

Methodology of Teaching English

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Abstract:

The progression of English language instruction has seen a transition from conventional grammar-centric methodologies to more interactive, communicative frameworks. While classical methods such as the grammar-translation method have historically dominated school education, new strategies, including the communicative and emotional-semantic methods, are gaining traction due to their adaptability and learner engagement. Despite the availability of multiple teaching techniques, many educators remain uncertain about which method is most effective across different student groups and educational settings. This article aims to examine and compare various methodologies used in English language teaching, identifying their strengths, weaknesses, and applicability in modern classrooms, especially within the school environment. The analysis demonstrates that integrating communicative techniques with classical grammar foundations yields higher engagement and better language acquisition outcomes. Additionally, active learning tools such as business games and brainstorming sessions enrich the learning environment and enhance student motivation. The paper highlights a mixed-method approach, combining traditional and innovative techniques, to foster comprehensive language skills and meet diverse student needs. It also emphasizes the role of teacher adaptability in method selection. These findings suggest that successful English language instruction depends on methodological flexibility and the teacher's ability to tailor instruction to students' psychological and developmental characteristics. The study provides a framework for educators to optimize their teaching strategies, ensuring effective and engaging foreign language instruction.

Keywords: Training, Foreign Language, Methodology, Classical, Fundamental, Communicative Training, Communicative Methodology

Introduction

Currently, all individuals are acquiring a foreign language. The quantity of methods has risen in direct correlation to the population size [1]. Each methodology possesses distinct advantages and limitations. The operational concepts of traditional education face significant criticism today, despite the fact that the implementation of "classics" has produced substantial results.

The inquiry pertains solely to the expense at which these accomplishments were attained. To master a language, one must typically dedicate considerable time to reading books, translating, studying texts, memorising vocabulary, completing exercises, and paraphrasing [2]. To alter activities, tasks such as composing essays or dictations were provided. Classical or fundamental methodology is among the earliest approaches.

The objective of classical methodology is primarily to comprehend the nuances and intricacies of the principles governing foreign language functionality [3]. The primary objective of classical approach is to establish the grammatical foundation of the language under examination.

Methods

The target audience comprises those commencing their English language acquisition from the most fundamental level. This methodology is familiar to anybody who commenced their English education in school. It's worth noting that many language universities, both in Kazakhstan and in border states, prefer it [4].

The streamlined approach involves studying grammar and its fundamental rules, which are then applied to specific cases and reinforced through exercises. N.A. Bonk is the foremost representative of conventional approach. Her renowned "Bonka's textbook," co-authored with other proponents of the same traditional style, serves as a blueprint [5].

This textbook has endured intense competition from contemporary Western methodologies and remains a standard of reference. The primary weakness of the classical approach is its constrained experience in conversational speech. This deficiency can be remedied by including additional ways of communicative learning into the traditional methodology.

Numerous methodologies exist for instructing English. In foreign language instruction, it is essential to focus on innovative methods for enhancing pupils' verbal expression [6]. Nevertheless, numerous classical institutions continue to employ antiquated methodologies and texts. Simultaneously, challenges will perpetually emerge, and you will never attain proficiency in English. By employing innovative techniques, one can effortlessly acquire proficiency in English and enhance their skills. You will possess the ability to converse like a native speaker. Keywords: approach, English language, instruction.

A considerable amount of time has elapsed since the approach to foreign language acquisition has shifted from just passive memorisation of vocabulary and phrases. The pinnacle of proficiency in acquiring a foreign language was characterised by uniformity, tedious memorisation of grammatical rules, and, at best, the capacity to translate a Russian phrase into another language.

Despite the extensive array of ways and methodologies for foreign language acquisition, a significant transformation in English teaching methods in our country occurred solely in the 20th century. The methodologies and objectives have evolved [7].

One such method is the linguosociocultural technique. Proponents of the aforementioned method argue that contemporary foreign language training should not be limited to a set of lexical and grammatical rules. The lack of extralinguistic variables renders English learning monotonous and purposeless.

Proponents of the linguosociocultural technique elevate a foreign language to a communicative instrument that facilitates not just verbal expression but also self-articulation. According to the

principles of the linguosociocultural method, it may be asserted that a foreign language serves as a distinctive mirror reflecting the lifestyle, traditions, customs, culture, and history of its speakers [8].

In recent years, the predominant foreign language teaching methodology has been the communicative approach, which consistently rates best in statistical analyses. This technique has demonstrated efficacy in America and Europe. Communicative approach has gained prominence in prominent language universities of the country, furthering its global influence. The concept integrates two primary approaches to foreign language instruction: classic and contemporary [9]. The designation indicates that communication plays a crucial part in communicative approach. The primary objective of this practice is to surmount the language barrier. The primary objective is to eliminate an individual's apprehension towards a foreign language and speaking it, while simultaneously enhancing other linguistic competencies, specifically oral and written communication, reading, and listening skills.

Results

It is essential to recognise that grammar is assessed during the process of speaking and communicating in a foreign language. The principle is as follows: students initially memorise linguistic formulas, expressions, and word combinations, and then afterward evaluate the grammatical structures inherent in the memorised phrases. The principle of verbal overtaking functions.

The term itself indicates that communication practice occupies a significant role in communicative technique. The communicative methodology focusses on enhancing foreign language speaking skills and competencies. The application of the technique directly influences the instructional format.

