ASSESSMENT OF THE SIMPLE METHODS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The study was to assess the simple method of learning foreign language. Foreign language is a language not commonly spoken in the country of the speaker. Learning foreign language provides access to a perspective other than one's own, increases the ability to see connections across content areas, and promotes an interdisciplinary perspective while gaining intercultural understanding. Foreign language enables an individual to communicate effectively and creatively in real-life situations by using the language of the authentic culture itself. The study concluded that the simple method of learning foreign language has contributed to various historical contexts, educational demands, and various considerations. Learning foreign language is now essential at every level of education. However, making new acquaintances, teaching yourself, breaking it down, committing to speaking in the target language, and making friends with native speakers are all simple methods to learn a foreign language effectively. Therefore, the learning of foreign language is to achieve competence using simple method which are grammar-translation methods, direct methods, audio-lingual methods, immersion methods, total physical response methods, communicative methods, task-based learning methods, and computer assisted language learning methods. One of the recommendations made was that learners of foreign languages should have an effective relationship with the methods of learning different types of languages.

KEYWORDS: Methods of Learning and Foreign Language

Introduction

In the general, learning foreign language is the learning of a non-native language outside of the environment where it is commonly spoken. A distinction is often made between "foreign" and "second" language learning. A second language implies that the learner resides in an environment where the acquired language is spoken. Moeller and Catalano (2015) stated that the term second language acquisition (SLA) is a general term that embraces foreign language learning and investigates the human capacity to learn

languages other than the first language once it has been acquired. Foreign language is considered if it is learned largely in the classroom and is not spoken in the society where the teaching occurs. Foreign language enables an individual to communicate effectively and creatively in real-life situations by using the language of the authentic culture itself (National Standards in Foreign Language Education Project, 2014). Learning foreign language provides access to a perspective other than one's own, increases the ability to see connections across content areas, and promotes an interdisciplinary perspective while gaining intercultural understanding.

The worldwide spread of English is just one of the many different developments subsumed under the general phenomenon of globalization. Furthermore, it is associated with boundless mobilities and it's also the language of globalization (Gnutzmann & Intemann, 2008). Language is a vital commodity in the globalized world. It is also true that globalization raises issues for second language learning. People try to acquire more languages than their first language. Over a billion people in the world speak more than one language fluently. Dulay, Burt, and Krashen (1982), as cited in Eddy (2009), stated that some individual has to acquire the foreign language of other people living in the same country. Some have migrated to a different country, and they must become more or less fluent speakers of the language spoken in that country. Others simply want to be able to use resources that are only available in a foreign language, make themselves understood when traveling abroad, or simply understand the culture of another nation(s) better than what a single language provides.

Concept of Foreign Languages

Foreign language is a language not commonly spoken in the country of the speaker. It is also a language that is neither one's native language nor used for communicative purposes among the members of the community. IGI Global (2021) stated that "foreign language" refers to the language that is studied in addition to one's mother tongue in a context where the target language is neither the official language nor used for communication purposes. It is also a language that is different from a person's mother tongue, which is learned consciously. Foreign language is a language that is indigenous to another country. A foreign language refers to a language that was established in a country other than the speakers. It is also a language that is not spoken in the person's own country (Definitions STANDS4 2021). The terms "foreign language" and "language" are used interchangeably to refer to languages other than English taught as an academic subject. Foreign language is a language that is not widely spoken and used by the people of a community, society, or nation. Foreign language is a language that is not

widely spoken or used by the people of a community, society, or nation. In other words, it refers to any language other than that spoken by the people of a specific place (HASA 2018). For example, Spanish is a foreign language to a person living in India. However, English is not typically a foreign language to a person living in India; it is a second language.

Foreign language refers to any other language other than the language of the arbitration agreed to by the parties (Law Insider 2020). Foreign language refers to any language used in the pre-primary school context other than the first language/mother tongue, the language of instruction, or the second language. Foreign languages are those mysterious and external words to one's own country and culture. Furthermore, languages are undoubtedly the most important accomplishments of human beings for a variety of communicative purposes (Trigos-Gilbert, 2001). A foreign language is the process of learning languages other than one's native language(s). According to Dick, (2021), learning a foreign language is all about learning how to properly communicate and connect with others, a vital life skill that can only be developed by connecting with the people of the country. Foreign languages provide a competitive edge in career choices in which one is able to communicate in a second language. Foreign language is a language that is not one's native tongue but is widely or officially spoken in a specific region.

Concept of Effective Learning

Effective learning refers to the methods of teaching and learning that actively involve children in their own learning and personal development. Effective learning is achieved through teaching methods that allow children to take ownership of their own learning (Twinkl 2021). Learning to learn and the actualization of effective learning should be considered to represent the anatomy (detailed analysis) of the learning process (Fiorella & Mayer, 2015). Because the human mind or brain is not a passive consumer of information, it is much more than a blank slate that passively absorbs incoming information. Effective learning is an active process in which the learner relates the new experience to existing meaning and may accommodate and assimilate new ideas. The definition also incorporates and connects the past, present, and future, which does not necessarily mean they are connected in a linear form but in a manner of relating and cycling through the periods (Bernal, 2004). Effective learning is a reflective activity that enables the learner to draw upon previous experience to understand and evaluate the present, so as to shape future action and formulate new knowledge.

