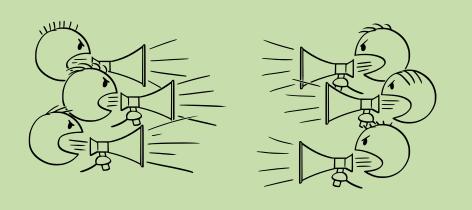
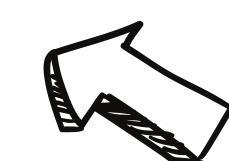


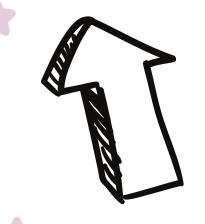
Language acquisition

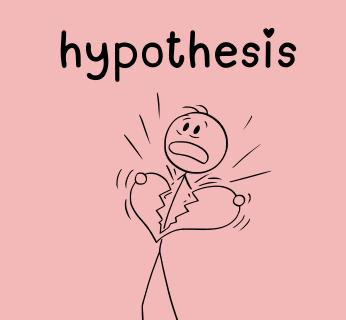
Language learning





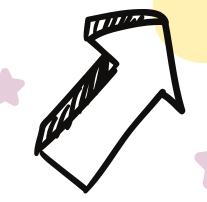




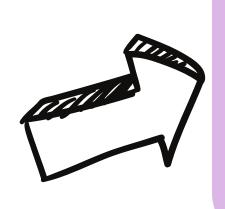


Affective filter

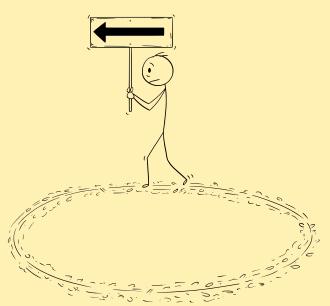




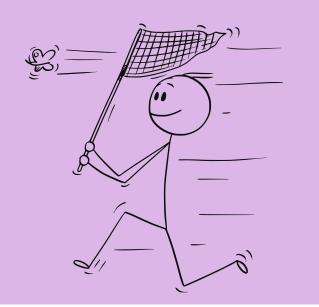
hypotheses STEPHEN KRASHEN



Natural order hypothesis



Input hypothesis

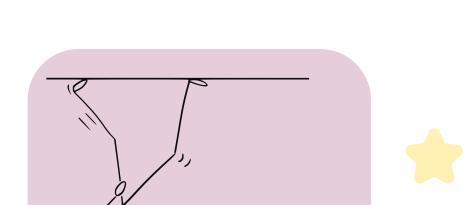


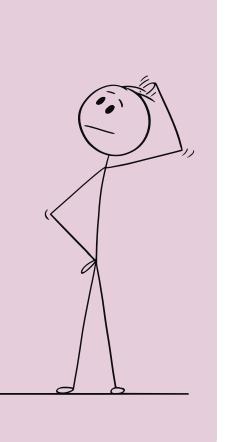
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Language acquisition hypothesis

- The language we acquire subconsciously (without paying attention to grammar or rules);
- t is instantly available for spontaneous conversation;
- what students learn becomes part of long-term memory;

Language learning hypothesis

- The language consciously discovered (taught and studied);
- It isn't available for spontaneous conversation since its activation requires more time;
- t represents a provisional competence;

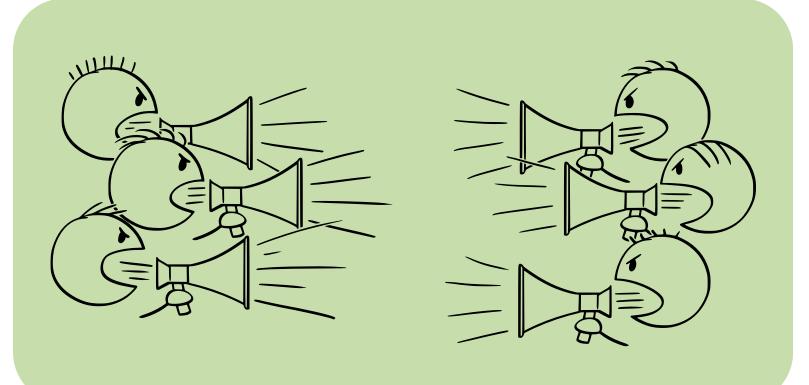
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Monitor hypothesis

Language learning implies the knowledge

of grammar rules;

This knowledge and focus on the form works as a monitor for the language production;



