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Technological Approach of Linguists in Classroom Teaching for Perspective India's Development

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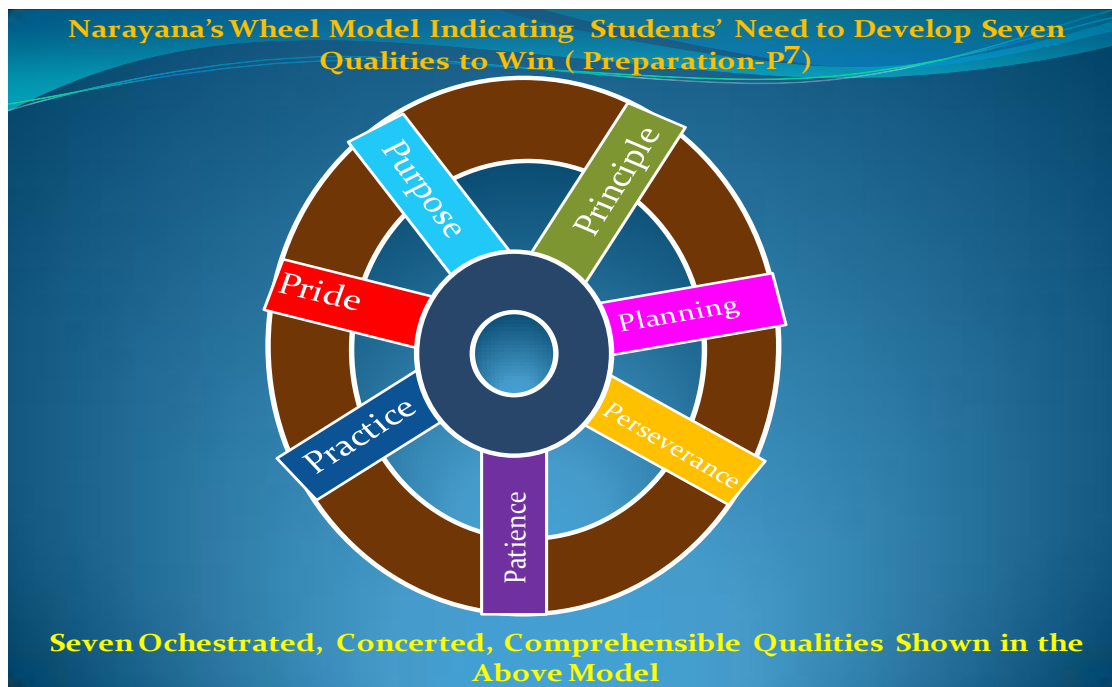
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Abstract - A large number of research and evaluation studies conducted in the country reported that several communication problems had been noticed by linguists in classroom teaching. Further, linguist past technological approach and experience indicated that students do not seem to show the desired response after the message has been communicated to them at classroom teaching. However, the factors affecting the linguists to communicate effectively in the classroom teaching are like (1) Linguist (teacher) (2) Message (subject) (3) Channels (medium) (4) Respondent (student) (5) feedback (students response). Further, effective communication in classroom teaching depends upon the linguists (1) Credibility (2) Context (3) Content (4) Clarity (5) Consistency (6) Channels and (7) Capability. However, a linguistic teacher must need seven best practices for quality assurance in teaching like (1) Teacher must be technically sound, talented and tactful. (2) Teacher must have eagerness and enthusiasm to teach. (3) Teacher is accountable for students' learning (4) Teacher must be always cheerful while teaching in classroom. (5) Teacher must be hospitable towards students. (6) Teacher must have an empathetic ability in classroom teaching and, (7) Teacher is responsible for students learning. Further, education through classroom teaching is one of the greatest services provided by teachers for perspective India's development and vital for anything. Teacher need to work in close co-ordination with students to help them for building them in future. A good linguistic teacher becomes a role model for students, and students follow manners and style of teacher. Everything starts with linguistic teacher's technological approach and the mentality they possess to drive students for higher and higher levels. Further, every educational system classroom teaching has certain objective which aims at bringing desirable changes in students' for perspective India's development.

