

**KI NONGRIM
KA
PULE - KTIEN
BAD
KA HIKAI - KTIEN**

Antoinette Kharmalki

2006

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**Published By: Lianmeroschse
2006**

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ANTOINETTE KHARMALKI

Manuscript Typing: Mrs. Ioda Kharmalki.

Layout & Cover Design: Mr. Thomlin Lynshing.

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.Rs.50.00

Printed At: Rilum Offset Printing House, Umsohsun
near YMCA Mawkhar, Shillong - 793001

*Ka Jingkynmaw ieit na ka bynta i Tonieit
(Mrs. Brinsinola Kharmalki)*

Ka Ruidphang

İa kane ka kot Ki Nongrim Ka Pule-Ktien bad ka Hikai-Ktien nga la pyrshang da i bor barit ba ngan pynmih namar ka jingduna jong ki kot Khasi ban ai jingiarap İa ki samla pule shaphang ka jingpule İa ka Linguistics. Namar ba nga la sngewthuh İa kine ki jingeh ba ki samla pule ki shem, te nga la shu pyrshang noh ban wanrah sha ka Khasi İa ki katto katne ki bynta kiba kham İadei bad ka course 'Language Teaching' na ka Ph.D Thesis jong nga. Bad İa kiwei pat nga la pyrshang ban maitphang da kaba jurip bniah İa ki bynta kiba kham İadei bad kane ka phang.

Kane ka kot kam long kaba la kynthup lut İa ki nongrim ka pule-ktien bad ka hikai-ktien, te kumta ki nongpule ki donkam ban peit bniah de İa kiwei ki nongthoh kiba la thoh ha ka English shaphang kane ka phang. Nga ngeit kane ka kot kan ai İa ka maitphang ban shu İa İoh jingmut tang tiak ha ha kane ka phang - ki nongrim ka pule-ktien bad ka hikai-ktien.

Nga sngewnguh shibun İa i Prof. B. War İba la ai İa ka Lamphang jong kane ka kot.

Dated Shillong

5th September 2006.

Dr. A. Kharmalki.

Ka Lamphang

Dr. (Mrs) B. War

*Professor and Head Department of Khasi,
NEHU*

Nga dap da ka jingkmien ban ioh pule ia ka manuscript jong kane ka kot i Dr.(Mrs) Antoinette Kharmalki kaba i la ai kyrteng da Ki Nongrim Ka Pule-Ktien bad ka Hikai-Ktien. Ka jingdonkam ia ki kot Linguistics ba la thoh ha ka ktien Khasi ki dang duna shibun eh la ka long ha kano kano ka tnat jong kane ka lyngkha-pule kaba iar.

I Dr. Antoinette Kharmalki, lyngba kane ka kot i la noh la u synñiang ban pyndep katto katne ia ka tnat pule kaba dang duna eh ki kot. I la taibniah halor ka hikai ktien (Language Teaching) bad ruh halor ka jingnang ia ka ktien (Language Learning). Kam long ka kam kaba suk ban thoh halor kane ka subjek namar ka dawa shibun ka bor jabieng wat tang ban ioh ki kyntien kiba biang jingmut ha ka ktien Khasi. Ki Lynnong kiba kren halor ka jingioh kynti ia ka ktien kaba u khyannah u nang nyngkong eh ban kren ka long, lehse, kaba kham donkam ba ngin sngewthuh kham bniah. Ki Lynnong kiba batai shaphang ki rukom (methods) hikai ktien wat la ki long kiba la pyndonkam tang ban hikai ia kiwei pat ki jait ktien ki bym dei ia la ka jong, pynban nga ngeit kin long u mawlynti sha ki jingtrei ki ban tbeh jingshai halor ki rukom ban hikai ia la ka ktien (mother-tongue language teaching).

Ki bynta jong ka kot kiba kren halor ka "attitude" bad "motivation" khlem artatien kin long kiba myntoi shibun eh ha kane ka tnat-pule jong ka Linguistics.

Kaba kham kongsan eh kaba kane ka kot ka la leh ka long ban pynbiang ia ki jingdonkam jong ki samla pule jong ka Khasi Department ha University ban ioh ban pule ia ki phang jong ka course "Language Teaching and Language Learning" hala ka jong ka ktien.

Khublei shibun Antoinette. Nga ngeit ba u Blei un nang kyrshan bor ba phin nang lah ban sei shuh sa kiwei de ki kot ki ban long ka jingmyntoi na ka bynta ki samla-pule, ki nongwad bniah (Research Scholars), ki nonghikai bad baroh kito kiba kwah ban ngam kham jylliew halor ka kamhikai ktien.

Dated Shillong,

The 26th September 2006

Prof. B. War

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LYNNONG III

Ka Psychology Bad Ka Pule Ktien

3.01 *Jingsdang*

Baroh na ngi ngi tip bad sngewthuh bha ba ka jingtrei jong ka bor jabieng (mental process) ka long kaba donkam ha kaba pule ia ka ktien, ha ka ban sngewthuh ia ka bad ha ka jingiaidei jong ka bad ka imlang sahlang bad kumta ter ter. Ka bor jabieng ka pynlah ia ki nongpule ban pynwandur ia ka ktien, ka lah ruh ban ai jingiarap ia ki nonghikai-ktien ban hikai ia ka lynnong ba la buh bad ban tynjuh ia ki nongpule la ki la lah ne em ban poi sha ka thong. Te ka jait saian kaba kham iaidei ban peit ia kine baroh ka dei ka psychology, kaba iohrung ha ka ban batai shaphang ka jingioh ia ka ktien, ka jingpule ban nang ia ka ktien bad ka jinghikai ia ka ktien. Ka jingpynshai (insights) na ka psychology ka ioh ban rung bha ha ka hikai-ktien, ha ka rukom hikai (method of teaching) bad ha ka ban batai kumno ki nongpule ki nang ia ka ktien bad ha kiwei kiwei de. Kum ka nuksa, haba hikai ia ka ktien ba-ar da ka *grammar-translation method*, ka psychology ka pynkynmaw (appeal) ia ka jingdonkam ban pyntreikam ia ka jingmut jingpyrkhat. Lada hikai pat da ka *audio-lingual method*, ka psychology ka pynkynmaw ia ka thiori jong ki behaviorist psychologist shaphang ka aiñ jong ka jingmih (law of effect) katba ka *cognitive psychology* pat ka pynkem jingmut ia ki nonghikai kumno ban weng ia ki jingeh ha kaba pule ia ka ktien ba-ar.

Ha ki lynnong kiba shakhmat ngi la dep ia kren shaphang ka jingdonkam jong ka jingtip ia ka ktien (linguistic information), ban sngewthuh ia ka snap-jinglong jong ka, shaphang ka batai ktien bad kumno ban pyndonkam ia ka bad kumta ter ter. Kine ki jingtip ki long kiba donkam ban sngewthuh kumno ka hikai-ktien ka dei ban long khnang ba kan pyniar ia ka jingthmu kyllum jong ka *education*. Haba ngi pule ia ki kyndon ba ka grammar-translation method ka bud, ngi lap ba ka pyndonkam ia ki kyntien bad ki jait kyntien na ka bynta ban tip ia ka ktien klassikal; ka audio lingual method pat ka pyndonkam ia ki jingtip ba ka ioh na ka *structural linguistics* kaba ngeit ba ka ktien kam dei kaei kaei hynrei ka dei ka jingkren. Kine ki artylli ki rukom hikai, ki shim da ka lynti kiba pher ha ka hikai-ktien. Ka *grammar-translation method* ka kham shim da ka lynti ban pharia ia ka ktien, khnang ba ki nongpule kin nang kloï ia ka ktien, ka shim ruh ba ka jingtrei jong ka bor jabieng ka donkam khnang ban nang ia ka kramar. Hynrei ka *audio-lingual method* ne ka *A.L. Method* pat ka kham shim khia ha ka ban pynioh ia ki skil jong ka ktien bad ka ban ruh ia ka jingpyndonkam ia ka ktien kat kum ki khep ba donkam.

