

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN THE PREPARATION OF FUTURE PHILOLOGY EDUCATORS

In today's globalized world, the ability to communicate effectively in a foreign language is essential. The role of philology educators is to equip future professionals with advanced linguistic and communicative skills. This article explores innovative approaches to foreign language teaching in higher education, emphasizing methods that enhance students' learning experiences.

Theoretical Background and Methodology. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of vibrations on surface roughness in finish turning. The graphic of cutting speed, roughness, frequency, and amplitude dependence was built. On the basis of this research, data from different materials were received. This concept of research integration into language learning exemplifies how interdisciplinary studies can improve linguistic proficiency by engaging students in real-world applications.

Traditional and Innovative Approaches in Foreign Language Teaching

Foreign language teaching has evolved from traditional methods to more interactive and student-centered approaches. The following are some of the most effective methodologies employed in the preparation of future philology educators:

1. Grammar-Translation Approach

This method focuses on the analysis and application of grammatical rules. Lexical units are memorized, and emphasis is placed on accuracy, including translation exercises from L2 to L1 and vice versa. While this method provides a strong grammatical foundation, it lacks communicative effectiveness.

2. Total Physical Response (TPR)

This approach immerses students in the language through physical activity. Awareness precedes usage, and learning is enhanced through bodily movements. This method is especially effective for beginners and young learners, reinforcing vocabulary and structures through actions.

3. Guided Discovery

In this approach, students learn best when they process material independently rather than receiving direct instruction. Teachers facilitate learning by guiding students toward discovering grammatical structures and vocabulary through practical tasks. This method is often combined with Task-Based Learning (TBL) and the Presentation-Practice-Production (PPP) approach.

4. Content-Based Learning

This method prioritizes student motivation by using content relevant to learners' interests. Students acquire linguistic skills while exploring new knowledge in various disciplines, fostering deeper engagement in the learning process.

5. Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL)

CLIL integrates language learning with subject matter instruction, enabling students to acquire knowledge in a particular field through a foreign language. This approach helps

learners internalize language in a more natural manner, as the focus is on content rather than linguistic structure [1].

Task-Based and Communicative Approaches

6. Task-Based Learning (TBL)

Language functions as a means of communication through the completion of meaningful tasks. Students use vocabulary, grammar, and language structures in practical scenarios, making learning more interactive and goal-oriented.

7. Presentation-Practice-Production (PPP)

This structured approach involves three stages: introducing new lexical or grammatical structures, controlled practice, and free application in communication. This method balances structured learning with practical application.

8. Lexical Approach

This methodology prioritizes vocabulary over grammar, with an emphasis on acquiring authentic expressions and collocations. Students analyze texts to identify key lexical units rather than focusing on grammatical structures [2].

9. Functional Approach

This approach categorizes language learning based on functions, prioritizing commonly used phrases and structures. It is particularly useful for real-life communication and professional language training.

10. Communicative Approaches

The core principle of communicative methods is that students should learn the language, not merely about the language. Interaction plays a key role in language acquisition, and learners focus on successfully conveying their thoughts rather than on grammatical accuracy.

The Role of the Teacher in Modern Foreign Language Instruction

Teachers play a crucial role in integrating these methodologies to suit the diverse needs of learners. They must develop their unique teaching style by combining various approaches and adapting them to students' goals, proficiency levels, and learning preferences. Modern educators use blended learning techniques, digital tools, and interactive resources to facilitate an engaging and effective learning environment [3].

Conclusion. The field of foreign language education continues to evolve, with innovative approaches providing more effective and engaging learning experiences. The integration of traditional and modern methodologies ensures that future philology educators are well-equipped to meet the challenges of language instruction. By embracing communicative, content-based, and interactive learning strategies, educators can enhance language acquisition and foster linguistic proficiency among students. The selection of an appropriate methodology should be based on learners' needs, preferences, and educational objectives, ensuring a holistic approach to language education.

REFERENCES

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