Keywords: *Technological Approach, Linguists, Classroom teaching, India's Development.*

I. Introduction

In the universe every student has a will to win but a very few have a will to prepare to win. Some students may have aim to win but many students do not have the patience, planning, principle and perseverance to reach the goal. Further, students will have only the purpose to win but many fail to practice to win. However, the students need to work hard by following seven aspects of Narayana's Wheel Model to Win. (Preparation-P⁷)

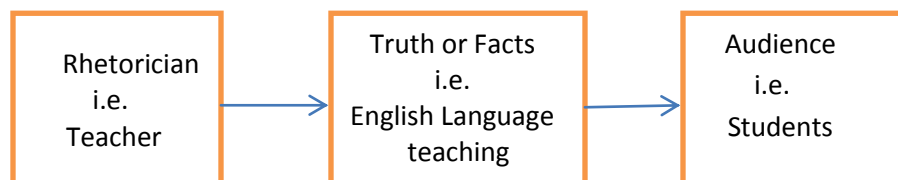


(1) P = Purpose (2) P = Principle (3) P = Planning (4) P = Perseverance (5) P = Patience (6) P = Practice (7) P = Pride. This is possible only when an efficient teacher motivates students with seven qualities. Hence, a teacher needs seven innovative best practices to quality assurance as indicated in Narayana's Wheel Model of Seven qualities of a teacher in Classroom Teaching. They are like (1) A teacher must be technically sound, talented and tactful. (2) A teacher must have eagerness and enthusiasm to teach. (3) A teacher is accountable for students' learning. (4) A teacher must be always cheerful in the classroom while teaching. (5) A teacher must be hospitable towards students in the classroom. (6) A teacher must have an empathetic ability during classroom teaching. (7) A teacher is responsible for students' learning. Hence, a teacher need to develop these seven qualities as the best practices for quality assurance in Teaching

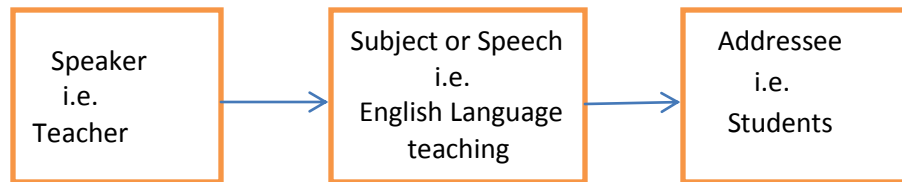
II. Models of Communication in Classroom Teaching

Language is the oldest and most widely used symbolic effort to study communication by linguists began over 2000 years ago. A great writers like Plato, Aristotle, Lasswell, Beslo, Legan etc. Identify the major structural elements in communication situation, such as Speaker, Message, and Audience. Here identified communication as Source, sends Message to Receiver. However Lasswell's persuasive model of Human communication is the basis for communication research even today.

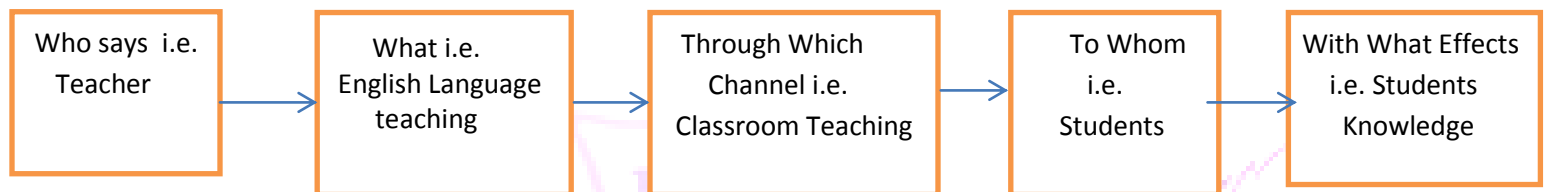
1. **Plato's Dialectrical Model** of communication modified to teach english language in classroom teaching by linguists.



