

# An Application for Innovative Techniques to Teach Grammar for Freshers in Higher Education Institution

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## Abstract

Grammar has been the backbone of any language and acting as the structure that holds words and sentences together. For students, especially in their formative years, a solid understanding of grammar is essential—not just for passing exams, but for developing critical communication skills. It is the foundation of effective communication, providing the rules and structure that allow language to convey meaning clearly and accurately. Teaching grammar is essential in helping students to develop not only writing and speaking skills but also enabling them to express themselves with precision and confidence. A well-structured grammar curriculum introduces students the basic need of grammar which help learners to avoid common errors and enhance their ability to construct coherent and persuasive texts. Grammar instruction also improves reading comprehension, as students can better analyse sentence patterns and interpret complex ideas. Effective grammar teaching balances rules with practical application. Rather than relying solely on rote memorization, educators should incorporate interactive exercises, real-world examples, and writing practice. This approach ensures that students not only understand grammatical concepts but also apply them naturally in their communication. Moreover, grammar knowledge fosters critical thinking and develop an analytical mind-set, recognizing how word choice and sentence structure influence tone and meaning. This skill is valuable in academic, professional, and personal contexts. A strong grammatical foundation empowers students to write clearly, speak effectively, think critically and preparing them for success in all areas of life. Teachers must prioritize practical grammar instruction to maximize its benefits. This article explores the best practices, strategies, and innovative methods to teach grammar to the freshers in Higher Education, ensuring both understanding and engagement.

**Key words:** backbone, communication, confident, practical grammar

## 1. Introduction

Teaching grammar is essential for effective communication, critical thinking, and academic success. Grammar forms the structural foundation of language, allowing people to convey their thoughts clearly and accurately. Without a solid understanding of grammar, messages can become confusing or misleading, undermining the purpose of communication. In education, grammar instruction supports reading and writing proficiency. It helps students construct coherent sentences, organize ideas logically, and understand the rules behind sentence structure. These skills are crucial not only in language arts but across

all subjects, as students are expected to express their knowledge clearly in written form. Grammar also enhances language acquisition, especially for non-native speakers. Learning grammatical rules provides a framework that aids in understanding and producing the new language more confidently and fluently. Moreover, a good grasp of grammar is vital in standardized testing, professional settings, and digital communication, where clarity and correctness are often judged. Beyond practicality, grammar fosters critical thinking by encouraging learners to analyse how language works. Recognizing patterns, identifying errors, and applying rules enhance problem-solving abilities and attention to detail. In the modern world, where language constantly evolves through informal texting and social media, formal grammar instruction helps maintain a standard that ensures understanding across different contexts. In short, teaching grammar is not about memorizing rules for their own sake, but about empowering individuals to use language effectively, think critically, and succeed academically and professionally. It remains a cornerstone of education and communication in any society.

## 1. Importance of Grammar

It is essential for every teacher and student to understand why grammar is important. Knowledge of grammar improves communication. Proper grammar helps students to express themselves clearly. It also builds literacy skills and supports reading comprehension and writing proficiency. It enables academic success and prepares learners for future opportunities from job applications to interviews. Strong grammar skills are advantageous.

## 2. The Challenges of Teaching Grammar for fresher

Despite its importance grammar instruction often presents difficulties.

Many grammar rules are not intuitive.

Traditional grammar lessons most of the time make them feel dull and repetitive.

Memorizing rules without context lead to poor retention.

Teachers often struggle to fit grammar lessons into packed curricula.

Students vary widely in their grammar proficiency.

## 3. Principles of Effective Grammar Instruction

Teaching grammar effectively requires an approach rooted in sound pedagogical principles:

### a) Contextual Learning

Grammar should be taught in context rather than in isolation. Students understand grammar better when it is integrated into real language use—through reading, writing, and speaking.

### b) Student-Centred Learning

Active engagement helps retention. Grammar activities should involve student participation through games, group work, and discovery learning.

### c) Scaffolded Instruction

Grammar concepts to be introduced gradually. It can be started with basic rules and build complexity over time, ensuring students have mastered one level before moving on to the next.

**d) Integration with Other Skills**

Grammar should not be a standalone subject. It should be taught alongside reading, writing, speaking, and listening.

**e) Frequent Practice and Feedback**

Repetition and reinforcement are key. Students need regular opportunities to practice grammar and receive immediate, constructive feedback.

## **4. Teaching Grammar by Level**

**a) Primary**

At this stage, students are learning the foundations of language. Grammar should be introduced gently through stories, songs, and simple writing tasks.

Key Concepts:

Parts of speech: nouns, verbs, adjectives

Sentence structure: subject + predicate

Simple punctuation: periods, question marks, commas

Verb tenses: present and past

Methods:

Storybooks: Use picture books to highlight sentence patterns and word functions.

Games: Word bingo, sorting cards (nouns vs. verbs), sentence building puzzles.

Songs and Rhymes: These help reinforce grammar patterns rhythmically and memorably.

Mini-lessons: 10-minute focused sessions followed by writing practice.

Example Activity:

“Verb Hunt” – Give students a passage and have them underline all action words in red. Then, have them act out the verbs to reinforce understanding.

**b) Secondary**

Middle staged students can handle more abstract grammar concepts and apply them to their writing.

