

SECTION: PEDAGOGY

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METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN FLT DIMENSION

Summary. *In this article, we have considered the main FLT methods still in use and presented the theory of language and learning underlying them, their main features, activities and techniques, their foundation and decline, as well as a general assessment of aid of them. This paper analyses the innovative and quite interesting methods we have in teaching foreign language. We may have a number of teaching methods in between traditional and modern. Everybody has their own understanding and conclusions on teaching foreign language. But this paper portrays combining this two types how we can make our teaching very effective. However, this paper scrutinizes the difference between traditional and practical teaching and thereafter learning.*

Key words: *methodology, approach, language learning technique, educational context, subsystem, multimedia, problem-based learning, pedagogy.*

Education is a light that shows the mankind the right direction to surge. The purpose of education is not just making a student literate but adds rationale thinking, knowledgeability and self sufficiency. When there is a willingness to change, there is hope for progress in any field. Creativity can be developed and innovation benefits both students and teachers.

It seems worthwhile, first of all, to clarify briefly the concepts of approach or principles, method and technique, which are mutually and hierarchically related. They represent, in fact, three levels of analysis and teacher's decision making for teaching and learning English in the classroom. An approach or strategy is the most abstract of all three concepts and refers to the linguistic, psycho- and sociolinguistic principles underlying methods and techniques. Actually, every teacher has some kind of theoretical principles which function as a frame for their ideas of methods and techniques. A technique is, on the other hand, the narrowest of all three; it is just one single procedure to use in the classroom. Methods are between approaches and techniques, just the mediator between theory (the approach) and classroom practice. Some methods can share a number of techniques and, though some techniques have developed autonomously, the most important ones start from the main methods [3].

In the pre-technology education context, the teacher is the sender or the source, the educational material is the information or message, and the student is the receiver of the information. In terms of the delivery medium, the educator can deliver the message via the "chalk-and- talk" method and overhead projector (OHP) transparencies. This directed instruction model has its foundations embedded in the behavioral learning perspective [10] and it is a popular technique, which has been used for decades as an educational strategy in all institutions of learning. Basically,

the teacher controls the instructional process, the content is delivered to the entire class and the teacher tends to emphasize factual knowledge. In other words, the teacher delivers the lecture content and the students listen to the lecture. Thus, the learning mode tends to be passive and the learners play little part in their learning process [12]. It has been found in most universities by many teachers and students that the conventional lecture approach in classroom is of limited effectiveness in both teaching and learning. In such a lecture students assume a purely passive role and their concentration fades off after 15-20 minutes.

Currently in our country there are significant changes in the national education policy. This is due to the transition to the position of student-centered pedagogy. One of the tasks of modern school becomes a potential disclosure of all participants in the pedagogical process, providing them with opportunities manifestation of creative abilities. Solving these problems is impossible without the implementation of the variability of educational processes, in connection with which there are various innovative types and kinds of educational institutions, which require in-depth scientific and practical thinking.

Modern school is the result of the huge changes that have occurred in the system of Russian education in recent years. In this sense, education is not just a part of social life, and its avant-garde: hardly any other subsystem it to the same extent can confirm the fact of the progressive development of such an abundance of innovations and experiments [1].

Today, many are looking for ways that would help improve the effectiveness of training. Teachers always excites the actual problem is to make sure that all the students were interested in a lesson to all involved in the learning process, so that there are no indifferent. How to use stories to develop the personality of the student, his creative thinking, the ability to analyze the past and present, to make their own conclusions and to have their own point of view? All these tasks can be implemented under conditions of vigorous activity of students using interactive methods and teacher training methods. Therein lies the essence of teaching.

Thus, the main objective of educational activities is the development of students' abilities to integrated thinking that will help them to see new aspects of the phenomenon, it creates a holistic vision of the world and, therefore, easier to find your place in it.

Multimedia, is the combination of various digital media types such as text, images, audio and video, into an integrated multi-sensory interactive application or presentation to convey information to an audience. Traditional educational approaches have resulted in a mismatch between what is taught to the students and what the industry needs. As such, many institutions are moving towards problem based learning as a solution to producing graduates who are creative; think critically and analytically, to solve problems. In this paper, we focus on using multimedia technology as an innovative teaching and learning strategy in a problem-based learning environment by giving the students a multimedia project to train them in this skill set.

Currently, many institutions are moving towards problem-based learning as a solution to producing graduates who are creative and can think critically, analytically, and solve problems. Since knowledge is no longer an end but a means to creating better problem solvers and encourage lifelong learning. Problem-based

learning is becoming increasingly popular in educational institutions as a tool to address the inadequacies of traditional teaching. Since these traditional approaches do not encourage students to question what they have learnt or to associate with previously acquired knowledge [13], problem-based learning is seen as an innovative measure to encourage students to learn how to learn via real-life problems [2].

