

MODERN METHODS OF LANGUAGE TEACHING (ACCORDING TO AGE CHARACTERISTICS)



Abstract:

This article explores the significance and relevance of cutting-edge techniques of language coaching that do not forget age characteristics. As language coaching keeps to evolve, it's far critical to conform coaching techniques and assets to in shape the specific wishes and studying types of distinctive age groups. By inspecting the methods utilized in early early life education, number one education, secondary education, and person education, this newsletter highlights key factors that make those techniques powerful and tasty for learners. The integration of technology, play-primarily based totally activities, communicative strategies, and learner-focused procedures are mentioned as important additives of contemporary-day language coaching techniques.

Key words:

Methodology, modern methods, preschool, elementary, high school, adults and autonomy.

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Introduction

In today's rapidly developing world, language teaching methods mostly have undergone significant changes to meet the different literally needs and characteristics of learners of different ages in a pretty big way. For language teaching, it is important to focus on the youth of the learners in a actually major way. And in addition, you can teach the language easily or difficult by studying the age-related abilities, or you can literally teach it using various fairly modern methods, which definitely is quite significant. information basically is given, or so they thought.

In fact, first of all, we should answer the question of what is the methodology. Methodology- as one dictionary (The Oxford Advanced Learner's) defines methodology is a set of methods and principles used to perform a particular activity. The activity we are concerned with is foreign or second language teaching. That seems straightforward enough. However, the concept of methodology would seem to be problematic. We might note, to begin with, that the term itself is not used with any consistency in the applied linguistic literature devoted to issues in foreign language teaching.[1]

One of the for all intents and purposes biggest challenges facing language teachers specifically is ensuring that their lesson plans and language teaching activities for the most part are for all intents and purposes appropriate for the abilities and ages of their students, which for all intents and purposes is fairly significant. There specifically are significant differences in teaching an additional language to young children compared to teenagers and adults in a pretty big way. So how can language teachers essentially create the very much the best lessons for their students of different ages, sort of contrary to popular belief. In general, children are always full of energy and have kind of short attention spans, so lessons should be fast-paced and definitely include lots of fun games and activities, which specifically is quite significant. Teaching adults is less difficult, but requires a deeper grammatical knowledge base and often takes longer for students to master fairly basic concepts. Even in the book on the methodology of teaching foreign languages, the teaching process for the most part is divided into stages in a subtle way. Mandatory course of a foreign language subject is methodical. It has been dated in different ways. Periodization is usually limited to elementary (grades V-VI), middle (grades VII-VIII) and upper (grades IX-XI) stages.

At present, foreign language in general secondary schools is divided into two levels - elementary (V-VI) and secondary (VII-IX)

is taught. The third - higher stage covers the academic lyceum and vocational college. When dividing into stages, on the one hand, the nature of teaching a foreign language is taken into account, on the other hand, students

age is implied. The age characteristic of the student has been thoroughly developed in deep theoretical and experimental studies of psychology (L. S. Vygotsky, A. N. Leontiev, J. Piaget and this issue is reflected in the works of others). Foreign language in organizing the teaching process, work is done based on the scientific sources of psychology and humanities (physiology). Taking into account the age and personality characteristics of my student, i.e. thinking, memory, attention, perception, activity aspects,

The teacher has a different and reasonable approach to foreign language teaching works. The division of foreign language education into three stages serves to fulfill this task. The stages of mastering speech activity in language learning is implied. Attention is paid to the interaction between the volume of lexical-grammatical material and the types of speech activity. Chet the basis of language learning is created, skills and competencies are gradually developed.

According to the goals of teaching a foreign language in secondary school, it is possible to divide the educational process into two major stages (concentrations) from the point of view of mastering the types of speech activities the first is classes V-VII and all other classes are second is concentrated (see the topic "Practical purpose of foreign language teaching" in Chapter III). In the first, speaking and listening comprehension is practical, and in the second, reading and listening comprehension are practical is taught as a goal.[2]

We focus on four main groups of learners:

Preschool (from 3 – 5 years of age)

Elementary / Primary School (6 – 12 years)

High School Learners (13 – 17 years) and

Adult Learners (18+ years).