Haba peit ia kitei ki jingbatai haneng, la iohi ba ka psychology ka long kaba donkam ha ka hikai-ktien. Hynrei lada pynleit jingmut than ha ka thiori, ngin shem ba bun na ki nonghikai kin ym hun ia kane, namar ka jingmih jong ki jingbakla ha ka pule-ktien, kata ka mut, ba wat lada ki nonghikai ki bud da kano kano ka lynti ha ka hikai-ktien; pynban ki jingbakla kin don beit haba pule ia ka ktien. Ka jingbatai ia ka kramar ka lah ban ai jingshai (insights) ia ka jingdonkam ban kren beit hynrei ka kramar kam lah pat ban ai ia ki nia (rationale) kumno ban hikai ia ki bynta jong ka ktien. Kane ka lah ban long kumjuh ha kaba iadei bad ka *cognitive psychology* ruh. Ka *cognitive psychology* kam lah ban ai ia ki nongrim ban hikai ia ka ktien. Hynrei, lada ngi lah ban shim lut ia ki jingshai ne jingbatai ba ngi ioh na kine ki jait psychology, ngi lah ban ong ba, ka *behaviourist psychology*, ka *cognitive psychology* bad kiwei kiwei

ki ai jingbatai ia ka rukom pule ban nang ia ka ktien, ban hikai ia ka ktien, bad ki lah ruh ban pynpoi sha ka sohpdung ka hikai-ktien. Kumta ha kane ka bynta kaba bud ngin ia pule ia ka jingidei hapdeng ka psychology bad ka linguistics.

3.02 Ka Jingidei hapdeng ka psychology bad ka linguistics

Ka Psychology ka dei kawei na ki jait saian kaba pule ia ki jinglong (nature) jong ki kynja ba im. Ka iasyriem ia ka life science bad ka social science. Ha kaba iadei bad ka ktien, ki psychologist ki batai kumno ki briew ki pynmih jingkren ne kumno ki pynmih sawa kren. Katba ki stad pule-ktien pat ki bishar bad batai ia ka snap jinglong jong ka ktien bad ki pyni ba kumno ka iapher na ka jingaidak ki mrad (animal communication), ki pule ruh ia ka history jong ka ktien bad kiwei de. U Bloomfield (1933) u la batai ba ka don ka jingidei kaba jan hapdeng ka psychology bad ka linguistics ha kaba baroh ar ki iatyngkhuh haba batai ia ka hikai-ktien, ia ka jingnang ia ka ktien bad kumta ter ter. U Bloomfield u la peit bniah ia ka thiori ba ki psychologist ki shim ha ka liang ka jingpynlong ia ki jingmlien (habit formation) khnang ban nang ia ka ktien. Dei halor kane ba u la pynshongnongrim ia ka structural grammar ka jong u. Ki stad pule-ktien namarkata, ki la peit bniah bha ia ka jingdonkam jong ka psychology ha ka ban batai bad weng ia ka jinglong kyllaiñ (complexity) jong ka ktien bad kane ka la long khamtam ha ka por jong ka thma bah ka ba-ar; ki la sngewthuh ruh ia ka jingdonkam ban sngewthuh ia ka bor pyrkhath (cognitive process) bad ia ka jingdon jong ka ktien ha u khunlung naduh ba dang shu kha. Dei u Chomsky, uba batai ba ka linguistics ka dei ka tnat jong ka psychology. Hynrei don pat ki psychologist ki bym shym la mynjur satia ia kane ka jingong u Chomsky, bad kine ki dei ki kynhun behaviourist (behaviourist School of Psychology). Niuma, bun ki nongwad bniah kiba trei halor ka ktien, ki shem ba ka don ka jingmyntoi haba pule ia ka ktien da ka jingiarap lem ka psychology na ka liang ka eksperimen kiba ki la leh, ne na ka liang ka jingbatai shaphang ka sengkhan-sengpyrkhat shaphang ka jingriewspah ka

ktien (conceptual richness of the language). Dei hangne keifi ba sa mih ka psycholinguistics (kaba pule shaphang ka jingidei jong ka psychology bad ka linguistics) na ka daw jong ka jingkyllai fi jong ka ktien bad na ka daw jong ka jingapher ha ka jingbatai hapdeng ki stad pule-ktien bad ki psychologist ha ka liang ka rukom pule jong ki ia ka ktien.

3.03 *Ka Psychology jong ka jingpule ban nang (Learning)*

Ki psychologists ki la pynnoh synfiang shibun sha ka lyngkha jong ka pule ktien kiba lah ban long ka jingiarap ia ki nonghikai kiba hikai ia ka ktien. Don lai tylli ki kynhun psychologist kiba la pyrshang ban wanrah ia ka thiori jong ka jingnang ban leh eiei bad kine ki dei a) ki Behaviourist School of Psychology b) ki Cognitive School of Psychology bad k) ka kynhun Mentalist. Ha kane ka bynta kaba bud ngin ia pule ia kawei pa kawei ka kynhun bad ia ka jingnoh synfiang jong ki sha ka hikai- ktien.

3.04 *Ka kynhun Behaviourist*

Shwa ba ngin pule bniah ia kane ka kynhun, ka long kaba donkam ban pynkynmaw biang ia ka jingthmu jong ka hikai-ktien. Ka jingthmu kyllum jong ka hikai-ktien ka long ban pynioh ha ki nongpule ia ki skil jong ka ktien bad ruh ba ki nongpule kin nang ban pyndonkam ia ka ktien kat kum ki khep bad ki khen ba ki iakynduh. Kumta ki nonghikai ki shait pyndonkam da kiba bun tylli ki buit hikai kum kaba phah pynpule ia kajuh (repetition), ki phah spel lyndet ban iohi ia ka bor kynmaw ki nongpule, ki shait phah ban pyrthuh bud (imitate), ki shait batai ia ka aifi ka kramar bad ki shait phah ban pule jam (reading aloud) ia kano kano ka bynta jong ka ktien bad kumta ter ter. Ki behaviorist psychologist ki don ka nongrim ban batai balei ki nonghikai ki bud ia kitei ki jingleh haba ki kwah ba ki nongpule kin nang ia ka ktien.

Ki kynhun Behaviourist psychologist ki dei kiba la wanrah nyngkong ia ka jingdonkam jong ka khmih bniah (observation) ia

kaei kaei kaba la teh lakam (controlled) khnang ban iohi ia ka jingleh ne jingpynpaw (behaviour) jong kita kiba la shah teh lakam ha ka kyndon jong ki nongleh eksperimen. Ban sngewthuh ia kane ka jingbatai to ngin ia pule ia ki eksperimen ba la pynlong da kitei ki behaviourist psychologist khnang ban sngewthuh artad kumno ki nongpule ki nang ia ka ktien.

Ki Behaviourist psychologist ki ngeit ba ki kynja ba im lada dei u briew ne u mrad ki shait pynpaw ia ki jingleh jong ki (behaviour). Ki ia leh ruh ban pynpaw markylliang (react) lane ki lah ruh ban pynpaw ia ka jubab (response) ka jong ki lada ai ka jingpynkhih (stimulus) ia ki ban leh kumta. Haba ka long kumne, lah ban ong ka la don ka jingnang (learning) namar ka la don ka jingpyniaidlang ia ka jingpynkhih bad ia ka jubab (stimulus-response). U Ivan P. Pavlov (1849-1936), U J.B. Watson na America (1878-1958) bad U E.L. Thorndike ki dei kiba la sdang nyngkong ban leh ia ki eksperimen ki jong ki. U Pavlov u leh eksperimen da u ksew u jong u. Haba pyni ia uta u ksew da ka doh lyngkhot kaba long ka jingpynkhih (stimulus), u ksew jong u u sdang ban jawdud (response). Ha kawei pat ka eksperimen ia u ksew la pyniohsngew ia ka jingtied jong ka baje, hynrei ha kane ka kynti u ksew um shym la sdang ban pynmih jawdud namar um pat lah ban pynjuh (associate) ia ka sawa ka baje bad ia ka doh. Hadien pat haba tied ka baje bad ha kajuh ka por la ai ia ka doh, u ksew u sa lah ban pynidei ia ka jingtied ka baje bad ka doh. Hadien ba la leh kumne bunsien kata ka mut, ba la pyniaid lang ia ka sawa ka baje bad ka doh, u ksew u la nang ban pynidei ia ka jingsawa ka baje bad ka doh. Mynta u ksew u tang shu iohsngew ia ka baje u sdang ban pynmih jawdud. Kane ka mut ba ia u ksew la pynmien (conditioned) ban pynidei ia ka sawa baje bad ka doh. Ia kane la khot da ka *conditioned learning* lane la pynmien ia u ksew ba un nang ban pynmih jawdud bad ia kane la khot da ka *classical conditioning*₂.

