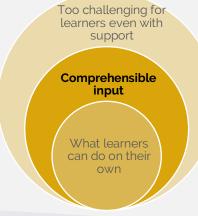
# **STARTALK**

## Using the Target Language and **Providing Comprehensible Input**

Input is to language acquisition as gas is to a car. An engine needs gas to run; without gas, the car would not move an inch. Likewise, comprehensible input in language learning is what gets the "engine" of acquisition going. Without it, acquisition simply does not happen.

James Lee & Bill VanPatten, Making Communicative Language Teaching Happen, 1995



## omprehensibi e inp

Language must be comprehensible. Learners must understand most of what the speaker is saying.

Language must be meaning bearing. Useful input must contain a message that learners want and need to understand. There must be some *communicative intent*.

NOT the same as total comprehension.

## **AKING INDUT C**

#### Visual Support

- images
- manipulatives •
- graphics ۲
- realia •
- graphic organizers

## Verbal Cues

- •
- •

inflection

•

•

- repetition emphasis
  - demonstration routines
    - pantomime

NATIONAL FOREIGN

LANGUAGE CENTER

Nonverbal

gestures

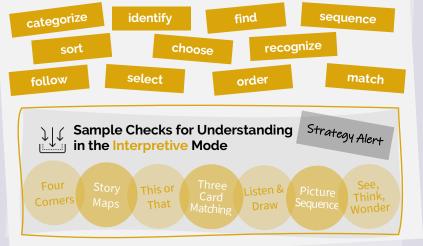
facial expression

### When can I use English?

- To convey learning targets or can-do statements for a lesson
- To set and reflect on goals and progress
- Performance assessment prompts
- Interpretive assessment tasks
- Co-construction of grammar rules
- Safety and security of students



Check for comprehension by creating interactions that ask learners to demonstrate their understanding.





Using a signal to indicate when use of English/native language is OK

Requesting permission to speak English/native language

Pledging to only use target language for a predetermined amount of time

Rewarding risk taking

Playing with language and being OK with ambiguity

**Communicating target language** expectations

Explore this STARTALK Principle in action: startalk.umd.edu/public/principles

• paraphrasing slowed speech