Learning and Strategies in the Educational Process: Effective Approaches

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Annotation: This article discusses the significance of learning strategies as a modern form of education. It emphasizes the importance of educators' mentoring competencies in delivering quality education to learners, the role of teachers in developing students' independent learning skills, and the necessity for educators to adopt new approaches and enhance their existing skills.

Keywords: effective teaching methods, strategic approach, educational strategy, student, professional development, pedagogical guidance.

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The modern education system requires learners to think independently, make appropriate decisions in problematic situations, and develop practical skills. Implementing such an approach necessitates organizing the educational process based on strategic approaches, which differ from traditional methods. A strategic approach means planning each stage of the educational process in advance and conducting it in a goal-oriented, consistent, and effective manner. This article highlights the role of strategic approaches in organizing the educational process effectively, their types, and their practical application.

In order for a learner to mature as a successful individual in society, it is necessary for activities such as learning foreign languages, acquiring knowledge, and strengthening skills to become an integral part of their lifestyle. It is of great importance that a teacher provides the initial motivation for the learner to develop the habit of constantly working on self-improvement and to accept it as a daily necessity. Learning strategies aim to assist foreign language teachers in teaching learners how to: read and comprehend texts, complete projects and written tasks, take notes, manage and organize time, study and retain information, take tests, solve problems, and practice self-monitoring.

Today, in schools, the practical integration of science and technology into the learning process is one of the key demands of modern education. To ensure that all students understand equally and develop cognitive skills, it is essential to apply innovative learning strategies. Considering that learners do not all have the same level of comprehension, it becomes necessary to pay special attention to each student's individual needs. Learning activities organized based on principles of collaboration involve not only explanation, but also demonstration, asking questions, connecting to real life, analyzing top results, considering physiological capacities, and more.

In all forms of education—whether traditional, innovative, remote/online, or self-directed—it is increasingly important to develop in learners the ability to set academic goals for themselves and to create individual paths of action that lead them toward those goals. This includes helping them develop the ability to guide themselves and to foster self-motivation. Learning strategies are the methods that learners use to study effectively. A learning strategy is an individual's approach to organizing and using certain skills to better comprehend content or perform tasks, both in academic and non-academic settings.

Learning strategies allow educators to teach students not just content or skills, but *how* to learn. This helps ensure that students become active participants in the learning process. In a process based on a strategic approach, learners do not simply receive information from the teacher or engage passively in assessment; rather, they learn how to consider and manage all aspects of the learning process. Active use of such strategies helps educators support skill development, boost self-confidence, and increase motivation throughout the learning journey. The use of strategies also promotes self-directed learning and helps learners take responsibility for their own education

The goal of using learning strategies is to influence the learner's motivational or emotional state, as well as how they select, acquire, organize, or integrate new knowledge. Strategies are active, self-engaging tools necessary for developing communicative competence. They also represent a variety of conscious actions used to improve the process of acquiring, retaining, recalling, and utilizing new information.

When learning foreign languages, as learners transition from acquiring basic skills to learning more advanced content, they face increasing demands such as reading information from textbooks, lecture materials, self-management, writing essays, and demonstrating comprehension through tests. As they progress to higher levels, they shift their focus from the topic itself to practical application. At this stage, they are expected to have greater motivation to spend time and effort solving tasks or problems. The motivational aspects of the strategic approach are expected to contribute to achieving effective outcomes. There are many ways to classify learning strategies. Strategies can be divided into categories based on cognitive and metacognitive abilities.

Today, most strategic approaches in education are adapted for language learning; however, using them in teaching all subjects provides a good foundation for understanding the complexity of learning strategies, while also highlighting their functional significance.

Approaches based on knowing the content, as part of a certain trajectory of practical activities before, during, and after class, can take the following forms:

➢ **Planning strategic approach**: An individual learning style or positive learning strategy.

➢ **Experimental strategic approach**: A methodical yet flexible approach that converts new information into an organized system and continuously reviews it.

➢ **Monitoring strategic approach**: Self-management and critical sensitivity to the use of information. Choosing learning strategies during the lesson is important for all learners. How learners use strategies, as well as how teachers teach and support them, makes grouping these strategies easier. Sometimes, teachers present these strategies alongside concepts like management skills and reading comprehension.

Due to the different characteristics and psychological aspects of learners, they require various approaches. This situation necessitates individual learning strategies for each learner in the classroom. In fact, learners in the group may be talented or exceptionally gifted. By analyzing their abilities in specific areas, effective approaches are determined based on their intellectual, creative, artistic (visual and performing arts), leadership potential, or specific academic fields (natural sciences, exact sciences, social studies), and habits.

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