

TECHNIQUES AND METHODS IN MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes modern techniques and methods of teaching foreign languages. The article also provides information on various methods and keys of teaching foreign languages. The purpose of the article is to shed light on the various modern methods of teaching foreign languages, today, due to the increasing demand for foreign languages. As a source for the article, various manuals, opinions of industry representatives and articles on this topic were taken.

KEYWORDS: *Foreign Language, Modern Education, Modern Innovative Methods, Teaching, Innovative Approach, Pedagogical Technologies.*

INTRODUCTION

Foreign language instruction is more than just teaching. If you choose this career path, it's more than likely you're doing it out of your own passion for the language, and the culture of the people who speak it. You want to share your love for the language and the culture to a new generation of students. The advantages of learning foreign languages are mushrooming as the world becomes increasingly globalized and bilingualism is now perhaps the most useful real world skill to ever exist, rather than just being a nifty party trick. If you're thinking about making the effort to learn a foreign language rather than expecting the world to accommodate your monolingualism, you are a rare breed indeed. Blossoming into the impressive polyglot you aspire to be is 100% feasible with the right approach and mindset. Foreign language study is all about learning how to truly communicate and connect with others—an incredibly important life skill that can only be cultivated by interacting with people. When you master a foreign language, you can exercise your new superhuman power of being able to understand what someone is saying, recall the proper vocab and grammar, put that vocab and grammar into the proper context, and reply back—all on the spot and in a timely manner. You've connected. And that is what it's all about.

RESEARCH METHODS

The oldest is the grammar - translation method. The essence of this method is that first of all a rule is explained to everyone, and then the students follow the translation exercises. It has no relation to lively speech, to lively communication. Words are studied by the list, in isolation from the context, from life. Words are often checked by translation, it means, that we are translating all the time. Grammar is explained in native language. You are often asked to read a piece of text and translate it. Of course, you can learn a language with the help of this method. But it will be very

long and unnatural and you will not learn to communicate. There are students who calmly retell Mark Twain in English, but are completely lost when they need to order a steak in a cafe. The method is difficult, long and inefficient. There is a focus on reading and writing. Nevertheless, in this method there is such a thing as a comparison of two systems of languages, Russian and English. Therefore, elements of the grammar - translation method are always included in the lesson.

The case study method - this is a method of active analysis of a problem situation, based on learning by solving specific situational problems. The essence of the case study method: students divided into groups should analyze the situation and develop a practical solution; the end of the process is the evaluation of the proposed algorithms and their discussion within the framework of a general discussion in the context of the problem. This technique is used in classical education in foreign language lessons, where the case presents a life problem situation that students need to solve based on existing knowledge, practical experience and intuition. Since any situation has several solutions, there is a discussion of all possible solutions.

Immersion: Full Immersion is difficult to achieve in a foreign language classroom, unless you are teaching that foreign language in the country where the language is spoken, and your students are studying all topics in the target language. This would mean your students are truly immersed in the language as well as the culture for twenty-four hours a day. For example, ESL students have an immersion experience if they are studying in an Anglophone country. In addition to studying English, they either work or study other subjects in English for a complete experience. Attempts at this methodology can be seen in foreign language immersion schools, which are becoming popular in certain school districts in the United States, and in bilingual education settings. The challenge with the former structure is that, as soon as the student leaves the school setting, he or she is once again surrounded by the native language.

Audio-lingual: The theory behind audio-lingualism is that language learning requires learning habits. Repetition is the mother of all learning. This methodology emphasizes drill work in order to make answers to questions instinctive and automatic. New forms are first heard by students, with written forms coming only after extensive drilling. The language used for these drills is based on what is required for practicing the specific form; it might or might not be natural. An example of an audio-lingual activity is a substitution drill. The instructor might start with a basic sentence, such as "I see the ball" after which she holds up a series of pictures through which students substitute "ball" with each new picture. Another possibility is a transformation drill, where the instructor says, "I read a book," which the students change into, "I don't read a book."

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that many methods and techniques of learning and teaching foreign languages are being developed today. This is definitely one of the great opportunities created for the young generation. Also, many seminars on modern foreign language teaching techniques are organized for teachers. Several methods are presented in this article.

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