

Effective methods of language learning and teaching

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Abstract: It is known that the rapid development of the 21st century has had an impact not only on technologies but also on the fields of science, spirituality, and enlightenment, as well as sports. In the modern world, it is the need of the hour to perfectly learn one's native language and foreign languages and to apply them to the masses and create innovations. And this article analyzes effective methods of language learning and teaching.

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Considering the difficulty of learning languages itself, discovering news about them is undoubtedly a labor intensive activity. In the study of a language, the focus is more than ever on the in-depth study of its history, origin, and every phonetic, morphological, and grammatical meaning.

There are certain ways to learn foreign languages effectively, the most important of which are highlighted below.

The most important methods of language teaching:

1. Evidence-based teaching strategy

This method is one of the strategies that is convenient for both the teacher and the students. Evidence-based teaching strategies are based on evidence that teachers provide students with clear, evidence-based information. There are advantages to this strategy and it has a positive effect on student ratings. First of all, it prevents questions that cause hesitation and does not distract the teacher and students from the lesson. Second, knowing and memorizing specific details in language learning increases language proficiency. Finally, evidence-based information is easier to remember than ambiguous information.

2. It is necessary to create a learning environment for teaching

Learning climate is necessary for learning not only language, but also in any field. Teachers play an important role in creating a learning atmosphere. Comfortable classrooms should be adapted to the foreign language being studied. It is desirable that foreign language books and posters decorate the room, and that there are vocabularies or news related to a foreign language. Arranging conversations with natives can also create a language learning atmosphere.

3. Inductive method

Inductive reasoning is a method of drawing conclusions by going from the specific to the general. It's usually contrasted with deductive reasoning, where you go from general information to specific conclusions.

Inductive reasoning is also called inductive logic or bottom-up reasoning. In inductive research, you start by making observations or gathering data. Then, you take a broad view of your data and search for patterns. Finally, you make general conclusions that you might incorporate into theories.

It is the same in language teaching processes, first vocabulary- new words, then phonetics, grammar and pronunciation should be taught in order.

4. Collaborative Approach.

A collaborative learning approach involves pupils working together on activities or learning tasks in a group small enough to ensure that everyone participates. Pupils in the group may work on separate tasks contributing to a common overall outcome, or work together on a shared task. This is distinct from unstructured group work. Details on this method can be found below:

- Collaborative learning approaches have a positive impact, on average, and may be a cost-effective approach for raising attainment.

- Pupils need support and practice to work together; it does not happen automatically. Professional development can support the effective management of collaborative learning activities.

- Tasks and activities need to be designed carefully so that working together is effective and efficient, otherwise some pupils may struggle to participate or try to work on their own. It is important to ensure that all pupils talk and articulate their thinking in collaborative tasks to ensure they benefit fully.

- Competition between groups can be used to support pupils in working together more effectively. However, overemphasis on competition can cause learners to focus on winning rather than succeeding in their learning.

- The most promising collaborative learning approaches tend to have group sizes between 3 and 5 pupils and have a shared outcome or goal

The most important methods of language learning:

1. Using appropriate one of Learning styles.

There are 4 predominant learning styles: Visual, Auditory, Read/Write, and kinaesthetic

The learning style theory was popularized in 1992 when Fleming and Mills suggested a new model of learning. The VARK Model is used to explain the different ways that students learn.

The four core learning styles in the VARK model include visual, auditory, reading and writing, and kinesthetic. Here's an overview of all four learning style types.

- Visual - Visual learners are better able to retain information when it's presented to them in a graphic depiction, such as arrows, charts, diagrams, symbols, and more. Similar to how designers use visual hierarchy to emphasize specific design elements, visual learners thrive with clear pictures of information hierarchy.

- Auditory - Sometimes referred to as "aural" learners, auditory learners prefer listening to information that is presented to them vocally. These learners work well in group settings where vocal collaboration is present and may enjoy reading aloud to themselves, too.

- Reading & Writing - Focusing on the written word, reading and writing learners succeed with written information on worksheets, presentations, and other text-heavy resources. These learners are note-takers and perform strongly when they can reference written text.

- Kinesthetic - Taking a physically active role, kinesthetic learners are hands-on and thrive when engaging all of their senses during course work. These learners tend to work well in scientific studies due to the hands-on lab component of the course.

2. Practice

Repetition is always the most effective method. According to the facts, the human forgetting system works fast. Only when learned information or language is repeated can it be stored in memory for a lifetime. Otherwise, like a car engine that has not been used for a long time, the brain will surely stop. Especially in the process of language learning, certain rules, vocabulary, even correcting pronunciation and intonation require practice.

3. Thinking in the new language being learned.

This process starts with the naming of simple objects, and it becomes fluent when it goes to big speeches. For this, it is necessary to regularly read books, listen to music, watch movies in that language. Having a good interlocutor in front of the student will certainly help to improve thinking.

So, there are some difficulties in language teaching and learning. But everything seems wonderful when it is studied to a perfect level, the labors bear fruit, and the world sees its face.

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