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**Traditional vs. modern teaching methods in elementary school**

A child's cognitive and learning aptitudes undergo transformation upon their enrollment in formal education. Essential attributes that should characterize a child's cognitive framework encompass creativity, adaptability, and consistency.

Empirical research underscores the inclination of young learners to exhibit limited inherent enthusiasm for foreign language acquisition. Nonetheless, their innate enthusiasm for exploration and the acquisition of novel insights remains evident. Instructing a foreign language to this cohort hinges upon the pivotal objectives of sustaining learner engagement and enhancing their motivational impetus. The developmental potential of younger students remains ample, albeit contingent upon the resolution of certain foundational issues. Foremost among these is cultivating the capacity for sustained effort and focus within the classroom context. In essence, the pedagogical framework must be meticulously fashioned to engross students and perpetuate their sustained engagement.

When embarking upon the acquisition of a foreign language within the educational milieu, the primary emphasis lies upon oral proficiency. Hence, exercises centered around oral expression serve as foundational cornerstones, fostering a rudimentary foundation upon which the initial stages of language acquisition can be predicated [1].

The period of time while children are in primary school is crucial for learning foreign languages. They pick up the language's fundamentals at this point, learn how to utilize it, and grow interested in learning more.

The way we teach a foreign language in elementary school should be through games, fun activities, using pictures and things children can see, and should be easy for kids to understand.

Children in primary school have some advantages when learning a new language. Their brains work in a way that allows them to learn the language without even realizing it. When children are in primary school, their long-term memory is strong. This helps them remember things they learn for a long time, including when they are learning a new language.

Today, we employ techniques to aid in language learning and improvement. Speaking, reading, listening, and writing are some of these abilities. In this context, we put a lot of emphasis on reading literature written in different languages as well as on essay and story writing. It became evident in the middle of the 1950s that this method of operation didn't meet the demands of linguistics at the time. Many new techniques were developed as a result of this.

The majority of people concur that there are conventional and unconventional techniques to acquire a language other than your mother tongue. We typically employ the grammar-translation method when learning a foreign language in the conventional manner. This approach aids in our comprehension of the grammar and all of its associated rules.

The grammar-translation approach involves studying a language's grammar rules and translating phrases to learn it. The "Grammar-translation method" was created in the middle of the 20th century. Thinkers in the late 18th century developed its foundation. This approach equates language proficiency with strong grammar and a wide vocabulary. Going from one proper method of speaking or writing to another is part of the improvement process [2].

Communicative method. The conversational approach is the most effective technique to learn new words and get over language barriers. It has taken the place of the tedious textbook-based way of learning languages. Actually, this approach didn't need to be invented. At first, they communicated with the tribes in the area by talking and expressing themselves through their body language. When you have the opportunity to practice with someone who speaks the language fluently, learning the language is simpler and quicker. No matter how much or how few words you know, it's a good idea to work in groups or with a partner when studying [2].

The lexical translation, also known as the analytical technique, is a method of translating literature that considers each word's meaning separately. Learning the terminology required memorization of original literature. It was translated literally, line by line, word by word from the original text. Grammar was not given much weight and was learned informally as a means of discussing the text. The goal of the lexical-translation approach was to help students become better readers and translators while simultaneously advancing their overall education.

In the wake of scientific and technological progress, coupled with the increasing digitization of society, conventional approaches to acquiring foreign language vocabulary at the initial learning phases are being supplanted by innovative and inventive methodologies. The nascent stages of language acquisition now witness the adoption of novel teaching techniques that expedite the assimilation of foreign language vocabulary. These emerging pedagogical strategies encompass a diverse array of tools and approaches, encompassing games, computer-mediated instruction, and interactive methodologies.

The specialness of the game world has a good impact on remembering, repeating, and learning new words. It also makes the game more exciting and helps with the child's thinking. The game helps you learn new words and their meanings in a different way. The new material goes through a type of practice, which makes learning more diverse and interesting. Game situations help us remember words without even trying [2].

Diverse manifestations of games offer versatile avenues for linguistic engagement, rendering them adaptable tools for vocabulary enrichment across various instructional contexts. Initially, the integration of ludic activities proves efficacious in facilitating the mnemonic assimilation of new lexemes. As games unfold, they engender the construction of authentic dialogues amongst participants, thereby fostering a bridge to simulate real-life communicative encounters. This salient feature renders games particularly instrumental as pedagogical instruments in the culminating stages of vocabulary acquisition, where the application of acquired lexicons within pragmatic conversational scenarios is paramount.

