

## LEARNING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE USING DIFFERENT LEARNING STRATEGIES

**Islamova Taxira Rixsibayevna**

Tashkent Institute of Finance

**Annotation:** Learning styles have an important impact in the learning process and in the educational environment as well as in learning foreign languages. Each individual has a distinct learning style that influences how he or she interacts with his or her learning environment. The impact of learning a foreign language in modern life is very important. This paper examines several ways of learning a foreign language and assists educators in developing teaching approaches that best suit each learner's learning style.

**Keywords:** Learning styles, a foreign language, visual learner, auditory learner, kinesthetic learner, interpersonal, intrapersonal, modern approaches.

The impact of learning a foreign language in modern life is very important. When learners see a foreigner from another country, he/she wants to talk to him or wants to use it to listen to music or to watch movie. However, sometimes we have little time to learn a foreign language or we do not have ability to find appropriate style of learning a foreign language. When we find ourselves in such a situation, learning styles help us to learn a foreign language more easily.

Learning styles have an important impact in the learning process and in the educational environment as well as in learning foreign languages. This overview of the literature examines several aspects of learning styles in order to highlight their importance in both the learning and teaching processes. Each person has a distinct learning style that influences how he / she interacts with his or her learning environment.

One of the keys aims of learning styles research is to understand the link between learning styles and the learning process. Individuals have distinct sensory sense modalities from which they prefer to acquire, retain, and process new information. Researchers can use the knowledge gathered from learning styles research to help them make better decisions.

Learning styles, on the other hand, are broad approaches to language learning, and learning strategies are unique methods learners select to deal with language challenges in specific situations.

Learning techniques are the manner in which students learn, recall knowledge, and study for examinations. They're talking about the activities and behaviors (strategies) that are heavily influenced by their personal learning styles.

Learning styles, on the other hand, refer to the basic ways that students use while learning a new language or any other topic.

There are some learning styles which are described below in this article:

### ➤ **Visual style of learning**

These types of learners get information through seeing the information. They learn best from visual objects such as diagrams, charts, etc. They prefer to write things down. According to some researchers "Visual learners like to perceive their world through visual sensory modalities. They are considered to

learn best by visual stimuli such as photos, graphs, maps, or photographs, and presentations. Colored depictions and media are the most effective means of conveying information to them. A visual learner, according to learning type theory, must look, observe, and write in order to achieve the maximum degree of knowledge and mastery.”

In a comprehensive meta-study, it was discovered that visual and tactile representations of the subject matter had a significant impact on learning outcomes, independent of whether or not they were matched to the learners’ modalities.

#### ➤ **Auditory or Musical Learners**

They learn best via dialogues and discussing because they learn best by listening. They benefit the most from reading aloud and listening to tapes.

According to researchers “Listening is the greatest way for auditory learners to learn. They are superb listeners and gain immensely from spoken stimulus. They like to listen to lectures, speak, and listen to music. They also remember knowledge better when it is said or heard during a conversation.”

#### ➤ **Kinesthetic style of learning**

Learners here use their bodies, hands, and sense of touch to study. They can effectively utilize their muscles for activities such as playing, tidying, cleaning the board, collecting activity books, and so on. They learn best by building things, putting things together, and taking things apart with their hands, thus hands-on activities are great for such children. According to scientists “The greatest way for kinesthetic learners to learn is to move about. Because the human body is designed to move, kinesthetic learners like to keep their bodies moving. When kinesthetic learners move their bodies, they process information more effectively. They like moving their hands and responding to noises and music with physical activities such as playing or juggling. They are unconcerned with visual or auditory presentations, and they do not process information properly when offered in these media. Kinesthetic learners, on the other hand, learn best in situations where they may be physically involved in the learning process. Individuals who learn better via hands-on activities well inside the kinesthetic sphere. These people are referred to as haptic learners. They like to learn by utilizing their sense of touch, thus activities that require them to use their hands help them significantly. They love creating artwork, putting things together, tracing drawings, highlighting words while reading, taking notes while listening, and keeping their hands occupied, especially if they have low aural preferences.

#### ➤ **Verbal or Linguistic Learners**

The auditory learning style is sometimes mistaken with the verbal-linguistic learning type. While they have some similarities, they are two very different learning methods. Verbal learners learn best by focusing on the words they hear rather than just listening in general, as auditory learners do.

Both the written and spoken word appeal to verbal-linguistic learners. They are naturally drawn to languages in general, therefore there are several possibilities to learn. Some of the following qualities of language learners are listed below:

- ✓ Have a curiosity with words and find it easy to pick up new ones.
- ✓ Usually have a large vocabulary.
- ✓ They have a proclivity for reading and writing.
- ✓ Frequently gifted at picking up new languages.
- ✓ Having a habit of asking a lot of questions and have great verbal expressiveness.
- ✓ Take pleasure in reading, whether to oneself or to others.

- ✓ Despise quiet and prefer being a member of study groups.
- ✓ In arithmetic, word problems tend to do better than equations.

➤ **Social or Interpersonal Learners**

Interpersonal or social Spending time with other individuals is really important to learners. They enjoy interacting with people and do best in groups. They are usually highly sensitive to the emotions of others around them, and many people seek their guidance since they are quite perceptive in many social settings.

Interpersonal learners like interacting with others and prefer to learn via dialogue and engagement with others. They love leading committees, taking part in group learning projects, and interacting with peers and adults.

➤ **Solitary or Intrapersonal Learners**

Intrapersonal learning is one of the learning strategies that looks tailor-made for introverts. Intrapersonal learners have traits with introverts, such as the desire to be alone all of the time, discomfort in groups, and a lack of willingness to speak out about anything. An “intrapersonal learner” is the polar opposite of an interpersonal learner, who enjoys making connections and meeting new people, feels at ease in large groups, and enjoys contributing to a continuous motion.

An Intrapersonal learner, also characterized as a Solitary learner, is a self-directed learner who prefers to study and work alone in a setting. Because of their shyness and goal-oriented attitude, these people are uncomfortable learning in front of a big group. Some people describe themselves as introverts because of their quiet and private nature, and as a result, they are ambitious and industrious since they can devote a significant amount of time to studying a single issue in their own space.

**Used literature:**

1. Islamova T.R and others , Some Issues Of Teaching English For Specific Purposes// PORTA LINGUARUM 37, March 2022 DOI: 10.30855/porta.v0i36.1397
2. Islamova ,T.R ,Some Issues of Communicative Language Teaching at Higher Educational Institution. Modern Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities ISSN: 2795-4846 Volume 9 (Oct-2022)
3. Dunn, R. (1993). Learning styles of the multiculturally diverse. *Emergency Librarian*, 20(4), 24–32.
4. Woodridge, B. (1995). Increasing the effectiveness of university/college instruction: integrating the results of learning style research into course design and delivery.