



XORIJY TILLARNI O'QITISHDA INNOVATSION YONDASHUVLAR NAZARIYANING AMALIYOTGA TATBIQI

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LANGUAGE TEACHING METHODS

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Annotation: *Through this article, the author aims at defining and exploring previous and current methods that are widely applied in FL learning and teaching. Moreover, certain benefits and pitfalls of those methods, strategies and techniques are analyzed followed by discussing particular approaches commonly used in FL contexts these days.*

Key words: *communicative approach, learner-centred, theory-based, practical, conversation, translating.*

INTRODUCTION

Teaching a foreign language can be a challenging but rewarding job that opens up entirely new paths of communication to students. It's beneficial for teachers to have knowledge of the many different language learning techniques including ESL teaching methods so they can be flexible in their instruction methods, adapting them when needed. Keep on reading for all the details you need to know about the most popular foreign language teaching methods. Some of the ones covered are the communicative approach, total physical response, the direct method, task-based language learning, suggestopedia, grammar-translation, the audio-lingual approach and more.

The Direct Method. In the direct method, all teaching occurs in the target language, encouraging the learner to think in that language. The learner does not practice translation or use their native language in the classroom. Practitioners of this method believe that learners should experience a second language without any interference from their native tongue. Instructors do not stress rigid grammar rules but teach it indirectly through induction. This means that learners figure out grammar rules on their own by practicing the language. The goal for students is to develop connections between experience and language. They do this by concentrating on good pronunciation and the development of oral skills. This method improves understanding, fluency, reading, and listening skills in our students. Standard



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techniques are question and answer, conversation, reading aloud, writing, and student self-correction for this language learning method.

Grammar-Translation. With this method, the student learns primarily by translating to and from the target language. Instructors encourage the learner to memorize grammar rules and vocabulary lists. There is little or no focus on speaking and listening. Teachers conduct classes in the student's native language with this ESL teaching method. This method's two primary goals are to progress the learner's reading ability to understand literature in the second language and promote the learner's overall intellectual development. Grammar drills are a common approach. Another popular activity is translation exercises that emphasize the form of the writing instead of the content.

Although the grammar-translation approach was one of the most popular language teaching methods in the past, it has significant drawbacks that have caused it to fall out of favour in modern schools. Principally, students often have trouble conversing in the second language because they receive no instruction in oral skills.

Audio-Lingual. The audio-lingual approach encourages students to develop habits that support language learning. Students learn primarily through pattern drills, particularly dialogues, which the teacher uses to help students practice and memorize the language. These dialogues follow standard configurations of communication. There are four types of dialogues utilized in this method:

- Repetition, in which the student repeats the teacher's statement exactly;
- Inflection, where one of the words appears in a different form from the previous sentence (for example, a word may change from the singular to the plural)
- Replacement, which involves one word being replaced with another while the sentence construction remains the same;
- Restatement, where the learner rephrases the teacher's statement.

This technique's name comes from the order it uses to teach language skills. It starts with listening and speaking, followed by reading and writing, meaning that it emphasizes hearing and speaking the language before experiencing its written form. Many of the current online language learning apps and programs closely follow the audio-lingual language teaching approach. It is a nice option for language learning remotely and/or alone, even though it's an older ESL teaching method.

Total Physical Response (TPR). The total physical response method highlights aural comprehension by allowing the learner to respond to basic commands, like



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“open the door” or “sit down.” It combines language and physical movements for a comprehensive learning experience.

In an ordinary TPR class, the teacher would give verbal commands in the target language with a physical movement. The student would respond by following the command with a physical action of their own. It helps students actively connect meaning to the language and passively recognize the language's structure. Many instructors use TPR alongside other methods of language learning. While TPR can help learners of all ages, it is used most often with young students and beginners. It's a nice option for an English teaching method to use alongside some of the other ones on this list. An example of a game that could fall under TPR is Simon Says. Or, do the following as a simple review activity. After teaching classroom vocabulary, or prepositions, instruct students to do the following:

- Pick up your pencil.
- Stand behind someone.
- Put your water bottle under your chair and Etc.

Communicative Language Teaching (CLT). These days, CLT is by far one of the most popular approaches and methods in language teaching. This method stresses interaction and communication to teach a second language effectively. Students participate in everyday situations they are likely to encounter in the target language. For example, learners may practice introductory conversations, offering suggestions, making invitations, complaining, or expressing time or location. Instructors also incorporate learning topics outside of conventional grammar so that students develop the ability to respond in diverse situations.

CLT teachers focus on being facilitators rather than straightforward instructors. Doing so helps students achieve CLT's primary goal, learning to communicate in the target language instead of emphasizing the mastery of grammar. **Role-play, interviews, group work, and opinion sharing** are popular activities practiced in communicative language teaching, along with games like scavenger hunts and information gap exercises that promote student interaction.

Suggestopedia Language Learning Method. This approach and method in language teaching was developed in the 1970s by psychotherapist Georgi Lozanov. It is sometimes also known as the positive suggestion method but it later became sometimes known as desuggestopedia. Apart from using physical surroundings and a good classroom atmosphere to make students feel comfortable, here are some of the main tenants of this second language teaching method:



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- Deciphering, where the teacher introduces new grammar and vocabulary.
- Concert sessions, where the teacher reads a text and the students follow along with music in the background. This can be both active and passive.
- Elaboration where students finish what they've learned with dramas, songs, or games.
- Introduction in which the teacher introduces new things in a playful manner.
- Production, where students speak and interact without correction or interruption.

The Silent Way. The silent way is an interesting ESL teaching method that isn't that common but it does have some solid footing. After all, the goal in most language classes is to make them as student-centred as possible. In the Silent Way, the teacher talks as little as possible, with the idea that students learn best when discovering things on their own. Learners are encouraged to be independent and to discover and figure out language on their own.

Instead of talking, the teacher uses gestures and facial expressions to communicate. Although it's not practical to teach an entire course using the silent way, it does certainly have some value as a language teaching approach to remind teachers to talk less and get students talking more!

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the landscape of language teaching methods is as diverse and dynamic as the languages themselves. As educators continue to explore and refine their approaches, it becomes clear that no single method can universally meet the needs of all learners. Instead, an effective language teaching strategy often involves a blend of methods tailored to the specific context and individual student needs. By embracing communicative practices, integrating technology, and fostering cultural awareness, teachers can create engaging and meaningful learning experiences.

Ultimately, the goal is not just to teach a language but to empower students with the ability to communicate confidently and effectively in a globalized world.

As we move forward in this ever-evolving field, ongoing professional development and collaboration among educators will be essential in shaping innovative practices that enhance language acquisition and appreciation.

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