2. **Aristotle's Model** of communication modified to teach english language in classroom teaching by linguists.

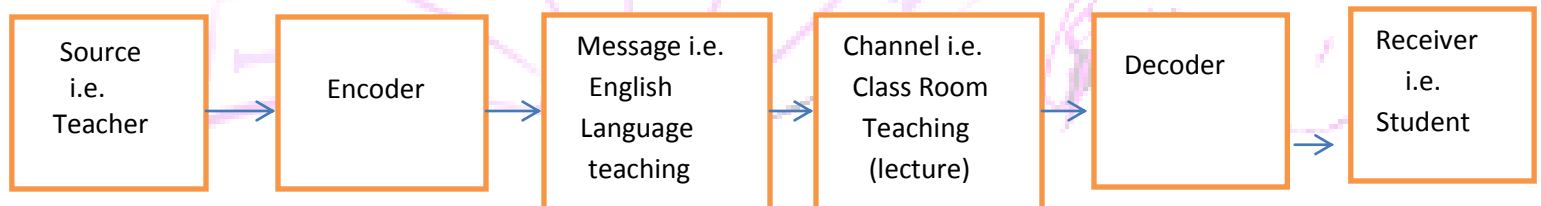


3. **Lasswell's Model** of communication modified to teach english language in classroom teaching by linguists.



4. **Berlo's Model** of communication modified to teach english language in classroom teaching by linguists.

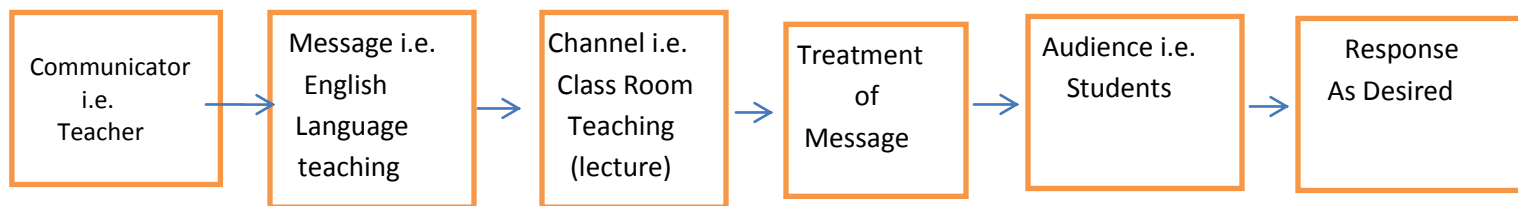
Berlo model of communication (classroom Teaching) consists of



1. Source is a Teacher.
2. Message i.e., English language teaching
3. Code is a system of signals for communication.(classroom teaching)
4. Encode means to put the message into code.
5. Channel means the medium through which the signals move (lecture).
6. Decoder means which converts the message in the code into ordinary language which may be easily understood.
7. Receiver means students in classroom.

5. **Legan's Model** of communication modified to teach english language in classroom teaching by linguists.

