

## INTERACTIVE METHODS OF TEACHING LANGUAGE ACROSS DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

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*Abstract:*

This article explores the effectiveness of interactive methods of teaching language in various age groups. It examines how interactive techniques can enhance language learning in children, adolescents, and adults. By fostering engagement, participation, and communication, interactive methods contribute to a more dynamic and effective language learning experience. The article discusses specific interactive approaches tailored to different age groups and provides insights into their benefits and challenges.

*Key words:* Language acquisition, interactive techniques, approaches, storytelling, group discussions, technology-assisted learning, role-playing and simulations, interactive workshops.

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Nowadays teachers and educators widely discuss the necessity of reviewing and updating the pedagogies used all over the globe. Though the increasing number of schools is reported to be innovating, “schools remain largely seen as very resistant places for innovation” (Peterson, Dumont, Lafuente, & Law, 2018, p. 4).

That is why, it is important to underline that the so-called “joy of teaching” and “joy of learning” combined are the key principles in creating positive educational environment (UNICEF, 2006, p. 23).

Language acquisition could be a complex process that changes over different age groups. Interactive methods of teaching language have picked up notoriety for their capacity to engage learners and progress language acquisition. This article investigates the application of interactive techniques in language teaching and learning over diverse age groups.

The effectiveness of teaching young learners correlates with a teacher’s ability to resort to various strategies among which interactive cognitive strategies prevail since they provide proper acquisition of speaking skills.

The major principle of teaching speaking proves to be improvement of young learners’ listening and speaking skills to be involved in the process of communication.

It should be noted that a teacher working with children deal with so-called mixed-ability groups. That is why a teacher has to take into consideration multiple intelligences of students: different types of personality, thinking, scope of attention, the ability to perceive and process information (Korovina, Pushkina, & Krivoshlykova, 2017, p.10).

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## Interactive Methods in Language Teaching:

## 1. Children (Ages 5-12):

Storytelling: Utilizing stories and narrative-based exercises to engage young learners and create their language skills.

Games and Role-Playing: Interactive games and role-playing exercises that make learning fun and encourage dynamic participation.

Melodies and Chants: Consolidating music and musical exercises to upgrade lexicon maintenance and articulation.

## 2. Youths (Ages 13-18):

Group Discussions: Empowering youngsters to lock in in group discourses and debates to progress their communication aptitudes.

Technology-Assisted Learning: Utilizing instructive apps and online platforms to encourage interactive language practice.

Project-Based Learning: Allotting projects that require collaboration and presentation aptitudes to cultivate language development.

## 3. Grown-ups - Adults (Over 18):

Role-Playing and Simulations: Engaging grown-ups in reasonable scenarios to practice dialect in setting and progress fluency.

Interactive Workshops: Conducting interactive workshops and courses to advance active participation and discussion.

Language Exchanges: Empowering adults to take an interest in language exchange programs to practice talking with local speakers.

In conclusion, Interactive methods of teaching language have demonstrated to be compelling over different age groups by advancing engagement, communication, and active learning. By fitting interactive approaches to the particular needs and preferences of learners in different age groups, teachers can make a more energetic and stimulating language learning environment.

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