Ka daw jong ka jingleh eksperimen jong u Pavlov da u ksew ka long namar ka jingleit iohi jong u ia ka jingphylla haba pynmih

jawdud ki ksew bad kane ka long ha ka por ba u leh ia ka wad bniah jong u ia ka *gastric secretion* ha ki ksew. Ka jingiohi jong u ia ka jingpynmih jawdud ki ksew haba ki iohi ia ka bam bad haba ki iohsngew ia ka jingiaid jong ki kynrad jong ki ka la ktik ia u ban leh ia kane ka eksperimen. U Pavlov u khot ia kane ka jingleh ki ksew da ka *psychic secretion*. Ka tynrai jong ka *classical conditioning* ka long ka *psychic secretion*. U Pavlov u la ong ruh ba kane ka jait jingleh (reflex) ki don ar jait; ka *physiological* bad ka *psychic reflexes*. Ka *physiological reflex* ka dei kaba la don lypa, kaba pyniaid (control) ia ka jingpynmih jawdud. Ka *Psychic reflexes* (la khot ruh iaka da ka *conditioned reflex*) ka wan haba la tip lypa (experience). Te ia katei ka eksperimen la pynshongnongrim na kane ka *conditioned reflex*. Ngi ruh ki briew teng teng haba ngi ioi ia ka jingsma bang sha ba leit ba wan, ngi pynmih umbiah ne ngi sngew jawdud namar ngi la ju mad ia kum kitei ki jingsma.

3.05 *Ka Jingpyniaid kam kyllum ia ka eksperimen u Pavlov*

Ia kane ka eksperimen u Pavlov yn ym lah satia ban pyndonkam lut ha jaka pule. Hynrei ia ki nongrim jong kane ka eksperimen ia kaba la khot ka *classical conditioning* lah ban pyndonkam ha kine harum:

- a) Ka *classical conditioning* ka lah ban rung ha ka ban ioi ban pynmlien ia ki nongpule ban long kiba lehkhuid, ki ban burom ia kiba heh bad ka jingwan biang por ha klas.
- b) Lah ban hikai ia ki khynnah ba kin ym tieng ban wan sha klas namar ki jingshah pynshitom (punishment).
- k) Lah ban weng ia ka jingtieng kito ki nongpule kiba duna ha ka bor pyrkhath.
- d) Lah ban pynioh ha ki nongpule ia ka jingsngewjan (positive attitude) sha ka jingpule.
- e) Lah ban pyndonkam ha ka ban pyniaidei ia ki dak bad ki tiar ki tar, kum 'a' ia u 'apple,' 'b' ia ka 'bol' bad kumta ter ter.

3.06 *Ka thiori u J.B. Watson*

U Watson u dei sa uwei pat u psychologist u ba la pynnoh synfiang sha ka behaviourist psychology. Une u la wanrah ia ka thiori kaba kham suk ha ka ban sngewthuh ia ka jingnang ban leh ei ei. U ong ba lada ka jingpynkhih (stimulus) bad ka jingleh (response) ki iajan bha, te ka mut ba ia kane ka jingiajan la pynshkhem. Ka jingkhlaini jong kane ka jingiaidei (S-R) ka shong eh ha ka jingpyniaidei bunsien. Ka jingiapher na ka eksperimen u Thorndike ka long, ba ha kane ka jong u Watson ym don jingpynshlur (reinforcement) ei ei ruh em. U Watson u ban ia ka jingdonkam ban leh bunsien (frequency). U Watson u leh eksperimen da u khunlung u ba shisnem u ba la nang ban tieng ia ka khnailum, kaba ha kaba nyingkong u sngewtynnad ban peit ia ka. Hynrei ynda lah teh da ka nar ha ka khnai, ka ban pynmih sawa, u khunlung u sdang ban tieng noh ia kata ka khnai. Hadien ba la pynleh kumne bunsien, u tang shu ioi ia ka khnai u la tieng wat la ym shym la teh nar ha ka khnai. U Watson u ong ba kane ka dei kawei na ki lynti ban ioi ia ka jingnang₃. Kumta ka nongrim ha kaba u Watson u pynleit jingmut ka long ba u kren ia ka jingdonkam jong ka jingtrei jong ka bor jabieng na ka bynta ban ioi ia ka jingsngewthuh ia kaei kaei. Lah ban pyndonkam ia ka thiori u Watson ha kaba pynitynnad ia ki jaka pule khnang ba ka jingnang jingtip kan iaidei bha bad kan neh lane lah ban pynbun ki tiar iarap ha ka hikai-ktien.

3.07 *U.B.F. Skinner bad ka Operant Conditioning*

Ka history jong ka Operant Conditioning ka la sdang na u B.F Skinner u ba pule ha Harvard University. Une ruh u dei u psychologist u ba la leh shibun ki eksperimen halor ki khnai bad ki paro. Ka jingiapher hapdeng ka eksperimen u Skinner bad u Pavlov ka long kumne harum: u Pavlov haba u pynmlien ia u ksew ba u dei ban pynmih jawdud u da buh lang bad ka jingbam. Kane ka jingpynmlien ka dei ka *classical conditioning*. Katba u Skinner pat u khot ia ka

eksperimen jong u da ka *operant conditioning* kaba ban halor ka jingshisha ba ka jingleh (behavior) ka treikam na ka jaka (environment) hi. Haba u set ia ka paro ha ka ruh (cage), ha kata ka ruh (cage) u da pyndait lang bad i jingdiang nar (lever) ba don de bad ki jingbam. Kumno kumno lada kane ka sim ka kynther ia la ki sner bad lada kane ka sner ka leit dei ha ita i jingdiang nar ba don jingbam, te kan ioh ia ki jingbam. Te lada ka sim ka leh kumne barabor ka shait ioh ia ki jingbam. Hadien kane, ka sim ka sa nang ban kan leh kumno haba ka kwah ban ioh bam. U B.F. Skinner u kren ruh ia kata ka jingpynshlur (reinforcement) ha ka jingpule ban nang. Kane ka mut lada pynshlur ia ki nongpule ban jubab kata kin jubab, lada ym pynshlur kata ka mut ki nongpule kin shu sngap. Katkum u E.L. Thorndike, don lai tylli ki aiñ kiba lah ban sei halor kitei ki eksperimen kiba la kdew ha neng bad kine ki long:

- a) Ka aiñ kaba iadei bad ka jingmih (Law of effect)
- b) Ka aiñ kaba iadei bad ki jingleh (Law of exercise)
- k) Ka aiñ ba iadei bad ka jingkloi ban leh (Law of readiness)
- a) Ka aiñ kaba iadei bad ka jingmih: ka ong ba lada don ka jingmih kaba biang (desired result) na kaba pyniadei hadpeng ka jingpynkhih (stimulus) bad ka jingleh (response), ia kane ka jingpyniadei la pynskhem. Lada kane ka jingpyniadei ka pynmih pynban da ka jingbymhun, ia kane ka jingpyniadei la pyntlot noh.
- b) Ka aiñ kaba iadei bad ki jingleh (exercises): ka ong ba ka jingpyniadei ka khlaif haba pyndonkam ia ka bad ka tlot noh haba ym pyndonkam ia ka.
- k) Ka aiñ kaba iadei bad ka jingkloi ban leh: ka ong ba, haba kiba shah leh eksperimen ki la kloï ban leh eiei, te ki ioh ia ka jinghun haba la ai ia ki ban leh kumta bad kan don ka jingbymhun lada ym shah ia ki ban leh eiei.

U Lado u kynthoh kine ki aiñ namar ba u ong u Thorndike u jop ban pynwan ia kine ki aiñ namar ba kine ki aiñ ki iaid kam tang ia ki mrad hynrei kim lah pat ban batai ia ka snap jinglong jong ki briew haba ki pule ban nang⁴. Lah ban ia mynjur lem bad u Lado, namar ba don teng teng lada ym ai lad ia ki nongpule ban jubab ia ka jingkylli kaba ki nang, ki lah ban dom bad teng teng pat ki lah ruh ban ym dom ia kane ka jingleh.