Key Concepts:

Compound and complex sentences

Parts of speech in depth (adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions)

Subject-verb agreement

Tense consistency

Pronouns and antecedents

Methods:

Interactive notebooks: Allow students to record grammar rules, examples, and practice exercises creatively.

Peer editing: Have students review each other's writing with grammar checklists.

Grammar warm-ups: Start each class with a 5-minute editing task.

Grammar in writing: Encourage students to revise their own writing for grammatical accuracy.

Example Activity:

“Sentence Surgery” – Provide grammatically incorrect sentences and have students correct them in small groups, explaining the changes.

c) Treasury

Advanced students should be refining grammar for academic and professional writing.

Key Concepts:

Sentence variety and fluency

Advanced punctuation (colons, semicolons, dashes)

Active vs. passive voice

Parallel structure

Modifier placement

Clauses (dependent/independent)

Methods:

Writing workshops: Combine grammar lessons with actual writing practice.

Model essays: Analyze published writing to identify grammar in use.

Error analysis: Show incorrect sentences and let students diagnose and correct them.

Debates and speeches: Reinforce grammar in speaking as well as writing.

Example Activity:

“Grammar Detective” – Use excerpts from student or professional writing and challenge students to find and fix grammar errors.

## 5. Innovative Techniques and Tools

### a) Gamification

Grammar games make learning fun and competitive. Examples include:

Kahoot! quizzes

Online grammar games like Grammar Ninja

Black Board games for sentence construction

Developing Vocabulary from English News Papers / Magazines

Finding Parts of Speech/Tense/Voice from Text Books

Word Hunting from clues

Reciting vocabulary from Reading a passage

Tongue Twisting

### b) Technology Integration

Digital tools can enhance engagement:

Grammar apps: NoRedInk, Grammarly, Quill

Online platforms: Google Docs for collaborative editing

Videos and tutorials: YouTube grammar channels (e.g., Grammar Girl)

### c) Project-Based Learning

Integrate grammar into larger projects, such as:

Writing and publishing a class magazine

Creating podcasts or video essays

Developing a grammar-themed board game

### d) Flipped Classroom

Assign grammar video lessons for homework, and use class time for discussion and exercises.

## 6. Differentiation and Inclusion

Every student learns differently. Effective grammar teaching must accommodate:

### a) English Language Learners (ELLs)

Use visuals and real-life examples.

Simplify language and provide bilingual support.

Focus on functional grammar for communication.

b) Students with Learning Difficulties

Break lessons into small, manageable steps.

Use multisensory teaching methods.

Provide regular review and repetition.

c) Gifted Students

Offer advanced writing challenges.

Encourage creative writing projects.

Allow peer mentoring opportunities.

## 7. Assessment and Feedback

Assessment should be both formative and summative.

a) Formative Assessments

Exit tickets- Participant to be quitted with exit ticket

Quick grammar quizzes

Journal entries- to be motivated referring journals for publications

b) Summative Assessments

Grammar sections in tests

Essay writing

Oral presentations with grammar rubrics

c) Feedback Strategies

Use rubrics for clarity

Provide specific comments, not just corrections

Encourage self-editing and reflection

## 8. Encouraging Awareness

Grammar learning should not be ended in the classroom. Foster habits that reinforce good grammar over time:

Encouraging Reading: Exposure to well-written texts supports grammar acquisition.

Proper Explanation: Teachers should speak and write grammatically in class.

Promoting Writing: Journals, blogs, and stories make grammar practice enjoyable.

## 9. Avoidable

Overloading with Rules: what's necessary and relevant for students should only be Taught in the language classes.

Isolated Grammar Drills: Grammar exercises can be given with writing and speaking and not with rules and regulations.

Correction without explanation: when students commit mistakes while giving statement it is the responsible of a teacher to explain why a correction is necessary in that statement.

Neglecting positive feedback: A teacher should recognize students positive attitude and encourage them to come forward to read or give answers for the questions and should not discourage when they fail to perform or state anything wrong.

## Conclusion

Grammar is more than a list of rules and the key to clear, confident communication. For graduates, mastering grammar unlocks doors to academic achievement and personal expression. However, effective grammar instruction requires creativity, patience, and a student-centric approach. By integrating grammar into meaningful activities, embracing technology, and adjusting to students' individual needs, educators can transform grammar from a dreaded subject into an engaging, empowering part of language learning. With the right methods, grammar can become not just a subject to be studied, but a skill to be lived and enjoyed. Moreover, teaching grammar is essential for effective communication, as it provides the foundation for clear and coherent language use. A strong grasp of grammar enables students to express their thoughts accurately, avoid misunderstandings, and enhance their writing and speaking skills. In academic and professional settings, proper grammar reflects competence and credibility, making it a crucial aspect of education. Additionally, understanding grammatical rules helps learners master a language more efficiently, whether it is their native tongue or a second language. While some argue that fluency matters more than strict grammatical correctness, a balance between the two ensures both precision and natural expression. By integrating grammar instruction with practical application, educators can help students develop linguistic confidence and adaptability. Ultimately, grammar is not just a set of rigid rules but a tool for effective expression, critical thinking, and lifelong learning. Teaching it well empowers students to communicate with clarity, confidence, and sophistication in an increasingly interconnected world.

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