ENGLISH LANGUAGE: MODERN METHODS OF LANGUAGE TEACHING TO STUDENTS

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Annotation: Essentially, Instructing must incorporate two major components sending and accepting data. Eventually, a instructor tries his best to give information as the way he caught on it. The utilize of imaginative strategies in instructive teach has the potential not as it were to make strides instruction, but moreover to engage individuals, fortify administration and galvanize the exertion to attain the human advancement objective for the nation with a number of instructive choices accessible some time recently the show era learners, the more current trends seem to have developed within the field of instruction that have completely changed the confront of conventional framework of instruction.

Later patterns, strategies and advancements depict the crucial part of instruction division in common with its internalization of the education prepare, push on quality over amount, increment within the appropriation of technologies, necessity for proficient ability etc. The speculations and strategies are always evolving within the field of ELT too. This paper presents the popular patterns within the ELT that have been utilized essentially in later times within the whole world with particular reference to the patterns predominant amid the past decades. The ponder of classical Latin and investigation of its linguistic use gets to be the show from remote dialects in school and this strategies and approaches, unused patterns to remote dialect instructing ended up known as GTM to communicative strategy.

Keywords: New devices, Methods, ICT, pedagogy, learning process, Approach, Cooperative learning, Suggestopedia.

Аннотация. По существу, обучение должно включать в себя два основных компонента: отправку и получение информации. В конечном счете, учитель старается передать знания такими, какими он их понял. Использование инновационных методов в образовательных учреждениях может не только улучшить образование, но и расширить возможности людей, укрепить управление и активизировать усилия по достижению цели развития человеческого потенциала в стране благодаря ряду образовательных возможностей, доступных нынешнему поколению учащихся. Похоже, что в сфере образования появились новые тенденции, которые полностью изменили лицо традиционной системы образования.

Последние тенденции, методологии и разработки отражают жизненно

важную роль сектора образования в целом с его интернализацией образовательного процесса, упором на качество выше количества, расширением внедрения технологий, потребностью в профессиональных талантах и т. д. Теории и методы постоянно развиваются в области ELT также. В этой статье представлены известные тенденции в ELT, которые использовались практически в последнее время во всем мире, с конкретной ссылкой на тенденции, преобладавшие в предыдущие десятилетия. Изучение классической латыни и анализ ее грамматики становится образцом от иностранных языков в школе, и эти методы и подходы, новые тенденции в обучении иностранным языкам становятся известными как GTM коммуникативному методу.

Ключевые слова: новые устройства, методы, ИКТ, педагогика, учебный процесс, подход, кооперативное обучение, суггестопедия.

INTRODUCTION

The development that the analyst talks within the paper certain both to strategy and materials utilized in dialect educating. Additionally, this article brings out the unobtrusive qualification between the academic discernment of dialect as treated in inquire about and instructional method. The contention propels as the paper continues with patterns of instruction with particular reference to the Indian situation, techniques received, the bygone strategies, the peer hone, the show slant, modern instructing plan, unused gadgets, the require for alter, the ICT and English dialect. English dialect instructing has experienced colossal changes over the a long time, particularly the final ten a long time.

Understudies are burdened with examining, learning and getting a handle on the materials, and of course, addresses with the collections of significant data from endorsed writings. Numerous career choices once respected immaterial are picking up significance at display such as communication abilities, delicate aptitudes, specialized abilities, interpersonal abilities, ICT proficiency etc. The require for chiseled graduates to combine effectively within the intense competition of survival within the global showcase is in extraordinary request these days. For this, a change within the drift particularly the instructing learning prepare of English dialect must undergo a move for the improvement. Seasons alter, styles changes, demeanors of human creatures alter but it is disheartening to note that within the final century English educational programs has barely experienced any alter. There had been much of changes within the demeanor of individuals as to what they see to be a dialect. Inflexible curriculums and colossal syllabi proceed to debilitate understudies who talk territorial tongue but love to exceed expectations in English. The history of remote dialect has continuously been an vital commonsense concern. It was Latin which rules different areas like instruction, commerce, religion and government within the western world. In 16th Century French,

Italian and English accomplish parcel of significance as result of political changes in Europe. As the status of Latin dialect from that of living language to educating subject in school educational programs. The think about of classical Latin and examination of its linguistic use gets to be the show from Outside Dialects think about from 17th to 19th century. In 21st Century we are reaching to educate communicative dialect educating.

Concurring to Kripa K Gautam, "English Dialect Teaching"□□ - A basic ponder of strategies and approaches have given account of history of dialect instructing strategies. Techniques Adjusted in Prior days Communication is the basis based on which any thought can advance and create into a completely fledged one. Without that, food in any field is incomprehensible. Amid the final decade, different significant components have combined to influence the current belief systems of educating of English such as the ineffectual strategies, unacceptable materials, and integration of contextualized instructing, over accentuation on multi dialect abilities etc. Instructors who practiced Language structure Interpretation strategy amid the past decade exclusively depended on dark board as the well-suited instrument to give communication aptitudes and the subtleties of English dialect. Afterward on, over head projectors, acted as another medium for the instructor ruled lesson room. Such instructors accepted within the announcement of bore and hone. Analysts had given more accentuation on bona fide and important contextualized talk. At that point they centered on a fruitful grown-up moment dialect learning as a parallel prepare to a children to begin with dialect securing. With the coming of ecommunication, it has been made conceivable for the English dialect instructors to enhance their calling. Fundamentally, the instructor controls the guidelines handle, the content is conveyed to the complete lesson and the instructor tends truthful information. In other words, the instructors provide the address substance and the understudies tune in to the address.