3.08 *Ka Jingpyntreikam ia ka thiori Behaviorist ha ka ban ioh ia ka ktien ka ba-nyngkong* (First Language Acquisition)

Haba u Skinner u pynmih ia ka *Verbal Behaviorism* jong u ha ka snem 1957, u batai ia ka ktien kum ka kynhun (set) ba lah ban pyndonkam. Kumta ka ktien ka dei ka jingleh ban pynmih sawa (verbal behavior) bad ia ka ktien la nang pynbha ha kata ka jaka kaba u don. Kane ka mut haba kren ia ka ktien dei ban da pynshlur (reinforce) da kiwei kiwei kiba don hajan u nongkren. Namar kata, ia ka jingpyrshang jong u khunlung ban kren dei ban da pynshlur haduh ba un da ioh ia ka rukom kren kaba biang ha kata ka kynhun kren (verbal community). Kumta ki kmie ki kpa ki ju ai ia ki nuksa ryngkat bad ka jingpynshlur khnang ba u khunlung un ioh ia ka thup sawa (repertoire of sound)⁵.

Ia ka jinglah jong ki khunlung ban ioh ia ka ktien lah ban iohi bha ha kaba ki pynmih ia ki sur jem (cooing sound)⁶. Ha kaba leh kumne da kaba pynmih sawa ne da kaba sngap ki lah ban ai ia ka dak (message) bad ki lah ban ioh bun ki jingtip kumno ban kren⁷. Kane ka long namar ka jingpynshlur (reinforcement) jong ki kmie ki kpa. Haba ki khunlung ki la dap 18 bnai eiei kine ki sawa ki la nang bun bad ki sdang ban pur sha ki arkyntien bad lai kyntien eiei. Kane ka nang iaid haduh ban da dap lai snem, bad dei ha kane ka por ba ki khunlung ki sa sdang ban sngewthuh ia ka jingleh ha kaba iadei bad ka ktien (linguistic behavior). Kane ka lah ban bteng haduh ban da leit skul ha kaba ki khunlung ki sdang ban pynngam ia ki

senten kiba kyllaiñ; ki sa pynñar ña ka jingñoh kyntien jong ki bad ki sa sdang ban nang ña ka rukom kren bad kiwei. Dei hangne keiñ ba u Skinner u pynñadei ña ka jingñoh ktien ki khunlung bad ka eksperimen ka jong u. U ong ruh ba ka jingleh ha kaba kren (verbal behavior) ka long kum kiwei pat ki jingleh kaba lada pynshlur, ka jingleh ka nang bun bad haba ym ai jingpynshlur ka jingleh ka nang tlot nang tlot.

Hynrei, u Skinner u la shah kyntoh tyngesh ha u Chomsky ha ka snem 1959 haba u ong ba ki kmie ki kpa kim ju da pynmien than ban ong 'hoojd' ña ki khunlung namar ki kwah ban pynbeit artad ña ka jingkren ka jong ki khunlung. U Owen u ai ka nuksa da ka phareng haba u khunlung u ong "that bes a horsie" haba u kdew ña ka masi, bad ki kmie ki kpa pat kin ong "yes, that's a horsie"⁸. Da kaba leh kumne ki kmie ki kpa ki thmu ban pynbeit ña ka jingkren ka jong ki khunlung bad ki ieh noh shwa ban batai ña ka jingmut. Na kata ka daw ba ka jingbatai jong u Skinner ka shu long tang na jrong (superficial) namar ba u khlem shim ña ka jingpyrshang ban nang ha kaba ña dei bad ki khunlung. Shuh shuh u Skinner u khlem pule ruh ña ka jinglah ban sngewthuh (comprehension ability) bad ka jinglah ban pyrkhath (cognitive ability) u khunlung ha kaba ñadei bad ka jingpyrshang ban nang ña ka ktien.

Hynrei ña kaba ngi lah ban pyndonkam ña ka thiori jong ki behaviorist psychologist ka long ha ka jingpynjuh (conditioning). Kane ka long namar ba haba bishar bniah ña ka jingnang ña ka ktien, la ong ba u khunlung u sdang ban ñohsngew shwa ña ka sawa hapoh ka shisnem ka ryta jong u bad kane ka sawa barabor ka wan na ki kmie ki kpa bad ki nongri jong ki. Te suki suki u sa nang ban buh lang ña kita ki sawa bad ki kkep kiba u ña kynduh bad u sa sdang ban sngewthuh ña ka jingkren katba nang mih ki sngi. Te lada buh ña u khunlung ha kata ka kynhun ba ña kren katta kan nang seisoh. Kane ka jingseisoh kan long haduh ba u khunlung un ñoh ña ka sawa bad un sa sdang ban pyrthuh bud ña ka jingkren kiba la san. Kane ka dei ka jingnang ña ka ktien katkum ki behaviourist psychologist.

U McDonough pat u ong ba ña ka nongrim jong ki behaviorist psychologist lah ban pyndonkam ha ka 'Programmed Instruction'. Ka *programme instruction* ka dei ka jait jingpule kaba lah ban pyndonkam ha ka pule ban nang ña ka ktien. Ha kane ka jait programme la pynkhreh lypa ba ki nongpule kin nang ha ka jingpule jong ki da kaba ki pynduna ña ka jingleh bakla. ña ka jubab jong ki khynnah dei ban pynkhreh ha kata ka dur ba kin ñohi ña kano kaba bakla bad kano kaba dei. Lah ruh ban pyndonkam ña ka programme instruction na ka bynta ban ai jingñarap ban weng noh ña ki jingbakla (remedial instruction)⁹.

3.09 *Ka Kynhun Cognitivist*

Ha ki bynta kiba shakhmat la dep ban batai ña ka thiori *Stimulus-Response* ne ka thiori ha kaba la buh lang ña ka jingpynkhih bad ka jingleh bad la pyni ruh kumno bad ha kano ka dur la pyntreikam ña ki ha kaba pule ban nang ña ka ktien. Mynta pat ngin ña pule ña ka kynhun cognitivist.

Katkum ki cognitivists ne ki cognitive field theorists, ka jinghikai ka dei ka bynta ban pynñoh ha ki nongpule ña ka jingsngewthuh, ne ba ki nongpule kin ñoh jingpynshai (insight) shaphang ka jinghikai. Kane ka kynhun ka ngeit ba don ei ei *hapdeng* jong ka stimulus bad response (S-R). Kane kaba don hapdeng jong ka S-R ka dei ka jingtrei jong ka bor pyrkhath (cognitive function) kaba lah ban pynñaid ña kiei kiei bad kaba lah ruh ban pynshongdor ña ki jingpynkhih (stimulus) kiba ka ñoh. Kane ka bor pyrkhath ka trei bad ka ñaleh ban bishar, ban buhlang, ban pynñaid ryntih, ban kyntait bad ban pyrshang leh haba la pynkhih ña ki ban leh kumta. Kumta kane ka bor pyrkhath ka pynlong ña u nongpule ban synshar (control) ña ka rukom ban nang. Katba ki behaviourist jong ka S-R model ki ngeit ba iwei pa iwei i lyngkhot jong ka jingnang im don jingñadei eiei ruh bad kaba la nang mynshwa. Hynrei ki cognitivist ki ñaleh ban wanrah ña baroh kaba la nang ha kata ka '*cognitive map*' ne ka

map kaba kynthup lut ia ka jingtrei jong kata ka bor pyrkhath. Kane ka cognitive map ka pynlah ia u nongpule ban batai ia ki jingshem mynshwa (old experience) bad ia ki jingia kynduh thymmai (new experience). Kumta ka jingnang ka dei ban bishar lut ia ka jingshem ne jingia kynduh kiba mynshwa bad kiba hadien bad kumta keifn u nongpule u nang ban leh eiei.