The concept of effective learning drives learners to instigate reflection from prior experience and evaluate their present knowledge, which then generates predictable action and formulates new knowledge. Effective learning refers to the process of individual construction of knowledge from within through assimilation and accommodation of ideas (Piaget, 2016). Effective learning refers to a broad range of teaching strategies which engage students as effective participants in learning during class time with their instructor. Typically, these strategies involve a number of students working together during class, but may also involve individual work and/or reflection (Center for Educational Innovation 2021). Effective learning refers to the method of learning in which students are actively or experientially involved in the learning process and where there are different levels of active learning, depending on student involvement (Bonwell, & Eison, 2001). Effective learning is an approach to instruction that involves actively engaging students with the course material through discussions, problem solving, case studies, role plays, and other methods.

Concept of Learning Methods

Learning methods can be described as a set of factors, behaviors, and attitudes that facilitate learning for an individual in a given situation. Learning methods is the way that different students learn. Learning method refers to an individual's preferred way to absorb, process, comprehend and retain information. Learning methods refers to an individual's method of making sense of new material, commonly done through sight, touch and sound (Top Hat, 2021). Learning methods refer to the idea that each learner learns in a unique way. In technical terms, a student's preferred learning method refers to how he or she absorbs, processes, comprehends, and retains knowledge. It is also described how learners gather, sift through, interpret, organize, come to conclusions about, and "store" information for further use (Chick, 2010). Learning method refers to the idea that learners respond to stimuli in their environment. Learning methods is the process of acquiring new understanding, knowledge, behaviors, skills, values, attitudes, and preferences.

Learning methods are any activity deliberately undertaken, or resources provided, to help the learning process at individual, team or organizational level. Learning method is a deliberate action with a purpose to extract information for processing and storage, and then confirm the accuracy of that information through experience and use (Basic Knowledge 2021). Learning method is the cognitive process of acquiring skill or knowledge. Learning method refers to the process of acquiring new knowledge or modifying existing knowledge, behaviors and preferences, or improving

skills, or obtaining a better understanding of values. However, teaching method comprises the principles and methods used by teachers to enable student learning. These strategies are determined partly on subject matter to be taught and partly by the nature of the learner (Westwood, 2008). For a particular teaching method to be appropriate and efficient it has to be in relation with the characteristic of the learner and the type of learning it is supposed to bring about.

Methods of Learning Foreign Language

Grammar-Translation Methods: Grammar translation method is a method of teaching foreign languages derived from the classical (sometimes called the traditional) method of teaching Greek and Latin. In grammar-translation classes, students learn grammatical rules and then apply those rules by translating sentences between the target language and the native language (Wikipedia 2021). Grammar Translation Method is a foreign language teaching method that originated in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This method is usually taught in a classical or dead language. Hakim (2020) stated that the primary purpose of this method is to enrich literature and language reading proficiency. For this reason, this method is also called the Classical Method. However, in the 19th century, this classical method was recognized as the Grammar Translation Method. However, the Grammar Translation Method is an old method that was originally used to teach dead languages, which explains why it focuses mainly on the written form at the expense of the oral form.

Direct Method: Direct method (natural method) is used in learning foreign languages, which refrains from using the learner's native language and uses only the target language. During the nineteenth century, the Direct Method (or Natural Method) was developed as an antithesis to the popular grammar-translation method, which many believed was failing in the goal of effective communication in a second language (Millsaps, 2020). The direct method focuses on full immersion in the classroom environment, where not one word of the students' native language is spoken. The focus is not on grammar but instead on learning through listening and speaking. Direct method stresses the use of only the target language in the classroom. Instead of using the students' native language, the teacher would demonstrate and use body language to express meaning. Due to this reliance on the target language. Research Techniques and Education (2016) stated that speaking and listening were the primary purposes of the direct method. These skills were developed through a question-and-answer approach. This supported the development of communication skills as well as strengthened comprehension in learning foreign language.

Audio-Lingual Methods: Audio-lingual method refers to the method used in teaching foreign languages. Audio-Lingual method considered language simply as form of behavior to be learned through the formation of correct speech habits (Thornbury, 2000). In audio-lingual, there is no explicit grammar instruction: everything is simply memorized in form. The idea is for the students to practice the particular construct until they can use it spontaneously. Thus, the purpose of the Audio-Lingual method is to use the target language communicatively. According to this method, speech is given priority in foreign language teaching. The Audio-Lingual method teaches language through dialogues that focus on habit formation of students. Larsen-Freeman (2000) stated that students will achieve communicative competence by forming new habits in the target language and overcoming the old habits of their native language. Richards and Rodgers (2001). stress that foreign language learning is basically a process of mechanical habit formation, and good habits are formed by giving correct responses rather than by making mistakes. Audio lingual method is a method that highlights the vocabulary and trains the grammatical sentence patterns based on the context without error (Alemi, & Tavakoli, 2016). It is believed that much practice of the dialogues develops oral language proficiency or the ability to speak a foreign language fluently.