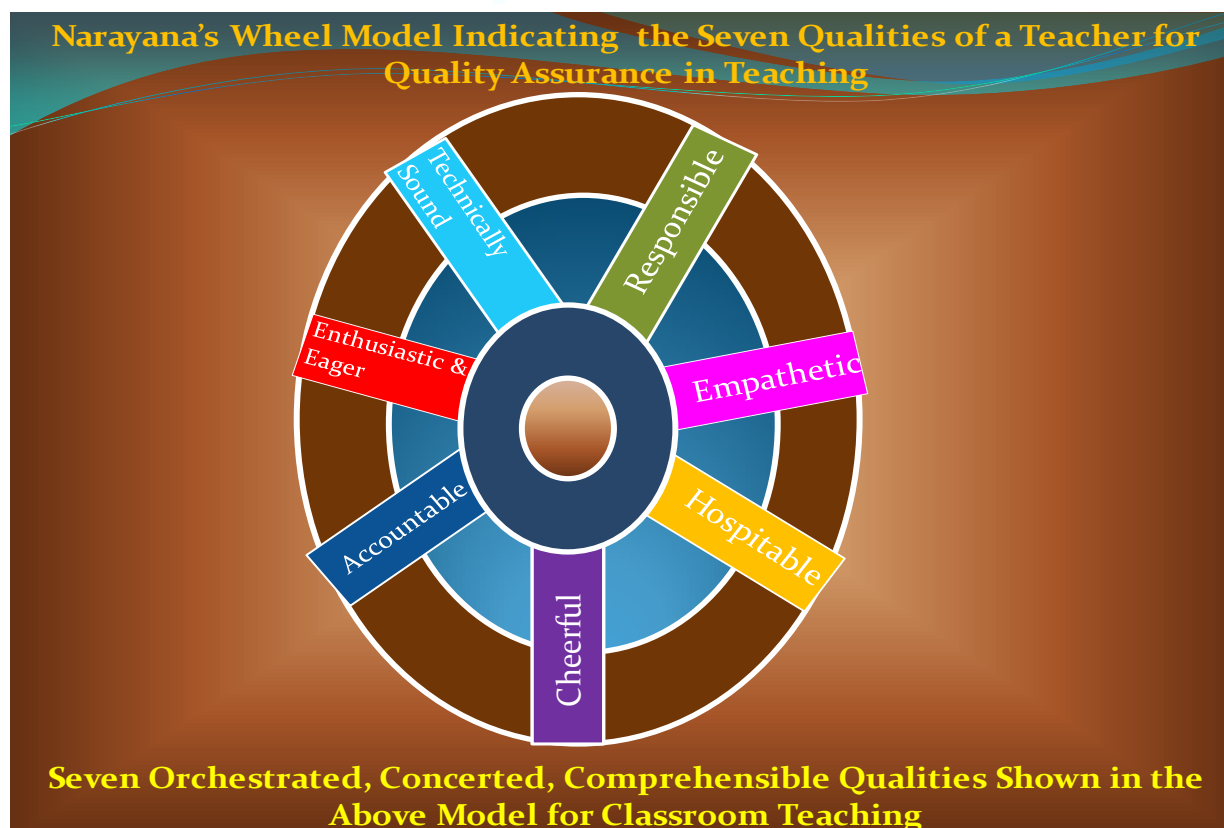
The communication model given by Leagan, has the following elements



