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### **New linguistic methods in teaching foreign language.**

The notion such as language teaching came into its own as a profession in the twentieth century. Following to this process there appeared such concept as methods of language teaching. This is a systematic set of teaching practices based on a particular theory of language and its learning. The main occupation of teachers and linguists of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was the quest for better methods of language learning. In this way appeared such notion as Methodology. Methodology is a link of theory and practice. Within methodology a distinction is often made between methods and approaches: methods are held to be fixed teaching systems with prescribed techniques and practices, whereas, approaches are language teaching philosophies that can be interpreted and applied in a variety of different ways in the classroom. This distinction is probably best seen as a continuum ranging from highly prescribed methods to loosely described approaches.

Innovation in foreign language teaching began in the 19th century and became very rapid in the 20th century. It led to a number of different and sometimes conflicting methods, each trying to be a major improvement over the previous or contemporary methods.

Globalization has increased demand on people in the workforce who are able to communicate in multiple languages. The uses of common languages are in areas such as trade, tourism, international relations, technology, media, and science. Many countries such as Korea, Japan and China frame education policies to teach at least one foreign language at the primary and secondary school levels. The similar policy has recently been framed in our country, Uzbekistan.

Nowadays English is taught starting from kindergarten up to every field of the workforce. This has created need for new methods as learners number has increased.

It is stated that older methods are completely ineffective or have died out completely. So, this is another reason to have newer and more updated methods for language learning.

Well, what is the method itself? A method is a concrete plan for presenting the language material to be learned. What about technique or strategy? This is very specific, concrete stratagem or trick designed to accomplish an immediate objective.

Methods of foreign language teaching are mostly closely related to linguistics, since linguistics deals with the problems which are of paramount importance to methods, with language and thinking, grammar and vocabulary, the relationship between grammar and vocabulary and many others. Methodology successfully uses, for example, the results of linguistic investigation in the selection and arrangement of language material for teaching.

Here there will be presented some new methods in teaching and learning foreign languages.

One of the most up-to-date methods of learning is online and self-study courses. These methods are very convenient for those who are feel more confident in learning on their own. Hundreds of languages are available for self-study, from scores of publishers, for a range of costs, using a variety of methods. The course itself acts as a teacher and has to choose a methodology, just as classroom teachers do. The use of audio recordings and books are examples of “last century” methods. Audio recordings which use native speakers help learners improve their accent by imitating them. Some recordings have pauses for the learner to speak. Others are continuous so the learner speaks along with the

recorded voice, similar to learning a song. Language books have been published for centuries, teaching vocabulary and grammar. On the contrary to these there are new technologies in all fields including education. This notion is known as Internet and software. Contrasting to old methods software can interact with learners in ways that books and audio cannot. For example some software records the learner, analyzes the pronunciation, and gives feedback. Software can present additional exercises in areas where a particular learner has difficulty, until the concepts are mastered. At the same time software can pronounce words in the target language and show their meaning by using picture instead of oral explanations. The only language in such software is the target language. It is comprehensible regardless of the learner's native language.

Furthermore, such skills as listening, reading, writing and speaking should always be taught integrated with each other. For instance, clearly listening is used to learn, but not all language learners employ it consciously. Listening to understand is one level of listening but focused listening is not something that most learners employ as a strategy. Also, many people read to understand but the strategy of reading text to learn grammar and discourse styles can also be employed. Traditionally learning vocabulary such as translation and rote memorization are too out of date and not so effective. Learning vocabulary is improved and there are other strategies that also can be used such as guessing, based on looking for contextual clues. Knowledge about how the brain works can be utilized in creating strategies for how to remember words. Blended learning combines face-to-face teaching with distance education, frequently electronic, either computer-based or web-based. It has been a major growth point in the ELT (English Language Teaching) industry over the last ten years.

More recent textbooks stress the importance of students working with other students in pairs and groups, sometimes the entire class. Pair and group work give opportunities for more students to participate more actively. However, supervision of pairs and groups is important to make sure everyone participates

as equally as possible. Such activities also provide opportunities for peer teaching, where weaker learners can find support from stronger classmates.

Today there are some very effective language learning techniques. One of them is called “sandwich technique”. In foreign language teaching, the sandwich technique is the oral insertion of an idiomatic translation in the mother tongue between an unknown phrase in the learned language and its repetition, in order to convey meaning as rapidly and completely as possible. The mother tongue equivalent can be given almost as an aside, with a slight break in the flow of speech to mark it as an intruder.

Teachers have reported amazing results when it came to spaced learning. Spaced Learning is a learning method in which the condensed learning content is repeated three times, with two 10-minute breaks during which activities such as physical activities are performed by the students. Spaced learning involves encouraging students to quickly switch through activities. For example, providing ten minutes of knowledge on the nervous system with a PowerPoint presentation and then having 15 minutes of basketball would be the way to get the better grades. Furthermore, it has the additional benefit of allowing people to relax. If they are compressing sections of the syllabus into such small sections then there’s no time to worry. It’s all about the learning before moving on to another session of activity.

There are far more list of new methods of language learning, however, the primary aim of all of them is to make learning more convenient and easier, so that learners have little difficulties in their way of becoming good language speakers and to improve the quality of education and involve students in educational process. Innovation means progress and development.

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