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BEST METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE IN THE MODERN CLASSROOM
Summary

This article analizes the possibilities of using modern methods to teach a foreign language. It takes a closer look at eight fresh teaching strategies that are grand slam with students. Task-based approach focuses on communications rather than structure. For this method to work teachers must understand their students` needs and expectations. The project-based approach is meant to address students` real needs by adapting language to the skills and competencies. Lexical Syllabus focuses on what language students actually need to produce. Smartphones are a part of modern life. Using them provides many useful tools for students. The Content and Language Integrated Learning focuses on content more than language itself. The Natural Approach encourages students to have an active role in learning the language. Total Physical Response is a method that follows learning by doing. This lesson is spent doing drills in which the instructor gives commands using the imperative mood. Students respond to these commands with physical actions. Suggestopedia involves using the environment, music, decorative, e t c for adopting the language. It depends a lot on the atmosphere and the physical environmental factors of the class.
Keywords: communicative teaching, sample tasks, language, method, focus, approach

The field of English language instruction for non-native speakers, commonly referred to as Teaching English as a Second Language (ESL), has experienced significant changes in recent times, mostly due to the emergence of technology and the use of new pedagogical methods. The communicative approach, which was in vogue in the late 1990s, is still widely considered as the latest advancement in modern language teaching. Most training programs still live and swear by it.

The communicative teaching method is more student-centered and takes less time. The quality of teaching is better, and the applied communication of students in English can be effectively cultivated, which means that students' communicative competence will be successfully developed. Ideally, language in education is usually built on such a naturally acquired language ability, which, enriched by literacy, turns into a tool for abstract thinking and acquiring academic knowledge. Teachers use various texts in English for translation, listening, and grammar tests. With the proliferation of tablets and smartphones, the textbook is

believed to disappear in a few years. Aware of the need for transformation: English teachers convene various types of conferences and workshops to create a platform, learn about the upcoming ideologies in the ELT, and improve their professional level. Academic qualifications alone cannot help teachers grow professionally; conversely, they must be equipped with up-to-date materials. There were too many methods of teaching English. World globalization is inseparable from the teaching of English - this is the development of information and communication technologies. New trends in English language teaching, such as an interactive approach, are being developed due to ongoing research. Web Learning is one of the fastest-growing areas. There are thousands of English language web classes that offer to teach of various basic language skills such as learning, speaking, reading, and writing in interactive ways. Some common techniques are as follows: students can correspond with native speakers via email by creating a personal email account (g-mail, yahoo, hotmail, etc.) which is free. Students can mail their homework to teachers and have it reviewed. The teacher can create his blog. A blog is a personal or professional journal, updated frequently for public consumption. Blogs allow you to upload and link files, which are very suitable for use as online personal journals for students. A blog becomes communicative and interactive when members take on multiple roles, as readers/reviewers who respond to other authors' posts and as writer-readers who, returning to their posts, respond to criticisms of their posts. Readers, in turn, can comment on what they read, although blogs can also be hosted in secure environments. Laptops with cameras have audio features and technology tools. Students can communicate with their teachers and friends who are far away.

This article will take a closer look at eight fresh teaching strategies that are grand slam with students. They are
1.Task-based Approach
2. Project-based Approach
3. Lexical Syllabus
4. Using Smartphones in the Classroom
5. Content and Language Integrated Learning
6. The Natural Approach
7. Total Physical Response
8. Suggestopedia

1.Task-based Approach
Traditional curriculum design and class planning revolved around the topics considered useful for students. This meant students were to learn the grammar and vocabulary that educators thought students needed to know. Student input was minimal to say the least. So it's imperative to build lesson plans around activities that all students can feel comfortable with and relate to.

The Task-based Learning approach focuses on communication rather than structure. That means that language is an enabler, where each task must be relevant to students' lives and interests.

Grammar and vocabulary are essentially taught "on the fly" with this approach. This doesn't mean we're winging it—rather, language is taught within the context of the task, thus avoiding a teacher-centered grammar explanation. Sample tasks could include ordering in a restaurant, or perhaps more advanced tasks like critiquing a movie. In this approach, the language taught revolves around the task itself, not the other way around. For this method to work, teachers must understand their students' needs and expectations in order to design lessons that help the students succeed. Grammar, vocabulary and language skills are just the vehicles that enable students to achieve their final outcomes. Student input was minimal to say the least. So it's imperative to build lesson plans around activities that all students can feel comfortable with and relate to. Before adopting the task-based approach, educators must ask themselves, "Why are my students learning English?"

Educators must then look at ways to help their learners achieve their personal and/or professional goals.