METHOD AND METHODOLOGY

In this way, the learning mode patterns to be inactive and the learners play small portion in their learning prepare. It has been found in most colleges by numerous instructors and understudies that the customary address approach in classroom is of restricted viability in both educating and learning. This strategy had remained in hone for a great period of time due to its center on the useful utilize of English. But, still this strategy was damaged with misfortunes like there were numerous issues with this strategy. It required a parcel of time, great budget and a little lesson estimate. And indeed in a few circumstances, it was not exceptionally valuable. These issues driven to another Strategy that's called Sound- Lingual Strategy. The coordinate strategy is common strategy of instructing outside dialect its makes utilize of Audio-Visual Helps. The coordinate strategy started in France in 1801. The coordinate strategy creates as a response against GTM. Its essential rule is that students ought to think specifically in

outside dialect. DM is to educate dialect directly at points to form coordinate bond between the word and meaning, thought and expression. It's also improving the pupils elocution. In 21st Century there's rise of communicative strategy. Which emphasize genuine meaning communication strategy than movement, point and circumstances which are counterfeit and inaccessible from pupils lies.

Modern Trends of Teaching English

The process of English communication learning will be more student-centered but less time consuming. Therefore, it promises that the teaching quality will be improved and students' applied English communication can be effectively cultivated, meaning that students' communicative competence will be further developed. Language in education would ideally and ordinarily build on such naturally acquired language ability, enriching it through the development of literacy into an instrument for abstract thought and the acquisition of academic knowledge. Teachers use a range of local texts or English translation of literature in the classroom. The use of language as well as the use of a variety of accents in listening activities or tests is encouraged in the English language classroom. With the proliferation of tablets and smart phones, it is believed that textbooks will disappear in a few years. Furthermore, the access to knowledge in terms of flexibility and mobility has changed drastically. Teaching in English language classes focuses on fostering the students thinking as well as language content, outcomes and learning activities. There are significant and complex student-teacher interactions inside and outside the classroom. In a knowledge based society and to remain competitive and employable, teachers are expected to engage in a continuous professional development or the professional learning activities from the beginning to the end of their careers. As with any other profession, teachers are also expected to assume a greater responsibility for their own professional learning, continually developing their knowledge and skills.

Having realized the need of the hour: the English teachers convene different types of conferences and seminars to create a platform and to get to know the upcoming ideologies in the ELT and also to upgrade themselves professionally. It is the fifth skills of language that enables the efficiency to use grammatical structures with accuracy. Academic qualification alone may not help teachers to grow professionally, on the other hand, they need to be equipped themselves with the current practices. The teaching materials that are being used in our country are almost made available all over the world. There had been too many methodologies of teaching English language. The third dimension of globalization which is inseparable from English teaching is an advancement of Information and Communication Technology. New trends in English language teaching like interactive approach of teaching English is develop as a result of sustain research by the central board of secondary education (CBSE New Delhi). This approach also recommended by the

Indian Council of School Education (ICSE New Delhi). To interact means to communicate which each other during interaction. Its means give the information, thoughts unknown to receiver. "Interacting Approach it related to the actual use of language". So interactive teaching styles are Brain Storming, Think pair and share, Buzz session, incident process, Qand A session. In Interactive approach some ideas are follow the leader, Total Physical Response (TPR), One word, Opposite Arguments, Test Tournaments, YouTube Videos Quizzes, Electronic Role Playing, Puzzle pieces.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Communicative language teaching (CLT) emphasize on the process of communication rather than the mastery of language. Some time the term functional approach is use for communicative approach or communicative method. Communicative approach based on the concept of 'communicative competence' which originally introduced H D Hyms. In is article on communicative competence published in, "New origins in Linguistics' in 1971. The communicative approach emphasizes real meaningful communication rather than the activity, topic and situation which are artificial and remote from student's lives. According to geeta Nagraj, "The Development of Language Learning from based to meaning based approach". Communicative approach in was three principle 1. Which involve real communication

2. Which involves various activities. 3. Which emphasize that language is meaningful to the learners

Web Based Learning

Web based learning is one of the fastest developing areas. There are thousands of English web based classes that offer trainings for a variety of basic language skills such as Learning, Speaking, Reading and Writing and are made interactive in a variety of ways. Some of the common technologies a available for promotion of education are as follows: The students can correspond with native speakers of the target language using a email by creating a personal email account (g-mail, yahoo, hotmail, etc) which is free.