Ia ka thiori cognitive la khot ruh da ka thiori jong ka jingai jingshai (theory of insight). Kane ka thiori ka iasnoh bad ka kyrteng u Kohler uba leh shibun ki eksperimen bad ki tngaw. Ia uwei na ki tngaw jong u, u la ai kyrteng da u Sultan. Ha kane ka eksperimen la set ia u Sultan ha ka ruh (cage) ryngkat bad u dieng uba lyngkhot bad shinat ka kait kaba la wah hajrong kata ka ruh (cage). U Sultan u dei ban weng ia ki jingeh namar la wah ia ka kait shajrong bha khnang ba un nym kot ban shim ia ka kait. Ha kaba sdang u Sultan u la pyrshang ban shim bad kynjoh ia ka kait hynrei um lah ban kot sha ka kait. Kumta u Sultan ioh jingmut (perceive) ia u dieng bad u la lah ban pynioh ia ka jingia dei hapteng u dieng bad ka kait. Te u shim ia u dieng bad u sa khwien ia ka kait da ka jingiarap jong u dieng.

Ha kaba arsien pat, u Kohler u kham pyneh shuh shuh ia kane ka eksperimen. Ha kane kaba ar u Kohler u buh artylli ki dieng kiba lah ban pyndait lang. U Sultan u leh kumjuh kum ha kaba nyngkong namar u shim tang uwei u dieng ban khwien ia ka kait, hynrei um kot satia ban leh kumta. Kumta, u ioh ia ka jingmut ban pyndait lang ia kita ki dieng baroh artylli bad nangta u sa lah ban khwien ia ka kait.

Ha kawei pat ka eksperimen, ka jaka ka la kham pher. La wah ia ka kait hajrong bad don de ha ka ruh (cage) ka synduk kaba rit. U tngaw u ialeh ban ioh ia ka kait hynrei um lah ban kot shata. Mar kumta hi u ioh ia ka jingmut ha ka ban pynia dei ia ka synduk bad ka kait. Te u tngaw u sa tan ia ka synduk hajan ka kait bad u sa kiew ban kheit ia ka.

Ha kawei pat ka eksperimen artylli ki synduk la buh ha ka ruh (cage). Te kumta u tngaw u hap ban pyndonkam baroh artylli ki synduk khnang ban ioh ia ka kait¹⁰.

Ka jingioh jingmut na kane ka thiori ka long ba u nongpule u ioh jingmut ia ka jingpule da kaba u bishar ia kiwei kiwei ki jingia kynduh jong u kiba mynshwa bad u sa nang ban ioh kem ban nang ban leh eiei. Ia kane ka eksperimen la pynshong nongrim na ka Gestalt theory jong ki German psychologists ha Germany. Ka kyntien 'gestalt' ka dei ka kyntien German kaba mut 'ka dur' (pattern) ne 'ka dur ba la pynbeit lang' (configuration). Ki Gestalt psychologists ki ngeit ba ngi leh eiei da kaba ngi buh beit buh ryntih ia ki jingmut jingpyrkhat (perceptions) haba ngi shem ia kino kino ki jingeh ha kino kino ki khep ba la pynkhih ia ngi ban leh ei ei. Ngik ki brieve ngi nang ban leh ei ei, da kaba ngi pynwandur ia ki jingmut jingpyrkhat jong ngi ha ka por ba ngi dang ia ksaid ban jop, bad ka jingjop ka wan kyndit kyndit. Kane ka jingwan kyndit ka jingshai ha ka ban leh ei ei la khot ka 'insight'.

3.10 *Ka Jingpyniaid kam iaka Cognitive theory ha kaba pule ia ka ktien ba-ar (Second Language Learning)*

Ia ka thiori jong ki Cognitivists lah ban pyniaid kam khamtam ha kaba pule ia ka ktien ba-ar. Kane ka thiori ka iohi ba ha kaba pule ia ka ktien ba-ar kam dei ka kam kaba suk namar ba dei ban da pyrkhath bha shwa ban kren ne thoh ha ka ktien ka ba-ar. Haba ialeh ban nang ia ka ktien, dei ban da pynleit jingmut bha khnang ba yn lah ban pynmih ia ka ktien. Kane ka jingpynleit jingmut ka kynthup ia kaba jied ia ki kyntien kiba biang, ia ka jingpynleit jingmut ia ki aifn ka kramar bad ia ki aifn kiba teh ha ka ban pyndonkam ia ki ktien. Kumta u nongpule u shna ia ki ktien hapoh ka jingmut jingpyrkhat jong u. Lehse ia kane ka bynta lah ban pyniaid kam ruh wat haba pule iaka ktien-nyngkong kata, khamtam lada la poi sha ki kyrdan kiba kham sha jrong.

Kumta ka cognitive theory ka don la ka bynta ban pynnoh syniang ha kaba pule ban nang ia ka ktien nyngkong bad ruh ia ka ktien ba-ar. Ia ki jinghikai ba la ioh ha ka ktien (input) la pynleit jingmut bha hapoh ka jingmut jingpyrkhat bad kaba mih nangta ka dei ka jingnang ia ka ktien (language output).

3.11 *Ka Jingiapher hapdeng ka S-R bad ki Cognitive Thiori*

S-R	Cognitive Thiori
1. Ka jingnang ka dei ka jingpyniadei (associations) hapdeng ka S bad R.	1. Ka Jingnang ka dei ka jingbuh ryntih ia ki jingshem ha ka jingmut jingpyrkhat.
2. Dei ban pynkhilaiñ (reinforce) ia ka S-R.	2. Ka jing pynbeit ia ki ba la nang
3. Ka jingnang ka wan na ki jingpynjuh (condition).	3. Ka jingkem jingmut (perception) ka dei ka bynta jong ka jingnang. Don ka jingiadei hapdeng ka bynta bynta bad baroh kawei ka jingnang.
4. Ia ka jingnang la pynlong da ki bynta bynta.	4. Ki bynta ki mih namar ka jingnang ia baroh kawei.
5. Ka jingnang ka sdang na kaba suk sha kaba kham eh.	5. Ka jingnang ka sdang haba la ioh kem ia baroh kawei (whole)
6. Ka jingpynlong ia ki jingmien (habit formation).	6. Ka jingpynlong ia ka jingnang ban ioh kem jingmut (perception) ban weng ia ki jingeh haba pule.

Kitei haneng ki long ki khyndiat ki jingpyniapher ia ka S-R thiori bad ka Cognitive thiori.

3.12 *Ka Jingioh ia ka ktien katkum ka lynti ba la pruid da ki mentalists (mentalistic approach)*

Ha kane ka bynta pat ngin ia pule ia ka jingioh ia ka ktien katkum ka lynti ba la pruid da ki mentalists. Kane ka lynti jong ka jingpule ka kham iadei bad ka kyrteng jong u Noam Chomsky. U Chomsky u ong ba ka ktien kaba u khunlung u iohsngew lyngba ki kmie ki kpa jong u, kam lah ban pynioh ha u ia ka jingiadei hapdeng ka dur (form) jong ka ktien bad ki jingmut kiba kyllaiñ (complex meaning) jong ka. Te u khunlung, katkum u Chomsky, u dei hi ban don lypa ia ki katto katne ki jinglong ba long salonsar (language universals) jong ka ktien tang ba kane ka jingtip ka dang lung palat (latent knowledge) namar i khunlung im pat shym pyndonkam ia ka. Baroh ki jingtyrwa jong u Chomsky naduh ki snem 1960, ki long pyrshah ia ka jingtyrwa jong ki behaviourists kiba batai shaphang ka jingpule ban nang ia ka ktien. Ki behaviorists ki ngeit ba yn nang ia ka ktien da kaba pyrthuh bud, da kaba pynjuh (conditioning) bad da kaba pynshlur (reinforcement). Hynrei u Chomsky u ong ba ki thiori jong ki behaviourist kim lah ban jubab ia kine harum:

1. Balei ki khunlung ki lah ban pynmih shibun ki senten ia kiba kim ju pynmih mynshwa. U Krishnaswamy bad ki para nongitbniah ki ai nuksa da ka English 'why daddy no go₁₁.' Kane ka nuksa ka lah ban long kaba thymmai ha ki khunlung kiba pyrshang ban kren ia ka ktien.
2. Balei haba kren ki khunlung, lah ban iohi ba ki ialeh ban ioh ia ki aiñ jong ka ktien, ki aiñ ka senten hynrei wat ia ki aiñ kyntien ruh.

