

MODERN TECHNIQUES TO TEACH GRAMMAR AT SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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Annotation. This article explores innovative approaches to teaching grammar in schools, emphasizing methods that engage students, promote practical language use, and support long-term retention. By examining modern pedagogical techniques such as inductive learning, task-based language teaching, and digital tools, this paper aims to highlight effective strategies for grammar instruction. The discussion includes key theories, influential educators, and recent studies that support these approaches.

Keywords: grammar teaching, inductive learning, task-based language teaching, digital tools, student engagement.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada maktablarda grammatikani o'rgatishda qo'llaniladigan zamonaviy yondashuvlar, jumladan, o'quvchilarning ishtirokini oshiruvchi, tilni amaliy qo'llashga undovchi va uzoq muddatli eslab qolishni ta'minlovchi usullar haqida so'z boradi. Maqolada induktiv o'qitish, topshiriqqa asoslangan til o'qitish va raqamli vositalardan foydalanish kabi pedagogik texnikalar ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, ushbu yondashuvlarni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi asosiy nazariyalar, mashhur pedagoglar va so'nggi tadqiqotlar muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: grammatika o'qitish, induktiv o'qitish, topshiriqqa asoslangan til o'qitish, raqamli vositalar, o'quvchilarni jalb qilish.

Introduction

Grammar instruction has long been a cornerstone of language education, serving as the framework for effective communication. However, traditional methods often emphasize rote memorization, which can limit student engagement and retention. As educational paradigms shift towards more student-centered learning, modern techniques for teaching grammar have evolved to better reflect real-world language use. This paper explores several innovative approaches that address the challenges of grammar instruction, focusing on methods that encourage active participation, critical thinking, and meaningful communication.

Methods

Teaching grammar in a modern classroom involves a blend of strategies that move beyond mere rule memorization, focusing instead on context, communication, and student engagement. These methods aim to make grammar more meaningful and applicable, enhancing students' ability to use language effectively in real-life situations.

Results and Discussion

Many researches show that grammar is taught in context with the help of different approaches and techniques:

Inductive learning

This type of learning, championed by educators like John Dewey (Dewey, 1938), encourages students to discover grammar rules through context and examples, promoting deeper understanding. This approach contrasts with traditional deductive methods by emphasizing observation and inference, aligning with constructivist theories of learning. For instance, rather than presenting a rule and asking students to apply it, inductive learning might involve examining authentic language samples like news articles, movie dialogues, or real conversations. For example, students could analyze a travel blog to identify the use of past tense forms like 'visited' and 'explored,' helping them intuitively grasp how these forms function in real-life contexts (Dewey, 1938).

Task-Based Language Teaching

Another highly effective method is Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT), introduced by language experts like Michael Long (Long, 2015) and Rod Ellis (Ellis, 2003). TBLT focuses on using language as a tool for accomplishing real-world tasks. This method integrates grammar instruction into meaningful contexts, helping students internalize structures as they solve problems or collaborate on projects. For example, a lesson might involve planning a trip, where students practice using future tenses and prepositions of place (Long, 2015). Another practical task could be a role-play activity where students act as restaurant staff and customers, practicing polite requests and conditionals like 'Could you pass the menu, please?' or 'If you order today, you will get a discount' (Ellis, 2003).

Digital tools and gamification

In addition to traditional classroom strategies, digital tools and gamification have transformed grammar teaching in recent years. With the rise of digital education, platforms like Duolingo, Quizlet, and Kahoot! have made grammar practice more interactive and engaging (Grammarly, 2020). These technologies provide immediate feedback, personalized learning paths, and competitive, game-like experiences that boost motivation and retention. For instance, in an online class, a teacher might use Quizlet to review irregular verbs by creating flashcards, or set up a Kahoot! quiz to practice comparative and superlative forms (Axmadaliyeva, 2021).

Contextual and communicative approaches

The contextual and communicative approaches developed from the theories of scholars like Dell Hymes (Hymes, 1972) and Noam Chomsky (Chomsky, 1965) prioritize meaningful communication over isolated grammar drills. By embedding grammar within authentic conversations, students gain practical language skills. For example, a communicative lesson on past tense might involve students sharing personal travel stories or conducting interviews with classmates about memorable

experiences, using phrases like “I once visited...” or “Have you ever tried...” (Hymes, 1972).

In conclusion, modern grammar teaching techniques prioritize engagement, critical thinking, and practical application. By embracing methods like inductive learning, TBLT, and digital tools, educators can create more dynamic, relevant language lessons that prepare students for real-world communication. These approaches not only enhance language competence but also foster confidence and motivation, empowering students to become effective communicators in a globalized world.

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