It is not surprising, however, that an examination of exemplary practice in the use of ICTs throws up some common themes. For example, technology-mediated language learning seems to be most successful when the technology is seamlessly integrated into the overall activity and where it is used as a cross-curricular tool [4], rather than being an additional skill-set that must be acquired prior to, or during, learning. Practitioners frequently comment how ICTs facilitate collaboration whilst also offering the potential for personalized, scaffolded learning [7]. There is also the recognition that there is a place for computer assisted language learning (CALL), particularly for independent, self-paced learning via assessable assets such as language games and drilled activities. This type of learning can be particularly effective due to the immediate feedback that is offered to the user, and indirectly the teacher, a highly significant attribute of 'visible learning' [5]. Outcomes for children are likely to be most successful, most 'visible', when teachers are able to see learning through the eyes of their children and where children understand that teaching and all that it entails is key to their own continued progression. Broadband-related technologies have particular significance, enabling learners to communicate with each other over distance, bringing native speakers into contact with non-native speakers and providing opportunities for developing intercultural understanding [8, 9]. These projects started mainly in universities. However, with many schools around the world having access to broadband technologies or mobile tools with good internet access, we see many new projects being developed, mainly within the European Union.

Over the last 20 years, there has been a tremendous shift in the way that users integrate technology into their personal lives. These changes have taken time to filter down into the educational sector, but slowly teachers have realized the need to adapt their practice in order to reflect the changing nature of technological use in the wider world. In the past, technology has predominately been used to source and consume information, whereas today's learners have become particularly adept at creating and collaboratively developing content for a wide variety of purposes, for example so-called Web 2.0 tools such as blogs, forums and wikis. Moreover, children and young people are now becoming increasingly interested in the concept of 'content curation' – selecting, sifting, showcasing and sharing content with friends, family and peers.

Modern stage is characterized by careful selection of methods of foreign languages teaching. Particular emphasis today is made on modern information technology and actual trends. There is a sort of selection of the most effective methods, techniques and tools during the preparation of specialists in various fields [1, 4, 8]. The most important goal, according to scientists is the formation of a secondary language personality. Students must take a new language to a fundamentally new level. To do this, it is important to separate it from the mother tongue, in order to avoid errors in perception. During selection of innovative

methods following criteria taken into account: • Creating a comfortable and supportive atmosphere for student, promotion of natural interest and desire to learn a new foreign language. • Involvement of emotions, feelings, experiences in the educational process to stimulate verbal, written and creative abilities. • Use of the cognitive approach in the educational process. • Call to work with the language on their own at the level of emotional and physical capabilities. Various forms of work will help to achieve these goals. Practical experience allows concluding that the personality and interests of the student directly affects the quality of foreign language understanding. To do this, it is important to use a variety of techniques and learning tools. By the end of the 20th century in pedagogy has accumulated a lot of interesting and effective methods and approaches. Scientists have enriched the methodology of foreign languages teaching, so it has become complex and multifaceted science [7, 11]

For several decades in education system dominated mainly training with an authoritarian approach. As a result, students played the role of passive objects, which rarely take the initiative. Currently at the forefront there is personality-oriented education designed to change the situation and to involve students in the process. Problematic method allows to develop in a person the necessary qualities for being an independent person. Through this the process of learning a foreign language goes more effectively. Leading didacticians identify several basic ways of organizing the learning process using the problem method. They are based on certain activities emerging in the forefront: • Monologic. • Dialogic. • Research. • Reasoning. • Heuristic. • Programmed. Most often, students are given a new text in which there is a new vocabulary and unknown information. As a monologic activity they write a story or essay, where express their opinions and produce new facts. Dialogic activity involves the construction of a dialogue between teacher and students, who have to answer questions. For this used information from the new text. The next stage of study is thinking activity. Students write the presentation, which make certain conclusions. This allows to check logic and reasoning, as well as the correct understanding of the text as a whole. Heuristic tasks is a special form of activity in which students themselves must do some sort of discovery of a new rule or law. For example, they can identify the particular use of the verb or time in text. Research tasks is a higher level of performance. Students are required to independently uncover new phenomena and essence. As a specific form of organization of classes, you can choose the experiment, reports, simulations, surveys, data collection, analysis of the facts, and so on. Subsequently, to secure the teacher can use a programmable tasks. Teacher makes exercise so that this knowledge can be used and new rules can be trained.

Mobile and qualified people are needed to the social, economic and spiritual development of the government. To solve the problem modernization of the learning process is made in accordance with the relevant requirements. In particular it relates to foreign languages teaching. Modernization involves changing of goals, the volume of mandatory content, as well as methods and tools for the development of new knowledge. Today there is a tendency to individualize the learning process and the use of new information technologies in the education system. Modern processes are focused on the saving of fundamental education. In this case, in learning of foreign languages can be traced the problem to strengthen practical and

activity orientation. As a result, the traditional system of formation of knowledge and skills is undergoing some changes. Competent-active approach implies changes in the content of education in order to create competence of the student. The development of new knowledge has activity manner, so students are trying in various ways to apply their knowledge in practice.

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