Te u Chomsky, ha ka jingwad bniah jong u, u pule ym tang ia ka ktien kaba shabar hynrei u ialeh ruh ban pynshai shaphang kata ka ktien kaba shapoh kaba la don lypa (internalized language). Te ka nongrim jong ka lynti ki mentalist ka long kumne harum:

1. Ka jingpule ia ka ktien ka mut ka jingpule ia ka jingpyndonkam ia ka ktien ha ka imlang sahlang.
2. Ka jingpule ia ka ktien ka dei kaba wanrah ia ka sawa ha ka jabieng, khnang ba ia kane ka sawa lah ban pyntreikam ha kaba pyndonkam ia ka.
3. Ka sawa ktien kaba wan na shabar ka pynwan dur ia kaba la don lypa hapoh.
4. Ka jingtip ia ka ktien ka pher na ka jingtip kaba don sawdong ka mariang.
5. Ka jingkren (performance) ka dei ka bynta jong ka tbitkren (competence).
6. Ka ktien ka dei kaba la don lypa ha u khunlung bad ia kane ka ktien la khot ka ktien kaba shapoh (Internal language)

Dei halor kitei ki nongrim ba u Chomsky u ong ba ki khunlung ki nang beit ban kren ia kano kano ka ktien ha kaba la pynheh pynsan ia ki. U Chomsky u ong ba ia u khunlung la kha bad ka ktien tang ba u Chomsky u khot ia kane da ka 'rich internal structure'. Haba ong kumne ka mut ba u bud ia ki dienjat jong ki rationalist philosophers, jong ka spah snem kaba khatphra, kiba ngeit ha ki idea kiba la don lypa. Te u Chomsky u ong ba ia u khunlung la kha bad katto katne ka *Language Acquisition Device (LAD)* ne ka *Language Faculty* kaba ai ia ka jinglong jong ka dur jong ka ktien.¹² U Chomsky, haba batai ia kane u ong ba uno uno u ba ioh ia ka ktien, um ju leh tang ban pynlang ia ki jingkren hynrei u tip ruh ban pyndonkam kat kum ki aiñ jong ka ktien wat la kam pat da long paka eh. Ia kine ki aiñ la pynrung ha ka jingmut jingpyrkhat khnang ba u khunlung u lah ban pyniadei ia ka sawa bad ia ka jingmut. Kane ka lah ban long ha uno uno u khunlung u ba ioh ia ka ktien. Kata ka mut ba baroh ki khunlung ki don ka jingtip (abstract) ia ka jinglong salonsar jong ka ktien. U khunlung u don ha kane ka kyrdan ban tip ia ka jinglong salonsar (universal Grammar) jong ka ktien ia kaba la tyrwa ban khot da ka *Innateness Hypothesis*¹³. U Chomsky

u ngeit ba kane ka hypothesis bad ka LAD ka dei kaba la don lypa bad ia kine yn sngewthuh na ki jingkren jong u Chomsky:

I think it reasonable to postulate that principles of general linguistics regarding the nature of rules, their organization, the principles by which they function, the kinds of representations to which they apply and which they form, all constitute part of the innate condition that 'puts a limit on admissible hypotheses'. If this suggestion is correct, then there is no more point in asking how these principles are learned, how a child learns to breathe, or, for that matter to have two arms.¹⁴

In many cases that have been carefully studied in recent work, it is a near certainty that fundamental properties of the attained grammars are radically underdetermined by evidence available to the language learner and must therefore be attributed to UG (Universal Grammar) itself.¹⁵

UG may be regarded as a characterization of the genetically determined language faculty. One may think of this faculty as a 'language acquisition device', an innate component of the human mind that yields a particular language through interaction with presented experience into a system of knowledge attained : knowledge of one or other language.¹⁶

Te na kitei ki jingbatai haneng ngi sngewthuh ba u Chomsky u pher na ki behaviorist psychologist kiba ngeit ba kata ka 'tabularasa' ne ka 'blank slate' kata ka mut ba ia u khunlung la kha bad ka tabularasa kata ka mut ba ym don ei ei ha ka jingmut u khunlung uba dang shu kha.

3.13 *Ka jingpyniaid kam ia ka lynti ba la batai da u Chomsky*

Kumba long lem kiwei ki thiori, ia ka lynti ba la batai da u Chomsky ruh lah ban pyndonkam ha ka jingpule ban nang ia ka ktien.

U Chomsky u ngeit ha ka jingdon lypa ka ktien (innateness of the language) te ia kane lah ban pyndonkam ha kaba hikai ia ka ktien ka ba-ar. Ia ka I-Grammar (Internal Grammar) lah ban nang pynskhem haba pule ia ka ktien ka ba-ar.

Ka jingmut jong ka UG ka long salonsar ha baroh ki ktien jong ka pyrthei. Kane ka mut ba baroh ki ktien ki don ka noun, ka verb bad kumta ter ter. Kane kam mut pat ba ki ktien jong ka pyrthei kin ialong kumjuh. Ka jingiapher jong ki ktien ka pyrthei ka mih namarba la buh pud (limit) da ki atiar (properties) kiba don ha ka jingmut jingpyrkhat. Te haba bishar ia kane, ngi lah ban ong ba ka long kaba eh ban nang lut ia ki ktien jong ka pyrthei. Ka UG ka pule ia ka jingmut jingpyrkhat ki briew bad namarkata, ka pule ruh ia ka ktien jong ki briew. Ia kane ka bynta lah ban pyndonkam ha kaba pule ia ki jinglong jong ki ktien (common aspects of language) ban ia kaba pule ia ka jinglong kyrpang jong ka ktien 17.

Haba bishar ia kitei ki jingbatai ngi sngewthuh ba ka lynti ba u shim u Chomsky ka long na kaba ring jingmut (speculation) shaphang ka jingpule ban nang ia ka ktien bad dei na kane ka daw ba ia ka linguistics u Chomsky la khot da ka mentalistic 18.

3.14 *Ka thiori u Piaget kaba ia dei bad ka jingpule ban nang ia ka ktien*

U Piaget ruh u long kum u Chomsky ha kaba batai ia ka jingpule ban nang ia ka ktien (language learning). U Piaget u bishar ia ka jingleh u briew (human behaviour), namarba dei kane kaba pynpaw

ia ka jingpynbeit kaba hapoh ka jingmut jingpyrkhat. Ka jingbatai jong u Piaget ia kane ka jingpynbeit (organization) ka lah ban ai jingiarap ban weng noh ia ka jingbym iasngewthuh jingmut hapdeng ki artylli ki rukom pyrkhat kiba iadei shaphang ki khunlung bad kita ki long ba u khunlung ba dang shu kha u dei uba shu ap beit ban pynwandur ia u da kata ka jaka (environment) kaba la kha ia u bad kawei pat ka jingpyrkhat ka long ba u dei uba don lypa ka buit (device) kaba un pyndonkam na ka bynta ka jingroi jingsan (development) jong u hadien habud.

U Piaget u pyni ia kine ki kyndon harum ban pyni ia kita ki jingroi jingsan jong u khunlung:

- a) *Sensory – motor intelligence* (0-2 snem): Ha kane ka por, yn iohi tang ia ki jingleh (reflex) ki bym don jingmut.
- b) *Pre-conceptual thought* (2 - 4½ snem): Ha kane ka por u khunlung u iaaid na ka tipthuh (sensory) sha ka jingsngewthuh ia kaba shisha tang ba u dang pynpaw ia kaei kaei kaba na lade (ego-centric) bad u sa sdang ban sngewthuh ia ki jingai dak.
- k) *Intuitive thought* (4½-7 snem): Ha kane ka por u khunlung u sdang ban iaaid na ka jingleh (action) sha ka jingioh jingsngewthuh bad un ym lah satia ban ithuh ia ki dkhot jong kano kano ka jait. Kum ka nuksa baroh ki jait khniang ki dei ki khniang, wat la ki iapher iwei na iwei ha ka jait.
- d) *Concrete Operations* (7 – 11 snem): Ha kane ka por, ia kiei kiei kiba shapoh, kiba mih ruh na ka jingpyrkhat la pyniaid lang shi jaka. Kum ka jingioh jingmut (concepts) ia ka por, ka jaka, ka jinglam bad kumta ter ter.
- f) *Formal Operations* (11+ snem): Ha kane ka por, la buh ia ki jingtharai (hypothesis), la pyniaid kam ia ki jingtharai, ki jingpyrkhat ba shu mutdur ki mih, ki khynnah ki sdang ban

tip ia ki aiñ (rule)¹⁹. Kane ka jingleh jong ki khunlung ka shong ha ka ryta jong ki. Don kiba poi kham kloï ha kitei ki por (stage) kam da dei eh kum ba ong u Piaget.

