

METHODS FOR LEARNERS

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Annotation: *There are a variety of teaching methods and strategies available to teachers, some of which may be more effective at achieving different types of instructional goals. Teaching methods and strategies are techniques that teachers use to help students develop knowledge and/or skills. Effective teaching methods are any teaching methods that help the students successfully meet the learning goals set by the instructor.*

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A teaching method is a set of 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. For a particular teaching method to be appropriate and efficient it has take into account the learner, the nature of the subject matter, and the type of learning it is supposed to bring about. There are a variety of teaching methods and strategies available to teachers, some of which may be more effective at achieving different types of instructional goals. Teaching methods and strategies are techniques that teachers use to help students develop knowledge and/or skills. Effective teaching methods are any teaching methods that help the students successfully meet the learning goals set by the instructor. The 4 types of learners in education include visual, auditory, reading/writing, and kinesthetic. The learning styles of students depend on several factors, including their environment and other cognitive and emotional factors. Because every student is different, it's a good idea for teachers to develop classroom strategies that incorporate different learning styles for different types of learners.

Visual learners

Visual learners prefer to take in information using charts, maps, graphs, diagrams, and more. Using images to explain concepts and ideas is the best way to reach a visual learner. However, this type of learning style does not include photographs or videos. Instead, visual learners learn best when information is presented using patterns, shapes, and other visual aids in the place of written or spoken words. One way teachers can differentiate their instruction for visual learners is by using graphic organizers to teach a lesson. A flow chart might be used to explain a scientific process, for example.

Auditory learners

This learning style describes students who learn best when information is heard or spoken. They benefit from lectures, group discussion, and other

strategies that involve talking things through. "Often people with this preference want to sort things out by speaking first, rather than sorting out their ideas and then speaking," To help auditory learners learn, teachers can post audio recordings of lessons on the class website, or incorporate group activities that require students to explain concepts to their classmates. Auditory Learning Tips for Teachers

Auditory learners need to listen, speak, and interact in order to learn. They are often social butterflies. Help the auditory learners in your class put their gift of gab to good use with these teaching strategies are

Call on auditory learners to answer questions.

Lead class discussions and reward class participation.

During lectures, ask auditory learners to repeat ideas in their own words.

Record your lectures so that auditory learners can listen to them more than once.

Allow any struggling auditory learner to take an oral exam instead of a written one.

Create lesson plans that include a social element, such as paired readings, group work, experiments, projects, and performances.

Modulate your vocal tone, inflection, and body language during lectures.

Allow students with an auditory learning style to listen to approved music during silent study periods.

Kinesthetic learners

Kinesthetic learners learn best when they can use tactile experiences and carry out a physical activity to practice applying new information. "People who prefer this mode are connected to reality, 'either through concrete personal experiences, examples, practice or simulation ". Give these students a working example of an idea or process, or task them with recreating experiments to illustrate concepts. Write things down because you remember them better that way.

Make study area visually appealing.

Look at people and professors when they talk. This technique will help you stay focused.

Most visual learners study better by themselves.

Take through notes in lectures and when studying textbooks.

Review and revise notes after class, preferably immediately after class while you still remember a good deal of the lecture, to reinforce your knowledge.

Read assignments in 25 minute intervals (you lose 85% of your input after reading for 25 minutes).

When beginning a textbook chapter, read the chapter overview and summary first to get a general idea of the information. Then begin reading.

Underline main points in an eye-arresting color - for example, neon highlighters. After 25 minutes, take a one-to-five minute break. Disconnect totally from your reading (walk around the room, stretch, look out the window, snack, restroom break, whatever is comfortable for you).

Review your underlined/highlighted material after your break. Read for another 25 minutes, take a 1-to 5-minute break, and review underlined material.

Just before closing your book, review all underlined material read that day to reinforce your learning

Write new vocabulary words on colored index cards (or write in color on white index cards) with short definitions on the back.

Carry these with you and reviewed them at odd moments or whenever you have spare time - for example, before class or when waiting in line. It's important to develop lesson plans to help all the different types of learners absorb information in a way that fits their individual needs. When teachers understand the characteristics of different learning styles and associated instruction strategies, they are better able to address the instructional requirements of all their students.

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