

# Challenges and Solutions in Teaching Spanish

## Exploring the Role

*Mayuresh Kumar,*

**Aligarh Muslim University,**

**33mayuresh@gmail.com**

### INTRODUCTION

Teaching Spanish in India presents unique challenges. Due to its diverse geography, various teaching setups exist, catering to students' different needs who come from diverse regions.

Some have access to classrooms, while others simply cannot afford them. Many of them rely on outdated methods like

grammar-translation due to a lack of awareness of modern approaches. It is also to be noted that English proficiency is limited in rural and semi-urban areas. Teaching Spanish is challenging in this context. Leveraging bilingualism while using the mother tongue, such as Hindi, can enhance understanding and facilitate learning.

## Methodology

This paper takes a look at some ways in which Spanish can be learnt better through the use of Hindi; be it with the help of a **comparative phraseology** or using **contrastive grammatical analysis**.

The methodology for this research is qualitative in nature as one of the motives is to gain an understanding of the motivation and beliefs of the students.

To understand the use of mother tongue in foreign language learning, we have to understand the monolingual and bilingual approaches first. The ones that vouch for the former one, emphasize upon target language being the centre of learning

While there are also supporters of the bilingual approach who advocate for mother tongue and its usefulness while developing the cognitive and communicative skills in a language that the students are learning.

Using mother tongue while teaching a foreign language has immense possibilities as it is very common to witness code switching in classrooms, especially when the students and the teachers speak the same language.

# as a Foreign Language in India: of Mother Tongue

## Results

En el país de los ciegos, el tuerto es rey.

(Significado: Se valora al mediocre si hay ninguno con valor).

अंधों में काना राजा

B - ब / व

Fulano - फलाना

Yo estudio

मैं पढ़ता हूँ।

Tú estudias

तुम पढ़ते हो।

Alto/a tal लंबा/ बी Bajo/a short

छोटा/ टी

Él fue al colegio.

वह स्कूल गया।

Él iba al colegio.

वह स्कूल जाया करता था।

Le /Gusta / gustan

उसे / आपको पसंद है / हैं

- *¿Te gusta la chaqueta negra?*

- *Me gusta más la azul.*

- *तुम्हें काली जैकेट पसंद है?*

- *मुझे नीली वाली ज्यादा पसंद है*

Mayor/a Elder बड़ा/ डी

## Conclusion

Teaching Spanish or any other foreign language without taking help of any other language is like learning to drive but without any instructor by our side. Taking help will speed things up and that is why bilingualism has to be approached extensively to reap its benefits while learning another language.

It is not just about learning a language but acquiring the requisite skills as fast as we can. There is another benefit to it. While using our own mother tongue, we become aware of our own identities that were probably there but not visible to us.

Using a language to learn another one will not hamper the process but enrich it.