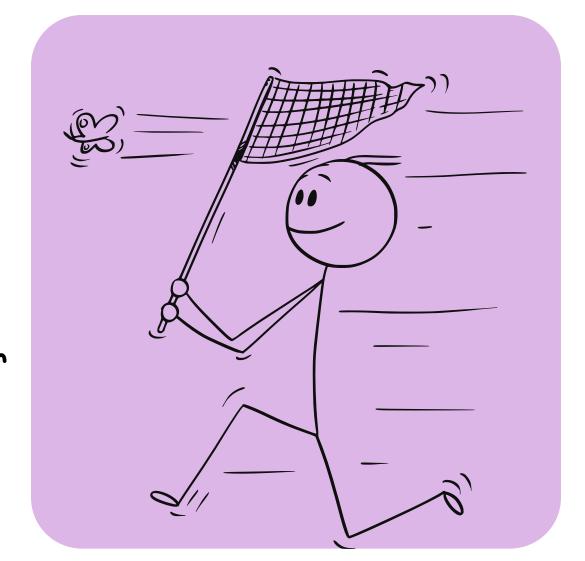
Monitoring: to check the language that has

been produced in a spontaneous conversation and look for mistakes;

Input hypothesis

Successful language acquisition depends on the nature of the linguistic input students receive;

The input should be comprehensible to make it possible for the LAD (Language Acquisition Device) to start the acquisition process;



An input is comprehensible when it is slightly above the learners' level and it recalls the information students already know and levels it up;

i = what students already know and are able to do;

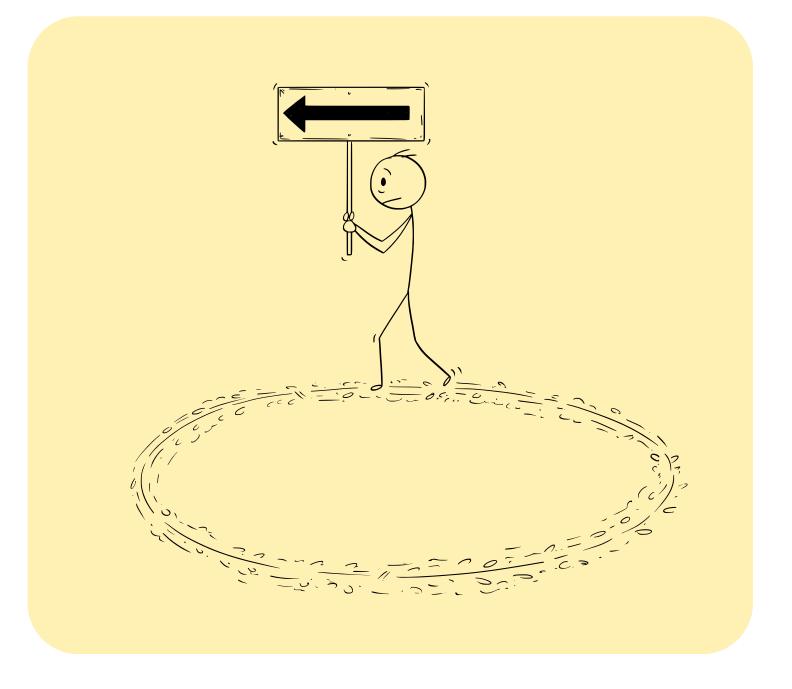
+1 = the zone of proximal development

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Natural order hypothesis

It refers to the succession of grammatical structures;

Learners follow a fixed and universal path, in which the previous linguistic structures and their understanding (i) are essential for the new input (+1);







The exposure to the language should take place in a relaxed setting, otherwise, the emotional factors would interfere with the process of acquisition;

The activation of the affective filter involves the use of short-term memory only;

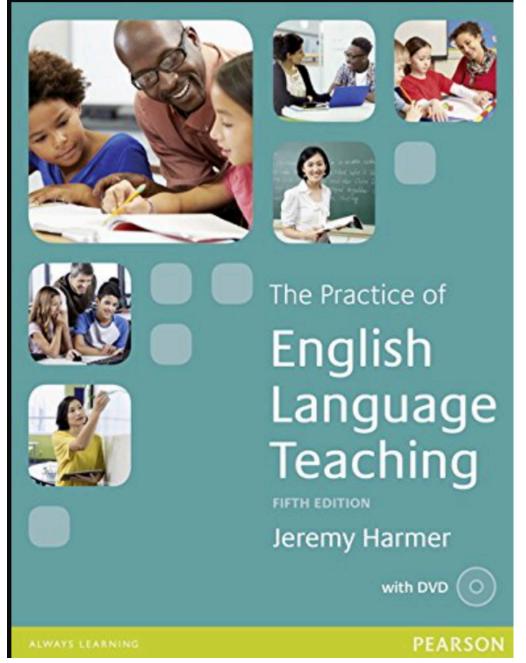




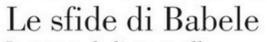












Insegnare le lingue nelle società complesse

Quarta edizione

Paolo E. Balboni