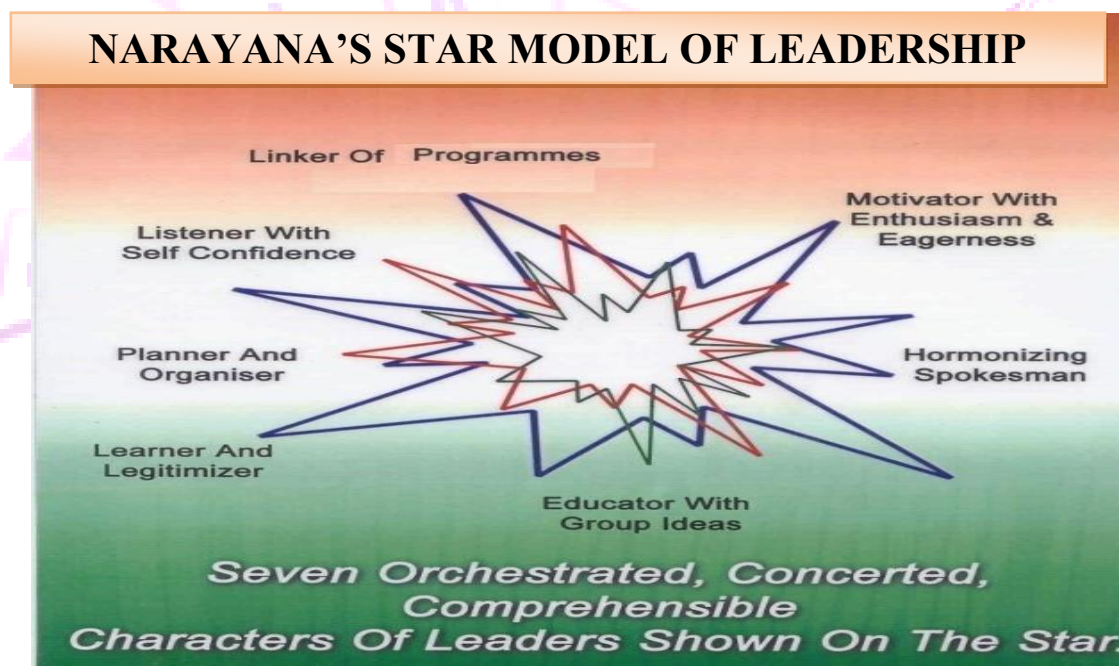
The task of communication (Classroom teaching) according to Legan is to provide powerful incentives for change. Success at this task requires understanding of the six elements of communication, a skillful communicator (teacher) sending useful message through proper channel, effectively treated, to an appropriate audience (student) that responds as desired.

III. Student Leaders in Classroom Teaching

Key communicators are the student leaders in classroom teaching under education system are important for perfective India's development. However, they are sought out for information and advice on specific topics of interest. It is assumed that such students are respected in classroom to whom some students look for advice and information and through such consultations influence their behavior and actions. Three important methods are used for identifying key communicators like (A) Sociometric method (B) Information ratings (C) Self designating method. Further, key communicators have been found to have distinctive characteristics like greater exposure to mass media, cosmopolitan accessibility, innovativeness, social status etc. Further, these key communicators are very important to get feedback about problems in classroom teaching like intention, specificity, description, usefulness, timeliness, clarity and validity. Hence, key communicators identification and reappraisal for specific purpose is very essential in classroom teaching. The **Narayana's Star model** explains **seven qualities** of student opinion leaders like **(1) Learner and Legitimzer:** The student opinion leader learns more in the classroom teaching , judges pros and cons, accepts and adopts them. The student opinion leader, by virtue of his/her social position in classroom as the authority to give sanction for the introduction of new methods in classroom teaching in view of norms and values. **(2) Planner and Organizer:** The student opinion