2. Project-based Approach

Much like the task-based approach, the project-based approach is meant to address students' real needs by adapting language to the skills and competencies they truly need personally or professionally. The application of this approach begins by determining the one, global objective that the individual or group of students have. For example, if you're teaching a business English class, you should look at why students are in the class to begin with and plan accordingly. Accountants who are vying for promotions up for grabs in their company need to be taught how to prepare certain monthly reports in English for several departments in their office. Then the encountered difficulties should be discussed, in addition to covering all the vocabulary and grammar needed to complete each section. But what if you have a class full of teenagers who don't want to be in class to begin with? You must start by doing a needs assessment, looking at what they're interested in and what topics they really need to know. This assessment will lead to the design of one overarching project that will become the end result of the class, term or course. This project can be anything from an oral presentation to a large-scale production such as a class play. Whatever the case, the project must be comprised of individual tasks that lead students to the goals in the assessment. Think of the project as their final, comprehensive assessment. Just remember, your evaluation criteria must be clear so students know what they're being graded on. Oh, and one more thing. The project-based approach works best with a lot of relevant supplemental material from the Internet.

3. Lexical Syllabus

This approach is based upon the core language that students need to know most. Again, professional students may need very specific vocabulary pertaining to their field. Any other language taught outside of this core language is meant to be supplementary and intended to enable students' communication within their respective fields. The good news is that there's quite a bit of research on this topic, leading to word lists teachers can focus on. For beginners, 10 words would make for a great lesson. Activities can range from matching pictures and definitions to working with dialogues. Since this method focuses on learning the right vocabulary, there are plenty of programs and apps that can help students learn in an engaging way. For example, you can use Fluent U to give life to those vocabulary lists your students are studying. Fluent U's authentic content like movie trailers and music videos allows students to hear new words in their natural use. This will reinforce what they've learned and help them understand how to actually use their vocabulary words. Students can also search for a word to see it in a video or watch videos they're interested in and pick up new words from the interactive subtitles. Assign vocabulary lists or videos for homework and you'll be able to see the questions each student got wrong. This will help you assess each individual student's needs, allowing you to adapt your lesson accordingly.

4. Using Smartphones in the Classroom

Love them or hate them, smartphones are a part of modern life. Many teachers consider them to be a distraction since most students hate to part with them. Is there a common ground?

Smartphones provide many useful tools for students as well as for teachers, such as dictionary, translator and grammar reference apps.

A great dictionary/translator/grammar reference tool is WordReference.com, available. Aside from translations, Word Reference has a thesaurus, English dictionary and a forum where other users can comment on difficult words or expressions. The scavenger hunt exercise is an excellent example of how smartphones enhance classroom learning. Here, students must go through websites to find the information they need to fill out a worksheet. Students can also use their devices to access free, online exercises that reinforce the vocabulary and skills they've learned in class. They can even record themselves in action to receive feedback on specific activities.

5. Content and Language Integrated Learning

The Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) method focuses on content more than language itself. In fact, language is seen as an enabler that allows students to use target structures within a given context. This type of methodology is perfect for schools where teachers teach subjects in English, while the rest of the curriculum is taught in another language. Science, social studies and math can all be taught in this way. The language needed to comprehend the materials is integrated

into the content, so teachers don't have to cover grammar and vocabulary extensively. One clear advantage of this method is that it allows lessons to be <u>tailored to suit students' interests and preferences.</u> CLIL is perfect for teaching language in a meaningful way, as it allows you to show students the real-life applications of a language within its cultural context.

Do want to teach with CLIL but you're running low on ideas? <u>Check out OER Commons.</u> There, you can browse free lesson plans and materials that you can customize to suit your students and your curriculum.

6. The Natural Approach

The Natural Approach is a language-teaching method created by Caleb Gattegno that makes immense use of silence as a teaching technique. The method emphasizes the autonomy of the learner; the teacher's role is to monitor the students' efforts, and the students are encouraged to have an active role in learning the language.

Pronunciation is seen as fundamental; beginning students start their study with pronunciation and much time is spent practicing it each lesson. The teacher demonstrates only as a facilitator attempting to urge students to be more efficient in their learning.

Like Suggestopedia, the Silent Way faced lots of criticism. In one sense, the Silent Way was too harsh a method, and the teacher too distant, to encourage a communicative atmosphere. Students required more guidance and overcorrection than the Silent Way permitted. Teachers had to resist their instinct to spell everything out in black and white, to come to the aid of students at the slightest downfall.

7. Total Physical Response

Total Physical Response, also called TPR, is a method that follows 'learning by doing. For example, the new learner will learn English through a series of activities, "Close the door", "Stand up", "Open your book", and "Stroll to the window and open it." With TPR, the most significant aptitude is aural perception, and everything else will be regular. The majority of class time in TPR lessons is spent doing drills in which the instructor gives commands using the imperative mood. Students respond to these commands with physical actions. In the beginning, students learn the meaning of the commands they listen to by direct observation. After they learn the meaning of the words in these commands, the teacher provides a command that uses novel combinations of the words the students have learned.