U Piaget u pyniapher ia ki artylli ki jingpynñaid (organization) ia ka jingmut jingpyrkhat: kawei ka dei kaba pynñaid ia ka lynti kaba ju long kata, u briew u dei ban ñakyrshuiñ (inter-act) bad ka jaka kaba u im (environment) bad ba u nang na kata ka jingñakyrshuiñ (interact). Ña ki nongrim ba batai kumno ka jingnang (learning) ka wan, u Piaget u khot da ka 'functional invariants'. Kine ki nongrim ki long lang kumjuh la ha kano kano ka ryta ruh. Lada pynñaid beit ia kine ki *functional invariants* ki briew kin ñoh ia ka bor pyrkhat.

U Chomsky u ong ba donkam ka jinglah kaba kyrpang ban ñoh ia ka ktien, u Piaget pat u ong ba kine ki jinglah ba kyrpang ki wan na ka daw jong ka jingsan jingroi jong u khunlung ha ka ryta. U Piaget u ñapher na ki behaviorists kiba batai ba ka jingnang (learning) ka wan dei namar ka jingpynlong ia ka jingmlen (formation of habits)²⁰. Ha u Chomsky ka jingtip jingnang (knowledge) ka long bunsien kaba la don lypa (inborn) katba u Piaget pat u ong ba ka jingnang jingtip (knowledge) ka dei kaba la pynlong (constructed) na ka daw jong ka jingñakyrshuiñ hapdeng kiba la don lypa bad kiei kiei kiba paw shabar. U ong ruh ba ka jingroi jingsan ha ka ktien ka long namar ka daw jong ka jingñoh ia ka bor pyrkhat kaba la ñoh kham mynshwa²¹.

Ña kane ka thiori jong u Piaget lah ban pyndonkam da ki nonghikai, ha kaba wanrah ia ki jait senten ne ki kyntien kiba u nongpule u la nang mynshwa, namar u nongpule un ñaleh ban pyrshang shwa ban pyrkhat ia ki nongrim kiba u la nang lypa mynshwa. Kane ka lah ban jia ha baroh ki bynta jong ka ktien lada ka dei ha ka kyntien, ha ka phonology, ha ka syntax bad ha ka semantics.

3.15. *Kiwei pat ki thiori kiba dei shaphang ka jingnang ia ka ktien ba-ar*

Ha kane ka bynta yn shu kdew tang khyndiat khyonsoit shaphang kiwei pat ki thiori kiba dei shaphang ka jingnang ia ka ktien ba-ar. Úa kine ki thiori yn batai lyngkot harum:

a) **Identity Hypothesis:** Kane ka Identity Hypothesis ka ngeit ba ka jingñoh ne ka jingdon tang ia kawei ka ktien kan ym da ñarap eh ha ka ban ñoh ia kawei pat ka ktien. Kane ka leit long namar ka don tang kawei ka jingñapher hapdeng ka jingñoh ia ka ktien ba-nyngkong bad ka jingñoh ia ka ktien ka ba-ar. Ka jingñoh ia ka ktien ka ba-nyngkong ka dei namar ba la kha ia u khunlung bad ka ktien (Chomsky) ne ba la pynmlen ia u khunlung ban kren (habit formation) ne namar ka jingtrei ka bor pyrkhat ha ka imlang sahleng (cognitive and social development) u Prideaux u ong ba u khunlung u ba biang ki dkhot kren bad dkhot met (normal child) u nang ia ka ktien da kaba suk khlem da don nonghikai²². Kane ka long namar ka mariang (natural phenomenon) bad ia kane ngim ju kynmaw ban da pynleit jingmut than. Katba ha ka ban ñoh ia ka ktien ba-ar, kane ka jingroi jingsan ka la don lypa. U nongpule ia ka ktien ba-ar u dei namarkata ban nang tang ia ka kyntien jong kata ka ktien ba-ar. Ha kaba u ñoh ia ka ktien ka ba nyngkong, u khunlung u ñoh bad ka rukom kynnoh kaba biang bad kane kam lah ban long ha kaba pule ia ka ktien ba-ar, ha kaba u nongpule u da hap ban trei shitom ban ñoh ia ka rukom kynnoh ha ka ktien ka ba-ar.

b) **Contrastive Hypothesis:** Kane ka hypothesis ka bishar ba ka jingtyrwa ban peit ia ka jingñapher jong ki ktien (contrastive hypothesis) la batai da ka ktien kaba la don lypa. Ka jingñoh ia ka ktien ba-ar ka long namar ba

ka don ka jingpyndonkam ia ka jingnang ia ka ktien ba nyingkong khnang ban ioh ia ka ktien ba-ar (positive transfer). U Selinker u ong ba kane ka jingpyndonkam ia ka ktien ba-nyngkong ha ka ban nang ia ka ktien ba-ar ka dei kawei na ka jingtreikam jong ka bor-pyrkhat kaba la pyndonkam ha ka ban nang ia ka ktien ba-ar²³. Katba u Stern pat u ong ba katei ka jingtyrwa ka long ka jingbatai ia ki artylli ki ktien kiba shait pyndonkam ha ka ban shna ia ka curriculum²⁴. Te ngi lah ban ong, ba lehse kane ka contrastive hypothesis ka la pynshong nongrim ia ka rukom hikai ia ka ktien ba-ar da kaba pyndonkam ia ka ktien kaba nyingkong.

k) **Krashen's Monitor Model:** Naduh ka snem 1970 ter, u S. Krashen (u ba long u stad pule-ktien jong ka ri America) u la pynpaw ia ka jingidei ba kongsan hapdeng kaba ioh ia ka ktien (acquisition) bad kaba pule ban nang ia ka ktien (learning). U Krashen u la kren shaphang ka sap-jingnang (sub-concious) kaba la don lypa, kaba long ka bynta ba kongsan bad kaba pynskhem ia ka jingbeit haba kren ia ka ktien-nongwei. Katba kaba pule ban nang (learning) ka dei kaba pyrshang da kaba pynleit jingmut (conscious learning) bad dei kane kaba pyniaid (monitor) ia ka jingkren jong u nongpule haba pyrshang ban nang ia ka ktien nongwei. Ha kaba iadei bad kane u Krashen u batai kumne:

Learning has only one function and that is a monitor or editor and that learning comes into play only to make changes in the form of our utterance, after it has been "produced" by the acquired system²⁵.

Te ka jingpule ban nang ia ka ktien ka dei kaba da pynleit jingmut bad dei kane keifi kaba iarap ia u nongpule ba un kren. Dei kane kaba *monitor* ia u nongpule ban pynbeit ia ki jingbakla. Haba

kren shaphang kane ka monitor, u Krashen u ong ba dei ban don ka jingidei kaba jan hapdeng ka jingpyrshang na lade (spontaneous) bad ka jingpule kaba iarap da kiwei. Te namarkata, ban nang ia ka ktien nongwei ne ka ktien ka ba-ar donkam ban pyniasnoh lang ia kata ka jait jingnang kaba la don lypa (sub-conscious learning) bad ka jingpynleit jingmut artad. Kane ka jait jingnang kaba la don lypa (sub-conscious learning) ka long kaba donkam namar ba ka pynshai ia ka jingpynmih ktien ha kata ka ktien nongwei bad kam pyni ia ka dur (form) jong kata ka ktien namar u nongpule um pat tip ia kita ki aifi jong kata ka ktien ha kata ka jingpyrshang jong u ban nang ia kata ka ktien. Kat kum kane ka hypothesis namarkata, ka jingpule ban nang ia ka ktien ka dei ka jingpynrung ne jingsngewthuh ia ki aifi jong ka ktien da kaba pynleit jingmut artad artad haba pyrshang ban nang ia ka.