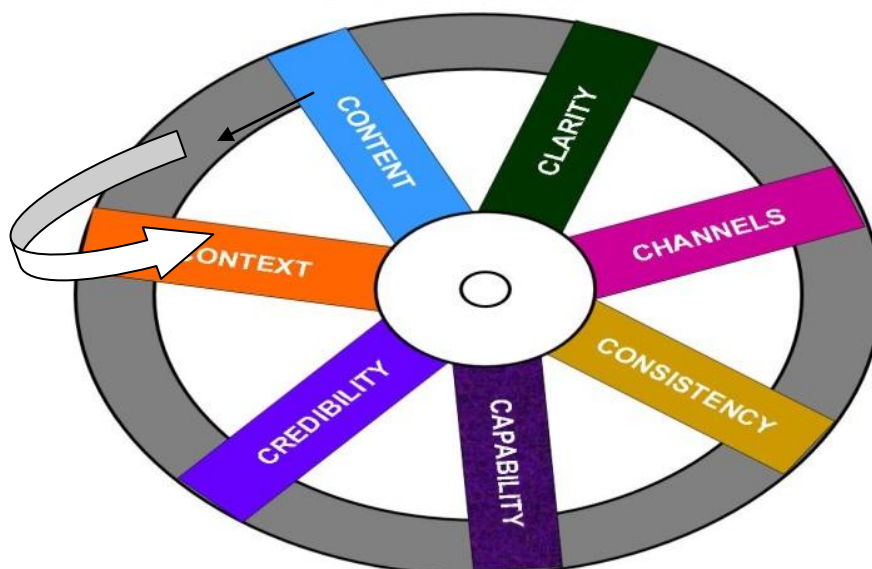


leader is able to plan, visualize in his imagination, ways by which needs of his/her group can be satisfied. He/she has greater social insight in to the structure and functioning of students and actually plans with the student groups. He/she helps students to make plans for getting maximum returns from studenting. The student opinion leader initiates common action in the classroom teaching. He/she arranges development meetings, mobilizes students action in the classroom teaching. (3) **Listener with self confidence:** The student opinion leader should be a good listener to develop self confidence in motivating students. (4) **Linker of programmes:** The student opinion leader acts as a liaison person between students and Teacher, Administrators and other authorities in the Institute and thus facilitates effective contact between them to achieve the purpose of his/her group. (5) **Motivator with enthusiasm and eagerness:** The student leader inspires and motivates the students and attempts to sustain their interest in pursuing their plan even under critical situation in classroom teaching. (6) **Harmonizing spokesman:** The student opinion leader promotes harmony among the members inline with the basic purpose of the group. He/she places more emphasis on the uniformities among the members rather than upon individual differences, and minimizes conflicts. The student opinion leader as the responsibility of speaking students group and representing the group's interest and position. (7) **Educator with group ideals:** The student opinion leader shares his/her knowledge and experience with his/her followers to raise their level of understanding. He/she promotes students for assuming leadership responsibility and group functioning. The student opinion leader adopts group norms and lives by them. As per the expectation of his/her group he/she embodies the group ideals in relation to classroom teaching.



It is the responsibility of teachers to familiarize themselves with seven orchestrated, concerted, comprehensible in the system of communication to become effective communicators in classroom teaching as shown in the **Narayana's Wheel Model**.

NARAYANA'S WHEEL MODEL FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION



Seven Orchestrated, Concerted, Comprehensible shown on the Wheel for effective communication

English is the world's most common language. Effective communication is essential for the success of society and students individually. Linguists are the source of learning, inspiration and recreation. Language teaching is based on a view of English language as communication. Language is recognized as a viable model for learning and teaching. Communication is not merely transmission of meaning from one person to another through symbols. It implies that the system of communication is commonly owned, accepted and recognized by the teachers and students of college. It enables them to acquire, exchange, store, retrieve and process information. Social advancement has to be matched with the development of efficient techniques of communication to sustain the tempo of growth. In modern professional organizations/college/university a great deal of importance is therefore attached to devising and maintaining an efficient system of communication. Effective communication depends on credibility of professional to communicate, content of the subject matter, context of the situation, clarity of the material, the channels used to communicate, consistency of lecturing and capability of students. 1. Credibility i.e., Credibility of the linguists depend on expertise and trustworthiness. 2. Context i.e., Linguists must speak always the realities of situation and provide opportunities for participation and playback. 3. Content i.e., Content determines students vice versa linguists must decide the content looking to Students. 4. Clarity i.e., Linguists communication must be clear and understandable to students. 5. Consistency i.e., Linguists communication must be consistent over a period of time. 6. Channels i.e., the Linguists must use the channels respected by students. 7. Capability i.e., the students must have capability to listen, to understand, to accept and to interpret properly, otherwise linguists must develop these qualities among students

IV. Conclusion

Education is one of the greatest services provided by teachers for perspective India's development and vital for anything. Teacher need to work in close co-ordination with students to help them for building them in future. A good linguistic teacher becomes a role model for students, and students follow manners and style of teacher. Everything starts with linguistic teachers and the mentality they posses to drive students for higher and higher levels. Further, every educational system has certain objective which aims at bringing desirable changes in students' for perspective India's development.

V. Reference

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