

Automaticity

- Learners need to develop high-speed, automatic processing of language
- Focus shifts from language forms to understanding meaning
- Develops gradually through meaningful communicative interaction

Transfer

- Learners naturally apply existing knowledge and skills to new learning contexts
- Includes cross-linguistic influence (L1 to L2) and intralingual transfer (within L2)
- Meaningful learning is built upon transfer

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Reward

- Rewards have powerful influence on learning behaviors
- Intrinsic motivation (enjoyment and value of the task itself) is particularly important
- Appropriate extrinsic rewards can help build intrinsic motivation

Self-Regulation

- Learners need to take charge of their own learning process
- Includes setting goals, using strategies, and monitoring progress
- Developing learner autonomy is a key goal

Identity and Investment

- Language learning is intertwined with learners' sense of self-worth and social connections
- Learners invest themselves seeking community membership and increasing "cultural capital"
- Power dynamics within the learning context are important

Interaction

- Interaction is fundamental to language development, not just a component
- Meaningful communication, negotiation of meaning, and collaborative tasks are crucial
- The teacher's role is to scaffold learning within a community of practice

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Languaculture

- Language and culture have an inseparable connection
- Learning a language involves learning cultural customs, values, and ways of thinking
- Learners redefine their identities while acquiring a second language

Agency

- Learners' ability to make choices and control learning in sociocultural contexts
- Closely related to motivation, self-efficacy, and autonomy
- Teachers should support students' journey toward empowerment