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PSYCHO-PEDAGOGICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL MARKERS OF THE MULTILINGUAL EDUCATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM MOTIVATION PERSPECTIVE

Repere psihopedagogice și metodologice ale educației multilingve a elevilor de liceu din perspectiva motivațională

Research deals with the differences that exist between bilingual students learning a foreign language, and monolingual students learning a foreign language. The goal is to explore the differences that exist between the two types of students in each related to the link between bilinguals on learning a foreign language, from the hypothesis that there is a cognitive gap between these students. Depending on the findings it will be possible to refine the learning programs accordingly. In this study, I will use the questionnaire to establish the differences that exist between the students, and in an attempt to find out what helps to learn best for students and teachers.

Conduct Quantitative Research – Systematic Scientific Investigation of Quantitative Properties (Numerical), Examining Variables and a relationship between them, and I will perform an experimental study: a study in which there is a causal hypothesis about the independent variable and the dependent variable.

Independent variable: One of the variables that researchers think could explain the changes in the dependent variable in the experiment and the researcher is the one who controls its size. The graph is represented by the x-axis / students from Israel and Moldova.

Dependent variable: A variable that is searched experimentally for the variables that affect it. The graph is represented by Y-axis / Achievements in learning a foreign language (Hebrew, English).

Explanatory variable: One of the variables that researchers think could explain the changes in the explained variable in scientific observation. The graph is represented by the x-axis / the Native language of the students.

Explained variable: A variable that is searched in scientific observation of the variables that affect it. In the graph represented by the y-axis.

Simple random sampling – selecting people to sample from a list at random. This method allows high representativeness requires a sampling frame from reliability - when there are no standards, or when the researcher wants to research a new topic he can use the reliability tool. That is, the researcher will build a new questionnaire and will check its reliability.

I will take care of the reliability that symbolizes the extent to which the measurement tool measures the knowledge or skills consistently. Make sure that a measure is reliable, insofar as it reflects the true values it is supposed to measure.