8. Suggestopedia

The method involves using the environment, music, decorative, etc., for adopting the language. It depends a lot on the atmosphere and the physical environmental factors of the class. When teachers are made to use the <u>Suggestopedia method</u>, there's a great deal of craftsmanship and music included. The approach is based on the power of suggestion in learning; the notion being that positive

suggestion would make the learner more receptive and, in turn, stimulate learning. Lozanov holds that a relaxed but focused state is the optimum state for learning. In order to create this relaxed state in the learner and promote positive suggestions, suggestopedia uses music, a comfortable and relaxing environment, and a relationship between the teacher and the student akin to the parent-child relationship. Music, in particular, is central to the approach. Unlike other methods and approaches, there is no apparent theory of language in suggestopedia and no obvious order in which items of language are presented. Each suggestopedia exercise is divided into three unique stages:

- Deciphering
- Concert Session
- Elaboration

Bringing It All Together for conclusion.

While traditional approaches do provide a solid foundation for effective language teaching, it's important to understand that these techniques don't always address students' current needs. In fact, the communicative approach, still widely preached as the latest and greatest approach, is already due for a makeover of its own.

Next time you're preparing for a new group of students, or want to change the way you teach your current ones, consider the following:

- The task-based approach focuses on the skills and competencies students actually need.

- The project-based approach builds on the task-based approach using specialized activities.

- The lexical syllabus provides students with the content they will need straight out of the gate.

Combine that with effective use of technology in the classroom, and you've got a winning formula no teacher can ignore.

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MÜASİR SİNİFDƏ İNGİLİS DİLİNİN İKİNCİ DİL KİMİ TƏDRİSİNİN ƏN YAXŞI METODLARI
XÜLASƏ

Bu məqalədə xarici dilin tədrisində müasir metodlardan istifadə imkanları təhlil edilir.

Tələbələr üçün möhtəşəm olan səkkiz yeni tədris strategiyasına daha yaxından nəzər salır.

Tapşırıq əsaslı yanaşma strukturdan çox ünsiyyətə diqqət yetirir. Bu metodun işləməsi üçün müəllimlər tələbələrinin ehtiyaclarını və gözləntilərini başa düşməlidirlər. Layihə əsaslı yanaşma dili bacarıq və səriştələrə uyğunlaşdırmaqla tələbələrin real ehtiyaclarını qarşılamaq məqsədi daşıyır. Leksik Syllabus tələbələrin əslində hansı dili hazırlamalı olduğuna diqqət yetirir. Smartfonlar müasir həyatın bir hissəsidir. Onların istifadəsi tələbələr üçün bir çox faydalı vasitələr təqdim edir. Məzmun və Dil İnteqrasiya edilmiş Öyrənmə dilin özündən daha çox məzmuna diqqət yetirir. Təbii yanaşma tələbələri dil öyrənməkdə fəal rol oynamağa təşviq edir.Ümümi fiziki reaksiya, etməklə öyrənmənin ardınca gedən bir üsuldur. Bu dərs təlimatçının imperativ əhval-ruhiyyədən istifadə edərək əmrlər verdiyi məşqlərə sərf olunur. Şagirdlər bu əmrlərə fiziki hərəkətlərlə cavab verirlər. Suggestopedia dilin mənimsənilməsi üçün ətraf mühitdən, musiqidən, dekorativ və s. istifadəni əhatə edir. Bu, atmosferdən və sinfin fiziki ekoloji amillərindən çox asılıdır.

СОЛМАЗ МАМЕДАЛИ ИСМАИЛОВА

ЛУЧШИЕ МЕТОДЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ КАК ВТОРОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В СОВРЕМЕННОМ КЛАССЕ

РЕЗЮМЕ

В данной статье анализируются возможности использования современных методов обучения иностранному языку. В нем более подробно рассматриваются восемь новых стратегий преподавания, которые пользуются большим успехом у учащихся. Подход, основанный на задачах, фокусируется на коммуникациях, а не на структуре. Чтобы этот метод работал, учителя должны понимать потребности и ожидания своих учеников. Проектный подход предназначен для удовлетворения реальных потребностей учащихся путем адаптации языка к их навыкам и компетенциям. Лексическая программа фокусируется на том, что на самом деле

необходимо знать студентам, изучающим язык. Смартфоны – часть современной жизни. Их использование предоставляет учащимся множество полезных инструментов. Интегрированное обучение контенту и языку фокусируется на содержании больше, чем на самом языке. Естественный подход поощряет студентов играть активную роль в изучении языка. Общая физическая реакция — это метод, который следует за обучением на практике. На этом уроке выполняются упражнения, в которых инструктор подает команды, используя повелительное наклонение. Учащиеся отвечают на эти команды физическими действиями. Суггестопедия предполагает использование окружающей среды, музыки, декораций и т. д. для усвоения языка. Это во многом зависит от атмосферы и физических факторов окружающей среды в классе.

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