that Hypothesis ?

- The Input Hypothesis

Some lines of evidence for the Input Hypothesis are ?

- The silent period

Age Differences

The Effect of Exposure

In the period, Once competence has been built up, speech emerges ?

- The silent period

In the period, some children who come to a new country where that are exposed to a new language ; During that time, they are presumably building up their competence in the language by listening ?

- The silent period

The silent period can be attributed to many factors among them are ?

- anxiety, personality and individual differences



Krashen maintained that older acquirers progress more quickly in the early stages because they obtain more comprehensible input than do younger learners. WHY ?

- because older learners' knowledge of the world makes the input more meaningful than it is for children

the Input Hypothesis ; Older learners are able to participate in conversations earlier than younger learners relying on their background knowledge and first language?

- Age Differences

the Input Hypothesis ; Older learners do better initially because they gain more comprehensible input via their superior skills in conversational management ?

- Age Differences

the Input Hypothesis ; Studies show that the longer people live in a country, the more proficient their language will be---unless they live in immigrant communities where they use the second language relatively little and rely on their first language?

- The Effect of Exposure

the Input Hypothesis ; Krashen used the term 'INTAKE':  
where language acquisition comes from that subset of  
linguistic input that helps the acquirer learn language?

- The Effect of Exposure

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