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**Title:** Communicative language teaching in Georgia: from theory to practice  
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1. In order to develop Communicative Competence in learners, it is important that not only linguistic competence but also socio-cultural, discourse and strategic competences are focused upon in the process of teaching (Chapter 3).

2. Since present-day communication involves not only face-to-face but also virtual communication, the importance of technology-enhanced Communicative Language Teaching has become obvious (Chapter 4).

3. In the process of establishing a new language teaching paradigm, progress witnessed at the theoretical level (teachers’ and learners’ perceptions and acceptance of the proposed teaching method) does not imply that the same level of success can be expected at the practical level, in the actual language classroom (Chapters 7, 8 & 9).

4. Learners’ better communicative proficiency levels observed at private schools in Tbilisi can be attributed not only to the more communicative nature of classroom teaching that they are exposed to, but also to the higher social status that the majority of private school learners hold (Chapter 10).

5. Adults and children learn foreign languages in a rather distinctive manner – whereas children can just acquire the language, learners need to learn it.

6. Pronunciation is an aspect of the language which is the most difficult, if not impossible, to master to a native-like proficiency level after a certain age.

7. A stress free, relaxed environment is a must for language learning to take place.

8. Effective learning takes place when the knowledge to be acquired is one level higher than the learners’ existing knowledge level.

9. It is easier for the Dutch to learn English than for Georgians.

10. The only way to get ten language teachers agree on the best teaching method is to shoot nine of them.