Ka bynta ba donkam ba kane ka thiori ka ai ka long ruh ba ka ai jingbatai shaphang kumno ba kane ka *monitor* ka pyrshang ban iarap ia ka jingpynbeit kaba nalade (self correction). Te haba ngi bud ia ka rukom jong ki barim haba pule ia ka ktien nongwei, ngi iohi ba ki nongpule ki shah pynbor ban tip tang ia ka aifi jong ka kramar bad ka jingmih na kane ka long ba ki nongpule ki pyrshang than ia ki aifi ka ktien (Linguistic rule) bad dei na kane ka daw ba bun kiba pule ia ka ktien nongwei ki ju salia ban pyrshang ban pyni ia ka jinglah jong ki ha kata ka ktien (foreign language ability). Kane ka mut ba ki la pyndonkam palat ia kata ka monitor ka jong ki.

Te ngi iohi ba ka monitor model jong u Krashen ka ai ia ka hypothesis ne jingtyrwa shaphang ki kyndon kiba ngi ioh ia ka ktien da kaba pynleit jingmut ha kata ka por ba pyrshang ban nang ia ka ktien ka ba-ar.

d) **Acculturation /Pidginization Theory:** Ia kane ka thiori la shim na ka rukom ba ki nongkren kiba don hapoh (subordinate) jong kawei pat ka kolshor, kata kamut ki nongkren kiba shah synshar ha kiwei, kin ialeh ban ioh jingtip ia ka ktien ba kren kine ki briew kiba synshar ne kin ialeh ban

kren ia ka ktien jong ka kolshor haba kham heh na ka bynta ban pyndonkam ia ka ktien jong ki ha ki khep kiba ki donkam. Kumta ia kane ka ktien ka la shim da ki rit paid ban pyndonkam da ka jong kiba heh paid la ong ba ka dei ka *pidgin*. Ka *pidgin* ka ia syriem ia ka ktien jong u nongpule ha ka por ba u pyrshang ban ioh ia ka ktien ka ba-ar. U Schumann u ong ba ka don ka jingiasyriem kaba jan hapdeng ka jingpynlong ia ka *pidgin* bad ia kaba ioh ia ka ktien ka ba-ar. U Klein u ong ba ka '*piginization*' ka dei ka :

...language acquisition under conditions of restricted input, where input is adequate, under conditions where intake is severely restricted due to socio-affective factors, time constraints or linguistic complexity ²⁶

Katei ka jingkren ka thew ba la buh pud ha ka ban ioh ia ka ktien namar ka jingkhim ka por ne namar ka jingkyllaifi jong ka ktien. Tang ba ngi lah ban ong ba ka *pidginization* ka iarap hi ban batai ia ka jingnang ia ka ktien ba-ar.

Kawei pat kaba ngi ioh jingtip na ka pidginization ka long ba ha ka por ba u nongpule u ialeh ban ioh ia ka ktien ki nongsynshar jong ki ki ialeh ruh ban *acculturate* ne ba kin ia ioh bynta lem bad ka kolshor jong kita ki nongsynshar bad haba leh kumne ong u Linton kine ki rit paid ki ialeh ban pynkylla ia ka rukom pyrkhath (attitude) bad ka rukom leh (behaviour) ²⁷. Dei kumne keifi ba u Schumann u batai ba ka jingioh ia ka ktien ba-ar ka dei kawei na ki bynta jong ka *acculturation*. Katba nanglah ban ioh ia ka kolshor kiwei katta ruh u ioh ia kata ka ktien jong ki. Dei kumne ruh ba ka jingioh ia kata ka ktien ba-ar ka shong ha ka jingiajan u nongpyrshang ban ioh ia kata ka ktien bad ka kolshor jong ki briew ka kren ia kata ka ktien. Katba nang ioh lad ban iakhleh bad kane ka kolshor katta u briew un nang ioh ban nang ia kata ka ktien.

e) **Ka Natural Order Hypothesis:** Dei ha ki snem 1970 hi ba la mih shibun ki jingpule ia ka ktien nongwei kiba ong ba

kiba pyrshang ban pule ia ka ktien nongwei ki leh ia kijuh ki jingbakla la ki la nang lypa ia kano kano ka ktien ruh. Dei u Crystal u ba ong ba kiba pule ia ka ktien nongwei ki shait leh bakla ha ka por ba ki pule namar ba la btin lynti ia ki da kata ka *natural internal syllabus* ²⁸. Bun na ki jingbakla ki iasyriem ia kito ki jingbakla ba ki khunlung ki leh ha ka por ba ki pyrshang ban ioh ia ka ktien nyngkong jong ki. Kane ka jingong u Crystal ka iasyriem bad kito kiba la batai sha khmat.

Na kitei ki thiori bad ki hypothesis ba la batai haneng, ngi sngewthuh ba ka jingioh ia ka ktien ka shim la ka jong ka por. Ka jingioh ia ka ktien kan ym wan syndet, lada ka long ha ka ktien nyngkong ne ka ktien ka ba-ar. Hangne ngin shu ia shim kyllum ba ka jingioh ia ka ktien kin long katkum kine ki kyndon:

- a) Kan don ka jingioh ia ka ktien ka ba-ar lada u nongpule u don ka jingsngew kwah ba u dei ban leh kumta. Haba u briew u don ha ri nongwei un don ka jingkwah ban ioh ia ka ktien jong kine ki briew. Kane ka lah ban long na ka daw ba u kwah ban pyniasnoh (integrate) ialade bad ki briew jong kata ka ri. Hynrei kane ka lah ban ktah pat hadien namar une u briew u lah ban tieng ioh u duh noh ia ka tynrai la jong (identity) wat la u la tip katno un iohnong da kaba u pyniasnoh ialade bad kata ka kolshor.
- b) Ka bor-sngew halade (attitude) pat ka dei kawei pat kawei ka daw kaba ktah ia ka jingioh ia ka ktien ba-ar. Lada ka rukom pyrkhath jong u briew ka long beit ban kyntait ia kaba pule ia ka ktien nongwei, kane kan pynshah jop ha kaba pule ia ka ktien ba-ar hynrei haba ka rukom pyrkhath jong u nongpule ka long ba u iamynjur tynggeh (positive) bad ka jingpule ia ka ktien ba-ar te une u nongpule un kham nangkloi ia ka ktien ba-ar.

- k) Ka jingnang jingstad ka dei kawei pat kaba ktah ia ka jingioh ia ka ktien khamtam ha kaba la bynrap lang ia ka kynroi-ktien (motivation) bad kane ka kynroi-ktien ka lah ban thaw ia ka rukom pyrkhata ka ban mynjur ia kaba pule ia ka ktien ba-ar.
- d) Ka jingioh ia ka ktien ba-ar ka sdang ruh ha ka jinglah ban pule ia ka ktien. Kane ka jinglah ka pynkem kloihaba pule ia ka ktien ka ba-ar. Kane ka bynta ka iasyriem bad ka 'langue' jong u Saussure. Kane ka 'langue' ka pynlah ia u briew ban ialeh ban ioh ia ka ktien ba-ar ne ia kiwei pat ki ktien.
- e) Ka jingioh ia ka ktien ka ba-ar ka shong ruh ha ka jingioh lad ban sngap ia kata ka ktien. Ki dkhot kren ne ka bor pyrkhata (perception) kam lah ban treikam lada ym iohlad ban rung ha ka jylli jong ka ktien ba-ar. Te ka ktien ba ioh na shabar (input), ki lad iakren (communication) ki dei ki ban plie lad ia u briew ba un ioh ia ka ktien ba-ar ne ka ktien nyngkong. Ka jingwan ki ktien ba nabar ha ka ktien nyngkong la khot da u Fergusson da kita ki 'motherese'.

Haba peit bad bishar ia kitei ki mat ba la kdew haneng ngi sngewthuh ba lada ailad ia u briew ban kren ha ka ktien ba-ar, une u lah ban nang pynroi kham sted ha ka jingioh jong u ia ka ktien. Kane ka dei ka mat ba kongsan haba batai ia ka jingioh ia ka ktien ba-ar bad lah ban ong ba ka jingioh ia ka ktien ka kut haba u briew u la nang ban pyniapher ia ka shynrong jong ka ktien nyngkong bad ka ktien ba-ar.

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