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New Ways to Learn English

Sheraliev Sh.I.,

Tashkent State Transport University,
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan

Rasulova Z.Kh

Tashkent State Transport University,
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan

Khalikova L.U.

Tashkent State Transport University,
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The modern pace of life, whether we like it or not, sets its own time frame, keeps us in the eternal "rhythm of dance", the non-observance of which knocks us out of the rut. Today, an overwhelming number of people are engaged in learning a foreign language. Each of them has his own goal of learning, some are eternal business trips, others are traveling. Every day people are increasingly eager to learn a foreign language in a short period of time and first of all go for help in various language learning organizations. 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 this true? Is it really impossible to avoid these unpleasant moments for us? The article is devoted to the consideration of various, in our opinion, effective, ways of learning English. The publication considers the possibility of using author's methods that contribute to the rapid learning of foreign languages, and in particular English.

Keywords:

English, learning English, ways to learn English, author's methods of learning English.

To answer exciting questions, we want to draw your attention to a rich list of modern techniques that help people around the world day after day. The first method that you want to get acquainted with is the method of Inna Maksimenko, the founder of the author's English courses. She refers her methodology to strategies. So, consider its strategies. Strategy 1. "Harness the power of emotion." The author advises 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 what will help us to

survive this or that language situation (for example, take the moment when we teach any topic, for example, on the topic of "Travel"), if you memorize aimlessly, because there is a word "necessary", then it will not be easy to do, and if we imagine that this is OUR journey, then WE will greatly facilitate our task. Thus, Inna Maksimenko advises: "Before you remember the word, think about how important and necessary it is for you. Would you like to use it further in your lexicon?" Be able to weed out information that you do not need in the future. 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 convincing yourself that languages are hard for you or that it's not yours. We don't notice it, but our brain absorbs information like a sponge, both positive (which was mentioned earlier) and negative. That is, by telling yourself that you can't, 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). The main thing in this strategy is to believe in your strength. Strategy 3. "Remember forever." Many today are concerned about the question that "Will I not forget what I have learned if I do not have the opportunity to reinforce knowledge? Can I postpone self-study 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 regain knowledge. "When I have that need, I'll quickly remember everything I need," they say. Our beliefs affect the brain's ability to store information. It is advised to set a time bar for how long knowledge can be restored. Try to read interesting books, stories, listen to audio materials, video materials and communicate with people in English more often. Then your consciousness will be occupied with the plot, and the unconscious will be able to easily learn new words and expressions [1. p. 62]. 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, contexts. For example, the first time a child hears the word "white", he begins to repeat it when he sees white snow, white paper, white sugar. And this is the key to correct, quick and easy memorization of a new word. This strategy again draws attention to the functions of our brain, which forms associations with various parts of previous experiences, with what the child already knows well [2]. In the contexts that the child uses when remembering, the new word becomes more familiar and familiar. After all, now it remains only to remember about sugar or snow. We have prepared some tips for

language learners. 1. Always try to record the new foreign word you heard using transcription (thereby compensating for the effort expended by the accuracy of articulation). To make sure of this method, it is enough to look into any English phrasebook, where the sound of foreign words will be written in the letters of the Russian 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 "beot" or "boef". When using such pronunciation options, you will not only not come close to the English pronunciation, but also will not be understood by native speakers at all. 2. It represents the construction of associations and visual images associated with the studied word, expression. For example, we visually represent the same girl (thereby we once again consolidate the word we heard).

With an intonation accent, everything is much simpler: while memorizing a new thing, we select already known, suitable words for the word and pronounce the resulting sentences aloud, focusing on the word we are studying. Education today is inconceivable without the study of a foreign language and information technology. In the teaching of languages, various methods are used, various methodological manuals are created. Information technologies allow you to get acquainted with developing language techniques to improve pedagogical activity. For example, the use of distance learning, multimedia technologies are promising forms of learning and working with students, based on their interest and independence. Training allows the student to realize his creative potential with the help of computer technologies [1, p. 424]. Teachers together with students create presentations on the most complex topics: "Types of engines", "The first automobile plants of Uzbekistan", etc. All works are prepared by the students themselves under the guidance of the teacher, then defend the chosen topic in a foreign language, providing an electronic version of the selected topic. An important task is to teach the student practical knowledge of a foreign language within the educational and professional sphere of communication, for

example, technical. The main goal is the development of dialogic and monological speech based on vocabulary in the specialty. When using the interactive "Dispute" method, students are offered a discussion of the topic, for example, "the design of a four-stroke engine". Initially, the topic is discussed in their native language, then translation students translate into a foreign language. Such methods of interactive classes consolidate lexical, grammatical and speech skills on professional topics of students of technical universities. Innovative interactive methods present many positive results, such as creating a favorable atmosphere between the teacher and students. The widespread use of interactive methods, such as "Cat in a Bear", "Weak Link", "Brainstorming", "Small Groups" perform certain functions in the development of the student's speech activity, make it alive and interesting, help the assimilation of educational material. Students during the game activity have the opportunity to realize their knowledge and personal qualities. With this form of training, they show interest in the game, enjoy contact with a partner in the game and get satisfaction from success in answering, creatively perform the task received, the quality of the leader is formed, etc. And the teacher turns into an organizer, a professional consultant who imperceptibly controls and evaluates the knowledge and activities of the student.

As experience has shown, the use of business games stimulates the student's development of memory, thinking, the ability to communicate their thoughts in writing and orally, thereby increasing academic performance and interest in the subject. So, games allow you to consolidate vocabulary as the main linguistic aspect. One of the well-known methods of introducing new lexical material is the "brainstorming" method. A new word, such as "Engine", is written on the board, and all the proposed words are written in a circle. Students remember the names of the details: first the main ones, then the small ones. Then the teacher distributes cards with the names of the main details and their image, the work with visual material begins. Each student first gets acquainted with the word on the card

and finds an image of this detail in the drawing. Another method is the method of the so-called chain, when the student says a word from the list, and the next repeats it and calls his own, etc. The teacher or student distributes cards where the names of the car parts and their functions are written to other students. Also effective tasks are tests, where 5 - 6 sentences are given, where the name of a part is omitted and a list is given according to which the student can find which word is suitable for the meaning. The use of such methods in teaching students helps them to gain experience and its comprehension. Each of them becomes a participant in a joint study and problem solving, a participant in a role-playing game, a group discussion. Hence, the process of teaching a foreign language takes the educational direction if it combines the goals and objectives of education with the goals and objectives of education, for which forms and means are used that contribute to the development of various aspects of the personality, the formation of its cognitive interests, activity and independence; the development of moral values contained in the content of the educational material is facilitated by the process of emotional and evaluative speech activity; the components of the scientific and pedagogical essence of educational technology based on a foreign language are the organization of a differentiated approach to education and the implementation of an integrated approach to the development of skills and abilities in the classroom and in extracurricular time.

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