# LINGUA MATERNA; CHAPTERS ON THE SCHOOL TEACHING OF ENGLISH

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

#### ISBN 9780649177141

Lingua materna; chapters on the school teaching of English by Richard Wilson

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

## RICHARD WILSON

# LINGUA MATERNA; CHAPTERS ON THE SCHOOL TEACHING OF ENGLISH



LINGUA MATERNA

# LINGUA MATERNA

# Chapters on the School Teaching of English

P-32

## RICHARD WILSON, B.A.

AUTHOR OF TRAGLISH ANALYSIS AND GRADMAR, TRUE, RTC., RTC.



LONDON
EDWARD ARNOLD
41 & 43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET, W.
1905

### CONTENTS

#### CHAPTER I

#### INTRODUCTORY

	252137		200000000000000		MOES
The object of the book—The neglect of	the	native	language-	-The	120.00
The object of the book—The neglect of divisions of the work in English		. +			1.5

#### CHAPTER II

#### GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

Conventional or applied grammar?—The amount of grammar necessary to insure a correct use of the language.—Drill in sentence formation.—The essay, and how to deal with it.—The reproduction of a story

#### CHAPTER III

#### CONVENTIONAL GRAMMAR

Applied grammar lacking in training value—A preliminary course of conventional grammar, with parsing and analysis—References to historical grammar—Uselessness of the ordinary "historical outlines"—Practical suggestions for reform—The sources of the vocabulary—The spoken language and how it is dealt with—The aims of the reformers in English language teaching—Dangers of a thoughtless adoption of new methods

#### CHAPTER IV

#### THE STUDY OF WORDS

A modern definition of "etymology"—Word study and its objects—The meanings of Christian names and surnames—Names of places—Interesting derivations—Prefixes, suffixes, and roots: how to deal with them—Synonyms and homonyms—The logician's classification of terms—Provincial words and phrases

42-54

#### CHAPTER V

#### THOUGHT-ANALYSIS

The art of note-taking—The lesson and the lecture—Method of using the latter for practice in taking notes—The making of precis—Precis-writing and its educational value—Material for precis-writing

55-63

7713 8 13°

#### CHAPTER VI

#### PARAPHRASING

PAGE

Arguments in favour of the exercise; arguments against—The use of explanatory paraphrase—Passages which might be paraphrased with advantage, and those which ought not to be selected; taken from King John, A Midsummer Night's Dream, Macbeth, Marmion, The Traveller, The Deserted Village, and miscellaneous poems—Free paraphrase and its use; poems to which it might be applied—Paraphrase of prose

#### CHAPTER VII

#### TASTE IN LITERATURE

Classification of pupils into three classes with regard to their attitude towards English literature—Danger of making mistakes in classification—The tracher's personal influence—The preparation for appreciation of literature: a practical suggestion for the lower school—How notes may be partly dispensed with The importance of using good models—Only the best poetry to be used from the beginning of the school course—The literary reading-book—The primary object of literature-teaching

#### CHAPTER VIII

#### COMPLETE TEXTS OF SELECTIONS?

Arguments for the use of complete texts only—Answers to objections to the use of extracts—The via modia—The value of the study of complete texts—The supply of complete texts suitable for school use—The essay—The poem of medium length—The proper use of literary selections, and their helpfulness in effecting introductions—Some lengthy books and books not suitable for school use in complete form of which our pupils should know something—Extracts from Shakespeare—The literature cameo

#### CHAPTER IX

#### SOME NOTES ON METHOD

Method of dealing with a play of Shakespeare—The annotated edition and the use of the introduction—The use and abuse of notes—The danger of over-explanation—The self-abnegation of the teacher—The use of reference books by the pupils—A theatrical representation of the play—Pictorial illustrations—Learning by rote and repetition: a suggested method—The study of literary history—The worship of the book—The proper use of books in school—A novel examination—The literary note book

#### CHAPTER X

#### SCHEMES OF WORK-1

PAGES

A scheme of work for pupils from eight to twelve years of age—
The literary readings; their character and scope—The poetical readings—Discussion of the school anthology—The children's laureates—Language study and practice—Spelling and word-building—The principles of grammar without the terminology—A junior course in applied grammar—A complete four years' course in prose and poetical readings, grammar, composition, and word study—The use of such a syllabus in the primary school—The reading of literature in the highest standards; alternative schemes—The grammar of the primary school—

#### CHAPTER XI

#### SCHEMES OF WORK-II

The scheme of work for pupils from twelve to sixteen—The two chief branches of the work, viz., the study of actual literature and language study and practice—Literary history, and methods of dealing with it. The principles regulating the choice of school texts—School and home reading—The actual work of a girl pupil of fourteen years of age. A graduated list of poems and prose texts arranged in four divisions—The grammar for the upper division—How to graduate the composition exercises. A suggested complete four years' course in literature and language.

155-171

#### CHAPTER NII

#### CORRELATION

#### CHAPTER XIII

#### THE EQUIPMENT OF THE TEACHER OF ENGLISH

His call to the work—Preparation for it—Study of the classical and modern languages—Reading of English and foreign literature—His attitude towards history, geography, painting, and sculpture—Ought he to be a student of psychology?

—English teaching in the primary school

192-205

INDEX

"Books are the best of things, well used; abused, among the worst. What is the right use! What is the one end, which all means go to effect! They are for nothing but to inspire. I had better never see a book, than to be warped by its attraction clean out of my own orbit and made a satellite instead of a system. The one thing in the world, of value, is the active soul."—R. W. EMERSON.

"The noble and profound application of ideas to life is the most essential part of poetic greatness." -- MATTHEW ARNOLD.



## LINGUA MATERNA

#### CHAPTER I

#### INTRODUCTORY

The writer has had many opportunities of studying the methods adopted by some of our best teachers in dealing with English grammar, composition, and literature, and the present volume is largely the outcome of his observations.— His aim is almost entirely practical, and his chief desire is to make these pages as helpful and suggestive as possible to the teacher for whom the burning question is not, Shall I teach English? but, How can I teach English so as to make the best use of the subject as an educational instrument?

An intelligent foreigner approaching the historical study of our school curricula would probably take it for granted that in English schools the study of English had always been made the chief concern, and would doubtless be greatly surprised to learn how it was comparatively late in the day that we became