

ASYNCHRONOUS AND SYNCHRONOUS METHODS OF TEACHING

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Abstract

The article demonstrates the methods of teaching asynchronous and synchronous strategies in the field of education, as well as their differences.

Keywords: learning environment, education, setting, online, social interaction, collaboration, communication

Аннотация:

В статье описываются методы обучения асинхронной и синхронной стратегии в сфере образования, а также их различия.

Ключевые слова: учебная среда, образование, обстановка, интерактивное социальное взаимодействие, сотрудничество, общение.

Introduction:

The demand for online education is constantly increasing. Online learning offers numerous benefits for learners. It is well-known that many students are attracted to online learning because of its convenience, flexibility, accessibility and speed. Terms “asynchronous” and “synchronous” learning have become ubiquitous in describing online learning although they similarly exist in in-person learning environments. Synchronous learning refers to instructors and students gathering at the same time and (virtual and physical) place and interacting in real-time. Asynchronous learning refers to students accessing materials at their own pace and interacting with each other over longer periods.

Research Methodology:

While using asynchronous and synchronous methods, we have selected several benefits of using asynchronous and synchronous teaching in education field.

Synchronous learning:

- spontaneous and immediate social interaction
- faster information exchange

- community building

Asynchronous Learning:

- students learn at their own pace
- more time to reflect on and engage with material
- accessible to a wider range of students

Literature Review:

Synchronous and asynchronous settings differ in the choice of tools used and their pedagogical objectives. Xie et al. (2018) identified five variables to differentiate between synchronous and asynchronous settings: communication tools, feedback types, input methods, collaboration modes, and the skills targeted. The researchers find that while students are more satisfied with asynchronous communication tools (such as discussion forums or email communication), they also appreciate the possibility of direct instructor feedback in synchronous settings. Research findings regarding the impact of synchronous and asynchronous teaching settings on student performance are not without ambiguity. Nieuwoudt (2020) found that it did not make a difference for student achievement whether students attended synchronous virtual classes or watched the recordings of the virtual classes. However, the sheer time students participated in and interacted with the online learning system did significantly affect their academic success. Also, active participation in both synchronous and asynchronous online learning opportunities has been found to result in higher engagement and better academic outcomes than attending face-to-face classes only (Northey et al., 2015)

Analysis and results: During the studying asynchronous and synchronous methodology we have researched that synchronous instruction is well-suited to creating immediate social engagement and faster exchanges of information, helping to build sense of community and clarify misconceptions. The advantages of utilizing synchronous communication tools is that it facilitates real-time collaboration, just like in the traditional classroom, the student and the teacher may interact spontaneously and the participants can have immediate feedback from each other.

In contrast, asynchronous instruction is temporally more flexible. This both allows more time for students to explore and engage with material and allows access to a wider range of students. The advantages of asynchronous communication tools is that its availability anytime and anywhere. Because students can access these tools 24\7, it provides them more time to study and reflect on the topics of discussion.

The advantages of utilizing synchronous communication tools is that it facilitates real-time collaboration, just like in the traditional classroom the student and the teacher may interact spontaneously and the participants can have immediate feedback from

each other. The presence of cheap or even free technologies for real-time online collaboration may also make it financially feasible for students to have such technology on their laptops. This may help them communicate one-on-one or by group. Utilizing these tools also helps the participants develop effective social skills and may lead to increased motivation and engagement leading to an effective learning. There are also disadvantages in using a specific synchronous communication tool for they have their respective limitations. At present, it may be difficult to control the class if it contains many students, so as much as possible asynchronous online classes are divided into smaller groups. Because of this, this may lead to an intensive time commitment for the online teachers. Furthermore, since this involves the usage of technology, technical failures and poor internet connectivity may affect In contrast, asynchronous instruction is temporally more flexible. This both allows more time for students to explore and engage with material and allows access to a wider range of students. The advantages of asynchronous communication is that it's availability anywhere and anytime. Because students can access these tools 24/7, it provides them more time to study and reflect on the topics of discussion.

The sad part here is that, some students may not get immediate feedback thus prolonging their agony in unclear terms.

Conclusion

So, we can conclude that synchronous learning is when classes occur on set schedules and time frames. Teachers and students are online at the same time in synchronous classes, because lectures, discussions, and presentations take place at specific hours. In order to participate in class, all students must be online at exact time. Synchronous learning often employs classroom-type elements, such as group discussions, teamwork and common activities. Asynchronous learning, moreover, paves the way to automation of the learning process, its initial purpose is to make education more individualized, customized and more efficient. Asynchronous classes let students complete their work on their own time. Instructors provide materials, lectures, tests, and assignments that can be assessed at any time. Therefore, asynchronous programs have more appeal for students, particularly for working adults, for whom time is the most crucial factor determining the choice of learning program.

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