It is frequently essential in courses to utilise gaming scenarios, facilitate group collaboration, and provide activities for error identification, as well as for comparative analysis. Typically, such exercises engage both memory and logic, facilitating the development of analytical and figurative thinking, which subsequently promotes the articulation of thoughts [10].

The progress of the modern IT industry offers access to the latest interactive resources for learning English, including advanced computers, the Internet, television programs, newspapers, and periodicals. It is essential to execute all of the previously described in practice. This engenders in kids a fascination with the history, culture, and customs of the language's nation and nurtures vital future competencies.

Learning constitutes an active engagement between educators and learners, and it cannot be unilateral. The success of the learning process is contingent upon the teacher.

Each educator aligns their approach based on their individual experiences while selecting methods and approaches for instruction. Based on the experimental results, it can be asserted that employing a variety of methodologies within communicative, inductive, and deductive procedures produces favourable outcomes and significantly enhances the efficacy of grammar instruction [11].

The author endeavours to follow the "mixed" teaching methodology. This facilitates the attainment of established objectives and produces a significant outcome. The methodology of teaching English in schools has significantly evolved and diversified into various approaches.

They are constantly being improved and supplemented, and therefore are quite popular in the modern world.

The methodology of teaching English in school has two approaches:

in the first approach, the student becomes the initiator, and the teacher acts as the guide. When using this approach, it is possible to achieve the most effective work of each student individually and in a group [12].

The second approach is based on the use of a huge number of techniques and methods that many

teachers use in the most in various combinations, creating an engaging learning process. In this approach, the teacher plays the main role and assigns tasks to students and evaluates the completed task. The method is aimed at obtaining maximum results when working individually.

The most effective method of teaching English in school is the "grammar-translation" method, which is based on reading texts and performing grammatical exercises. The dominant language in it is the native language.

The next important method is the emotional-semantic method, which is the most in-demand in terms of teaching students. This method is based on the specifics of information perception by children and adolescents.

Unlike the aforementioned methods of teaching English at school, the training method is based on independent learning. Students are given pre-processed structured material and explained visually by the teacher [13].

Through the training approach, students acquire theories, commit rules to memory, and implement them in practice. This approach is primarily utilised in online education. The primary advantages include a meticulously designed program that offers essential information for enhancing English ability.

It is suggested that English be learnt through texts, narratives, and fables in online education. Each book is accompanied by a set of activities for memorisation, auditory comprehension, and translation.

Active pedagogical techniques for teaching English are employed in the learning process. These consist of:

A round table where the instructor articulates the problem and assigns students the responsibility of evaluating its relevance, presenting arguments for and against, and determining potential outcomes, among other considerations.

- a brainstorming session focused on identifying and resolving issues [14].

This method involves dividing the audience into two groups: "idea generators," who propose ideas, and "experts," who assess the contributions of each generator at the conclusion of the session. Additionally, it includes a business game in which the instructor devises a game related to the subject matter and elucidates the rules to the students. The recommended tasks typically replicate genuine communication scenarios, such as job searching, contract negotiation, and trip arrangements.

The game methodology's primary advantages include the lack of coercive mechanisms for attendance and heightened student engagement.

The teacher conducts various games with the students on the studied vocabulary and grammatical constructions, during which the children quickly memorize them and learn to use them in speech [15].

Discussion

The discussion of the article highlights the dynamic evolution and multidimensionality of English language teaching methodologies. It underscores the shift from traditional, grammar-centric approaches such as the classical and grammar-translation methods to more contemporary, learner-oriented methodologies like communicative, linguosociocultural, and emotional-semantic approaches. The article emphasizes how these newer methods aim to overcome the limitations of earlier systems, particularly their ineffectiveness in developing oral communication skills. The communicative method, in particular, has been recognized for its practical effectiveness in eliminating the fear of speaking and enhancing oral and written skills through real-world contextual interaction. It integrates speaking, listening, reading, and writing, making the language a tool for social exchange rather than mere rule memorization. Moreover, the discussion acknowledges the importance of student motivation, regular practice, and the incorporation of multimedia resources

and gamified learning, which enhance engagement and retention. The teacher's role is portrayed as critical in selecting, mixing, and adapting methods to suit individual learner needs and classroom realities. Approaches such as brainstorming, round tables, and business simulations are explored as tools for deepening analytical and expressive capabilities. Notably, the article stresses that no single method is universally effective; rather, success lies in the teacher's ability to synthesize diverse strategies, adapt to learner profiles, and create a systematic, interactive, and culturally rich environment. Ultimately, the discussion illustrates the evolving philosophy of language instruction, where the goal is not just fluency but also intercultural competence and personal expression through a foreign language.

Conclusion

Consequently, when employing any style of English instruction in an academic setting, motivation is paramount, and the cornerstone of effective learning is the consistency and systematic nature of the lessons.

Teaching is a complex process that requires the teacher to be able to use various methods depending on the needs and characteristics of students. There are many learning approaches that can be applied to achieve success in mastering a foreign language. Learn more about English teaching methods in our article.

In conclusion, the effective teaching of English requires a thoughtful blend of classical, communicative, and modern interactive methodologies. By adapting to student needs, leveraging motivational strategies, and incorporating digital tools, educators can create dynamic, engaging lessons that enhance language acquisition, foster communication skills, and build long-term proficiency in learners.

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