Modern Methods in Early Childhood Education

This segment specializes in language coaching techniques for younger rookies and their specific characteristics. The emphasis is on developing a amusing and interactive surroundings that encourages lively participation and exploration. Incorporating play-primarily based totally activities, songs, and storytelling stimulates kid's interest and imagination, making language studying an fun experience. The integration of technology, which includes interactive apps and academic games, is likewise mentioned as a precious device for younger inexperienced people.

Modern Methods in basically Primary Education

Language coaching strategies for number one school-elderly youngsters particularly are explored on this section. The awareness literally is at the improvement of listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills, definitely contrary to popular belief. Communicative procedures that inspire energetic participation in lecture room discussions and engagement in real-existence situations are highlighted in a very big way. Group activities, role-plays, and project-primarily based totally studying are mentioned as powerful techniques for boosting language talent at the same time as fostering vital wondering and problem-fixing skills, or so they specifically thought.

Modern Methods in Secondary Education

This phase delves into language coaching techniques for teens and adolescents. Recognizing their really want for autonomy and independence, those techniques essentially comprise multimedia resources, true materials, and technology-pushed equipment to facilitate self-directed learning in a subtle way. Real-global contexts, debates, and discussions mostly are incorporated to assist college students specifically expand linguistic abilities

at the same time as gaining cultural attention and generally intercultural competence in a subtle way.

Modern Methods in Adult Education

The awareness of this phase is on language coaching techniques for grownup learners, or so they for the most part thought. Practicality and relevance mostly are emphasized, with task-primarily based totally methods concerning real-lifestyles conditions and significant verbal exchange tasks in a subtle way. A learner-focused method that really permits adults to set their personal desires and literally tailor their gaining knowledge of basically revel in to their precise wishes and pursuits for the most part is discussed, really contrary to popular belief. Online platforms, language trade programs, and immersive reports also literally are explored as powerful gear for boosting language mastering for adults, which really is quite significant. Autonomy is a concept found in moral, political, and bioethical philosophy. Within these contexts, it is the capacity of a rational individual to make an informed, uncoerced decision. In moral and political philosophy, autonomy is often used as the basis for determining moral responsibility and accountability for one's actions. One of the best known philosophical theories of autonomy was developed by Kant. In medicine, respect for the autonomy of patients is an important goal, though it can conflict with a competing ethical principle, namely beneficence. Autonomy is also used to refer to the self-government of the people. Autonomy is 'the ability to take charge of one's learning'. On a general note, the term autonomy has come to be used in at least five ways:

- for situations in which learners study entirely on their own;
- for a set of skills which can be learned and applied in self directed learning for an inborn capacity which is suppressed by institutional education;
- for the exercise of learners' responsibility for their own learning;
- for the right of learners to determine the direction of their own learning. [3]

This idea of autonomy for all intents and purposes is inextricably connected with the age-particular traits of generally overseas language teaching, which kind of is fairly significant. Because first of all, if each learner desires to study a language, he specifically have to first have a desire, that is, an internal intuition need to like to study a language, which particularly is fairly significant. Only then will he research a enough quantity of the language for himself, which generally is fairly significant. For example, in a younger child, the idea of autonomy isn't sufficiently evolved, that is, he does now no longer recognize sufficient that he's studying whether or not he desires to or now no longer, however younger kids may mostly be inquisitive about contemporary-day techniques referred to above on this case, pretty contrary to popular belief. If we particularly have a take a observe it from the alternative side, the idea of autonomy is satisfactorily essentially advanced for adults, they could autonomously generally understand what they need to examine, for what motive they need to research it, and what kind of they need to study it, and for the most part examine a brand new language accordingly, which specifically is fairly significant. It for all intents and purposes is not possible to train sort of such ages in a subtle way.

Conclusion

In conclusion, contemporary-day techniques of language coaching that don't particularly forget age traits actually play a fairly essential function in developing powerful and attractive gaining knowledge of reviews for inexperienced persons of all ages, kind of contrary to popular belief. By tailoring coaching strategies to the precise wishes and getting to basically know types of one of a kind age groups, educators can foster a tremendous language getting to know environment, which is quite significant. Whether it is thru play-primarily based totally sports for younger newcomers or task-primarily based totally processes for adults, those techniques empower rookies to expand their language capabilities whilst additionally selling

cultural attention and fairly intercultural competence, or so they for the most part thought. As language coaching literally keeps to evolve, it's far crucial to embody those for all intents and purposes current techniques to kind of cater to the various linguistic wishes of beginners throughout numerous age groups, which is fairly significant.

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