The students can mail their home work to the teachers concerned and get it corrected in turn. The teacher can also provide revisions, feedback, suggestions for the betterment of very work and send them back. A blog is a personal or professional journal frequently updated for public consumption. The blogs enable uploading and linking the files which is very much suited to serve as on line personal journals for students. Blogging becomes communicative and interactive when participants assume multiple roles in the writing process, as readers/reviewers who respond to other writer's posts, and as writers-readers who, returning to their own posts, react to criticism of their own posts. The readers in turn can comment on what they read,

although blogs can be placed in secured environments as well. Every internet service has audio functions, and technological instruments like laptops with cameras. The students could communicate with their teachers and friends who are far away. Likewise, they could very well communicate with the speakers of native language and get their pronunciation checked so as to improve their speaking. Learners can search for new words using dictionary option in the mobile phones and enrich their vocabulary. They may verify the spelling pronunciations and usage of the specific word they searched for. Moreover, they can use Short Message Service (SMS) to send queries to their instructors and get their doubts cleared. IPods', one of the multimedia devices, enhance to users to generate, deliver, exchange texts, image, audio and video scripts as per the requirement. The teachers send text messages and the students can red and answer to them.

Suggestopedia

Suggestopedia is a teaching method developed by the Bulgarian psychotherapist Dr. Georgi Lozenoves. Suggestopedia has been called a pseudoscience. It strongly depend on the trust that students develop towards method by simply believing that its work. The purpose of suggestopedia watch to enhance learning by taping into the power of suggestion. Suggestopedia is system for liberation from the 'preliminary negative concept regarding the difficulties in the process of learning'. Suggestopedia is pedagogic application of suggestion. It helps learners to overcome the felling that they cannot be successful and remove their mental barriers to learning.

DISCUSSION

This year, the consumer Electronics Show (CES) which was held at Las Vegas, gave a glimpse of ground breaking devices purely meant for students. These showpieces ranged from 3D printers to smart watches. The youth's requirements are matched by a new age device, be it studies or social media, travel or portability. The media streaming devices like the Google chrome cast and the Rokku make group studies become interactive and presentations surprisingly fulfilled one. One has to stream the media on to a smart TV using dongle. Another blessing is the e-reader for the on-the-move generation. The all new-kindle paper white is a boon. Students can just tuck in the ereader for easy reference. The portable document scanner like the Doxie Flip Cordles Flatbet Photo and notebook scanner are used to get notes sorted. Other devices like copy and Olympus which have come with voice recorders can be utilized to record all the English lectures and be played as and when time permits. A Common Frame Work of Reference for Languages aims to provide a common basis for the elaboration of language syllabuses, curriculum, what learners have to learn skills they have to develop so as to be able to act effectively. A clear description of the content in terms of linguistic competency, sociolinguistic competency and pragmatic competency constitutes a language. Using descriptor scales, learner's

proficiency is measured. Descriptors consist of a series of can do statements which received a great deal of attention. The learner's involvement and teacher's empowerment are stressed during the teaching and learning processes. The conventional method of teaching wherein the teacher enjoys the monopoly of teaching sometimes even obliterates the pressure of the learners. Role of Modern Teacher Researchers defined the term role as technical term which originally comes from sociology and refers to the shared expectation of how an individual should behave. Several methodologies have evolved different roles for a language teacher. Richards and Rodgers conceive a teacher's role as a part of design, component of a method. Little Wood conceptualized the role of the teacher as a facilitator of learning, an overseer, a classroom manager, a consultant or adviser and at times a co-communicator with the learners. To harmer, a teacher plays the role of controller, organizer, assessor, promoter, participant, resource, tutor and observer. Task Based Language Teaching is the current paradigm is basically an off shoot of Communicative Language Teaching. Experimental learning or learning by doing as the main conceptual basis for the TBLT. The TBLT breaks down the barriers of the traditional classroom, because in the TBLT, the role of the learner is significantly altered. The teacher becomes a true facilitator or learning for the language learners, purely by means of dialogic communication.

The teacher's role is not shunned altogether but is restricted: the teacher is expected to be guide by the side. The role of teachers how will describe as follows:

1. Facilitator
2. Independent participant
3. Needs analyst
4. Counselor
5. Group processing manager

CONCLUSION

Across the world, information technology is dramatically altering the way student; faculty and staff learn and work. As the demand for technology continues to rise, colleges and universities are moving all sorts of student services, from laundry monitoring to snack delivery online. Technology is also changing the classroom experience. In addition, tablet PCs, compact computer that allow you to write notes directly onto the screen with a special pen, replace the archaic projector. With the tablet technology allow professor to make notes on charts and spreadsheets and send them directly to their student's PCs. The traditional method lays more emphasis on a teacher himself and is teacher centered.

Repetitive practice, mechanical drills and memorization are the hallmarks of the traditional methods. Role of the teacher is to pertain to the long cherished traditional otion that pedagogic principles depend on how articulately a teacher teaches. It is

imperative to understand the current trends and evaluative methods of the ELT. The researchers believe that the ore objective of teaching is passing on the information or knowledge to the minds of the students. Any method using computers or modifying the existing conventional chalk-talk method are innovative if they ultimately serve the attainment of core objective of teaching.

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