Within the English classroom milieu, an array of multimedia resources such as presentations, videos, cartoons, and audio recordings stands poised to augment the lexical repertoire of learners. Importantly, these resources cater to an array of objectives, encompassing the introduction of novel vocabulary, reinforcement of preexisting lexemes, and the consolidation of comprehension. For instance, didactic presentations may impart new vocabulary through visually engaging depictions, juxtaposed in a slideshow format to heighten retention. Audio and video recordings serve to contextualize and activate newly acquired vocabulary, while English cartoons serve as efficacious instruments to bolster vocabulary retention, particularly within primary education settings. This entails the exhibition of succinct, language-laden cartoons, often coinciding with linguistic familiarity cultivated through exposure in the students' native language [2].

Table 1- Comparison of traditional and modern teaching approaches

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| **Aspect** | **Traditional Teaching Approach** | **Modern Teaching Approach** |
| **Pedagogical Paradigm** | Often characterized by rote memorization and grammar-focused instruction. | Embraces communicative and learner-centered methodologies. |
| **Learning Material** | Primarily textbooks, grammar rules, and controlled exercises. | Incorporates multimedia, authentic materials, and real-world content. |
| **Interaction** | Teacher-centered, with limited student interaction. | Student-centered, fostering collaboration, discussion, and engagement. |
| **Assessment** | Tests and quizzes often measure grammar knowledge and vocabulary. | Diverse assessment methods, including performance tasks and projects. |
| **Technology Integration** | Minimal technology use, primarily relying on printed materials. | Integrates technology, online resources, and language learning apps. |
| **Language Skills** | Focus on reading and writing, with less emphasis on speaking. | Holistic approach, balancing reading, writing, listening, and speaking. |
| **Vocabulary Acquisition** | Limited exposure to authentic language use and contextual vocabulary. | Explores vocabulary through real-life situations and multimedia. |
| **Cultural Awareness** | Often lacks cultural integration, leading to limited global perspective. | Promotes cultural awareness through authentic materials and media. |
| **Motivation** | Students' motivation may wane due to monotonous methods and lack of relevance. | Engages students through interactive, relevant, and dynamic activities. |
| **Outcome** | Proficiency may be limited, with strong focus on grammar but weaker communication skills. | Develops well-rounded language proficiency and effective communication. |

Contemporary educational paradigms are enhanced through the integration of a plethora of technological tools, including computers, PowerPoint presentations, online resources, multimedia materials, and printing technology. This technologically imbued landscape catalyzes heightened student engagement by conferring novelty to learning experiences and efficiently promoting vocabulary acquisition and retention.

The outcomes come from my enlightening internship at Astana's 35 Torekulov School, which I worked at from January 23 to March 1. During this time, students in the primary grade had the rare opportunity to observe the harmonic integration of both traditional and contemporary approaches.

Traditional methods of teaching English to primary school graders encompass time-honored practices grounded in grammar rules, vocabulary drills, and structured exercises. This approach imparts grammatical accuracy and foundational linguistic skills, bolstering students' understanding of syntactic structures and vocabulary nuances. The didactic deployment of textbooks and grammar-focused exercises stimulates systematic learning, consolidating core language competencies.

Conversely, modern methodologies harness technology and contemporary resources to engender immersive and interactive language learning experiences. Integrating multimedia elements such as interactive language apps, audiovisual content, and authentic materials infuses real-world contexts into lessons, enhancing contextual understanding and conversational skills. These innovative tools capitalize on students' familiarity with technology, fostering engagement and cultivating a dynamic learning environment [3].

There are a number of aspects that should be taken into account while choosing the best way to teach English to primary graders. Modern strategies improve communicative competence while conventional approaches support grammatical precision. The best approach, therefore, is a blend of these concepts. Combining traditional grammar training with contemporary methods like multimedia materials is consistent with cognitive learning theories that emphasize the value of context and application. This well-rounded strategy fosters linguistic proficiency, adept grammar use, and potent communication abilities.

The pedagogical realm is witnessing an ascendancy of the case study method, predicated on the meticulous study and scrutiny of specific scenarios. This interactive instructional approach engenders critical thinking, necessitating learners to dissect complex real-world situations devoid of clear-cut solutions. As learners navigate these enigmatic contexts, they not only bolster their analytical faculties but also cultivate an intrinsic orientation towards autonomous problem-solving.

In conclusion, the teaching of English to primary school students necessitates a symbiotic relationship between traditional and modern pedagogical methodologies. By amalgamating the grammar-focused foundations of conventional instruction with the dynamic engagement of contemporary tools, educators foster a comprehensive and adaptive linguistic skill set. A well-calibrated blend of these approaches emerges as the pinnacle of pedagogical effectiveness, equipping students with the capacity for nuanced language comprehension, effective communication, and cultural fluency.

Incorporating innovative methodologies into language pedagogy paves the way for multifaceted linguistic acquisition and cognitive growth. The potency of these approaches extends beyond vocabulary enrichment to encompass heightened linguistic autonomy, improved oral expression, and augmented creative cognition, heralding a transformation in the paradigms of language instruction.

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