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EFFECTIVE WAYS TO LEARN ENGLISH

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The modern pace of life, whether we want it or not, sets its own time frame, keeps us in the eternal "rhythm of the dance", not following which knocks us out of the rut. Today, the vast majority of people are engaged in learning a foreign language. Each of them has its own purpose of study, some of them have their own purpose of study these are eternal business trips, for others-travel. Every day, people are more and more eager to learn a foreign language in a short period of time and the first thing they do is go to various language learning organizations for help. But we decided to simplify the task and get acquainted with the most effective ways to learn a foreign language.

Learning a foreign language (especially new words and expressions) is hard and painstaking work that requires constant cramming and spending a lot of time. Is it true? Is there really no way to avoid these unpleasant moments for us [1]?

To answer the questions, we would like to draw your attention to a rich list of modern techniques that around the world every day. The first method that I want to introduce is the method of Marina Mogilko, the founder of the author’s English language courses. She refers to her methodology as strategies. So, let’s look at its strategies.

Strategy 1. “Use the power of emotions”. The author advises you to associate English words with something important, positive for you, with something that concerns you. That is, when learning new things, we must first of all "pass it through ourselves". This is going to help us survive a particular language situation if to learn aimlessly because there is the word “need”, it will be not easy.

Thus, Marina Mogilko advises: “Before you remember a word, think about how important and necessary it is for you. Would you like to use it further in your vocabulary?” Be able to filter out the information you do not need in the future [2]!

Strategy 2. “Believe in your abilities”. Do you have a good memory? Is it easy for you to memorize English words? Thoughts are material. Stop trying to convince yourself that languages are hard for you or that it’s not your thing. We do not notice this, but our brain absorbs information like a sponge, both positive (which was mentioned earlier) and negative. That is, telling yourself that you can not, you thereby program your brain to resist learning (by the way, this applies not only to learning foreign languages, but also to any other activity).

Strategy 3. “Remember forever”. Many people today are concerned about the question that “Will I not forget what I have learned if I do not have the opportunity to reinforce the knowledge? Can I wait for self-learning and wait for the moment when the language will be useful to me in practice?”

The answer to this question also largely depends on the beliefs and motivation of the person himself. People who are successful in learning languages usually believe in their ability to quickly recover their knowledge. “When I have such a need, I will quickly remember everything I need,” they say. Our beliefs affect the brain’s ability to store information. It is recommended to set a time limit for how long the knowledge will be able to recover.

Strategy 4. “Remember the goal”. Scientists have repeatedly proved that people who have a good reason for learning a language are able to master it much faster than others. That is why it is customary to ask homework when teaching at school – knowing that the new words learned will be useful in the next lesson, students, according to statistics, remember words better than those who were not given homework. Thus, motivation and purpose are the main factors in effective learning of a foreign language.

Strategy 5. “Learn unconsciously”. It is no secret that our unconscious assimilates new material much better and faster than the conscious. For example, when you are driving a car, your attention is completely focused on the road, while the unconscious learns new words from the lyrics of a song playing in the radio. Try to read interesting books, stories, listen to audio materials, videos, and communicate with people in English more often. Then your mind will be occupied with the plot, and the unconscious will be able to easily learn new words and expressions.

And, perhaps, the most effective, in our opinion, Mogilko strategy is to "embed" a new word in his experience. If we pay attention to a small child for whom everything is new, we will notice that when a child meets a new word, he begins to notice it in a variety of situations, environments, and contexts.

For example, when a child first hears the word "white", he begins to repeat it when he sees white snow, white paper, white sugar. And this is the key to correctly, quickly and easily memorizing a new word. In this strategy, attention is again drawn to the functions of our brain, which forms association with various parts of previous experience, with what the child already knows well. In the contexts that the child uses when memorizing, the new word becomes more familiar and familiar [3]. After all, now it remains only to remember about sugar or snow.

Marina Mogilko advises using new words in a variety of situations – to use it in retellings, practicing English with fellow students, with native speakers. Imagine yourself as that child.

I also want to introduce you to the step-by-step effective memorization of words and expressions.

Stage one. Always try to write down a new foreign word you hear with the help of transcription (thus you will compensate for the effort spent with the accuracy of articulation). To make sure of this method, it is enough to look into any phrasebook of the English language, where the sound of foreign words will be written in the letters of the Russian-Kazakh language. You will immediately see a terrible distortion of the true sound of a foreign word, for example, the familiar word girl will be spelled out as “gel”, and “birth” “bet” or “bef”. When using such pronunciation options, not only will you not come close to the English pronunciation, but you will not be understood by native speakers at all.

Thus, transcription is our assistant in mastering the differences between the phonetic system of the language being studied and the system of the native language, in our case, the Russian language. It is important to repeat the transcription of the heard word (expression) aloud at the same time. So, let’s imagine that we have written a new word in the form of a transcription. Let’s move on to the second stage.

The second stage. It represents the construction of associations and visual images associated with the studied word, expression. For example, we present visually the same girl (thus we once again fix the word we heard).

In the next stage third, we bring our pronunciation to a state of “comfort” (philologists call it “Articulatory comfort”). This means that when learning a new phrase, we should not feel uncomfortable in pronunciation. At this stage, ideally, you should use authentic speech, that is, the

speech of a native speaker (in turn, this is audio, video recordings, or, directly, the native speaker himself).

At the fourth stage, it is advised to pronounce the phrase with acceleration, bringing it to the state of patter. Do not hesitate to help yourself with gestures.

The last fifth stage is a return to the usual pace of pronouncing. After the “tongue twister”, we will immediately notice the difference between the beginning of the consolidation and the current pronunciation of our new phrase. So, by using these simple steps according to the Khalipov method, we can easily master new words, expressions, sentences, texts, and in the future, new foreign languages.

We will not tire of reminding you of the limitless list of tips for learning English. Going through the tips, you can not ignore the creative exercises for the effective study of new words for us.

a) Try to make a story out of the words/idioms/phrases you have learned. For example, today you have learned new words on the topic of “Traveling”, such as boarding-boarding, boarding card-boarding pass, passport control-passport control, to check in-check in, hand luggage-hand luggage and similar words on this topic. After reviewing the words on this topic, it is self-evident to make a mini-text using these words.

b) Make cards with the most difficult-to-remember words. This is done as follows: take two yellow square stickers, which we glue together, the result is a dense square sheet. On one side, write down the word, and draw a schematic association with this word. On the other side, we write the translation. Why is it recommended to use the yellow color? Because it is on the yellow color that our brain remembers better.

c) Make a semantic accent or intonation accent. The semantic, in this case, is the Tatar word “divana”, which is translated “fool”, therefore, we can use with a semantic accent, making up such an expression as “the fool fell off the sofa” – such a phrase in translation will help us put the new word “sofa” in the cortex of our brain. With an intonational accent, everything is much easier: while memorizing a new word, we select already known, suitable words for the meaning and pronounce the resulting sentences aloud, focusing on the word we are studying.

d) Its own story with an illustration. We select two consonant words and put them in a certain "own " story, we do it in writing (in this case, we highlight the new words in italics or various highlighters), while for greater efficiency it is also advised to visually depict the story or at least schematically, a certain picture that is associated with the new word).

Why should i do this on a letter? Because according to numerous studies of scientists, it has been revealed that most people are visual artists. There are many methods, methods, and strategies that, like all people, are individual. The main thing today is to have a desire, the main thing is to want!

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