Immersion Learning Methods: Immersion learning methods in a language environment are a method of teaching people a second language that assumes the language being studied will only be used for educational purposes. Immersion learning methods are not only suitable for most students but may also be the only opportunity for some students to learn a foreign language (Bakhov & Honcharenko-Zakrevska 2018). Immersion learning methods are a technique used in bilingual language education in which two languages are used for instruction in a variety of topics, including math, science, or social studies. The languages used for instruction are referred to as the L1 and the L2 for each student, with the L1 being the student's native language and the L2 being the foreign language to be acquired through immersion programs and techniques (Wikipedia 2021). Immersion learning methods refer to any educational approach that teaches by placing a student directly in an environment. The most common use of immersion learning methods in teaching foreign languages. Thus, they learn the new language as naturally as their mother tongue without any pressure or vocabulary stress.

Total Physical Response Methods: Total Physical Response is a language teaching method built around the coordination of speech and action; it attempts to teach language through physical activity. Total Physical

Response method is based on the concept of language learning. Mahyuddin (2010) describes this method as teaching language through physical activity or motor activity (movement). Total Physical Response is a language learning method that makes use of body movements in the acquisition of a new language. Total Physical Response method mimics how children learn their first language (Johnson, 2021). However, there is no expectation that the learner will produce the language at first; as a result, it takes the pressure off the learner. The focus shifts from producing the language to associating the language with words and actions and cementing the relationship between the two. According to Walton (2021), Total Physical Response was created by American Psychologist Dr. James Asher and is based on the experience of how humans learn their first language. You see, when children learn their mother tongue, their parents and carers are very physically involved in imparting language.

Communicative Methods: communicative method is based on the idea that learning a language successfully comes through having to communicate real meaning. When learners are involved in real communication, their natural strategies for language acquisition will be used, and this will allow them to learn to use the language (British Council 2020). Communicative method refers to a method of language learning that emphasizes interaction as both the means and the ultimate goal of study. Learners in communication environments learn and practice the target language through interactions with one another and the instructor, study of "authentic texts" (those written in the target language for purposes other than language learning), and use of the language both in and out of class (Wikipedia 2021). Communicative method of foreign language learning stresses interaction as a means of achieving the desired outcome of learning a target language. Blog, (2021) stated that the main purpose behind communicative language teaching methods is to prepare students to be confident communicators in different real-life contexts, through repetitive oral practices and student-student cooperation.

Task-based Learning Methods: Task-based learning method is based on the idea that you learn a language by using it, rather than by studying its different components in isolation. Task-based learning method refers to the method where the planning of learning materials and teaching sessions is based around doing a task (Net Languages 2017). Task-based learning method refers to the refinement of communicative methods that focus on the completion of specific tasks through which language is taught and learned. Language learners use the language that they know to complete a variety of assignments, acquiring new structures, forms, and vocabulary as

necessary. According to Skehan, (2003), task-based language learning has its origins in communicative language teaching and is a subcategory of it. Educators adopted task-based language learning for a variety of reasons. Some moved to a task-based syllabus in an attempt to develop learner capacity to express meaning. British Council (2021) stated that task-based learning methods offer an alternative for language teachers. In a task-based lesson, the teacher doesn't pre-determine what language will be studied; the lesson is based around the completion of a central task, and the language studied is determined by what happens as the students complete it.

Computer Assisted Language Learning Methods: Computer-assisted language learning (CALL) method refers to the search and study of applications of the computer in language teaching and learning. Computer-assisted language learning method that embraces a wide range of information and communications technology applications and methods to teaching and learning foreign languages from the traditional (Wikipedia 2019). Computer assisted language learning methods are an interactive method of instruction that helps learners achieve their goals of learning at their own pace and ability. In this method, computer technology is used in teaching and learning procedures at all stages, such as presentation, practice, and feedback (Kumar & Sreehari, 2011). Computer assisted language learning method is often perceived as a method of language teaching and learning in which the computer is used as an aid to the presentation, reinforcement, and assessment of material to be learned, usually including a substantial interactive element.

Conclusion

The study concluded that the simple method of learning foreign language has contributed to various historical contexts, educational demands, and various considerations. Learning foreign language is now essential at every level of education. However, making new acquaintances, teaching yourself, breaking it down, committing to speaking in the target language, and making friends with native speakers are all simple methods to learn a foreign language effectively. Therefore, the learning of foreign language is to achieve competence using simple method which are grammar-translation methods, direct methods, audio-lingual methods, immersion methods, total physical response methods, communicative methods, task-based learning methods, and computer assisted language learning methods.

Recommendations

1. Learners of foreign languages should have an effective relationship with the methods of learning different types of languages.

2. Learners of foreign languages should adopt the ability to systematize the new language and progressively revise the system as they learn more languages.

3. Learners of foreign language should be exposed to realistic interactive situations with a range of different speakers.

4. Students should be given a chance to choose a foreign language they want to learn.

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