

Issues on Some Effective Methods in Learning Foreign Languages**Kattabayeva Dilrabo Kattabayevna**

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Annotation: This article outlined the important and effective methods and techniques on learning process that leads to self - correction and comprehension. In globalization the speed of learning process effects on working process of students. The available instruction and methods can be helpful to fruitful job of learners. The importance of this article lies on some suggestions of effective and modern methods.

Keywords: outlined, techniques, students.

How does memory work and why is mnemonics effective? Memory is a complex mechanism whose properties have not yet been fully explored. But some of his appearances are known. The process of memorizing information consists of three parts:

Sensor memory. Duration: 0.5 to 2 seconds, and it responds to images you have now seen or heard. You can now see this idea in practice. Look at something in the room (like an art book cover) for 3-5 seconds. Then close your eyes. For about a second, you will “see” the image of the object clearly and in detail, so that the details are simply erased. Touch memory also affects the first impression of information. If acquired in some new unusual or non-standard way, then the brain more actively creates neural connections and stores it in memory.

Scientists have calculated that the memory capacity of the simplest person is about 2.5 etabytes of data. More than 2.5 million gigabytes is equivalent to about 35.5 years of continuous HD video recording.

But the interesting thing is that when we have such a powerful supercomputer in our head, we often can't remember simple things. Take English, for example. "Effect" or "affect"? Compliment or complement? When should you use “Than” and “then”? How to spell the word correctly: "necessary"? and such examples can be found in abundance. Trying to memorize the correct form doesn't work - the brain continues to err even after mistakes and twentieth repetitions. But once you remember it wrong, it becomes much harder to remember it again. In such cases, mnemonics comes to the rescue. It is a very simple method that uses the properties of the brain to create associative connections and memorize information with their help. This article shows you how to get rid of mistakes when learning English using mnemonics.

For example, if a clown like Einstein with the sign $E = mc^2$ passes by you on a single bicycle, the brain reacts and activates the process of memorization. In fact, this is one of the reasons we love new and unusual things - because the brain loves it.

Short-term memory. Its duration is a few minutes. It contains information that the brain has already processed and interpreted.

A person's operative memory can memorize an average of 7 ± 2 units. That is, an ordinary person remembers 5 to 9 from a set of random words. It is possible to train short-term memory - in general, a person can store up to 15 units of data, but nothing more will work without special techniques. . Short-term memory is limited. If the information does not form associative

connections with the information already in the brain, then it will quickly disappear from short-term memory without falling into long-term memory.

Let's see how memorization works. By memorizing information, we overload our short-term memory. But the brain considers the information that is distributed without any system to be "waste", so in a day or two this information will be erased. In fact, that's why students pass the exam and forget almost everything they learned the day before. But if the brain actively creates associative connections with input data, it will fall into long-term memory.

Long-term memory. From a few days to a decade. This includes information that has already created strong associative connections in the brain. The brain tries to classify information and organize it. In many cases, self-associative relationships are established. For example, you meet a person for the first time and he looks like one of the famous housewives. Because of the existence of the association, the next time you remember it, that singer will be in your memory. In the same way, simply interesting information that evokes emotions is remembered. The lyrics of your favorite song are self-remembering - you don't have to expend energy at all. Mnemonics helps a person to bypass short-term memory in a beautiful way and immediately enter information into long-term memory. In fact, you help your brain create stable and insignificant associative connections.

Mnemonic corrects mistakes in the past.

Let's move from theory to practice. With the help of mnemonics, you can memorize difficult moments while learning foreign languages and even correct your mistakes. Misuse of the spelling of a word or its use occurs in all students. If you don't fix it right away, the wrong shape will be stored in long-term memory. In this case, retraining is very difficult because the brain continues to misrepresent and misrepresent the truth. As a result, there are two opposing forms of long-term memory, so the brain often makes mistakes. Let's say a student misread the spelling of the word "necessary". And he writes a double "c" in it, not an "s". Later, even though he learned it correctly, the brain makes a mistake every time he has to spell the word. After all, at one time both spellings were considered correct for him. In this case, it is very difficult to retrain the brain because it continues to mislead and misinform the truth. Mnemonics allows this conflict to be resolved painlessly. And for that you have to remember the usual t-shirt. Unusual association, don't be surprised if it is so well remembered. The T-shirt usually has one collar and two sleeves. That is, one "C" and two "S". Now when the student has to write the word "necessary", he remembers the t-shirt and chooses to spell it correctly without any problem. Mnemonics works flawlessly as a mechanism for correcting errors in language learning. But with its help, you can also learn difficult ideas. Let's look at an example right away. Let's say a student can't remember the use of the words "from" and "after". This is a very common problem. The words are similar, so it's very easy to get confused, and mnemonics come to the rescue in this case.

Let's look at the example of Than- (comparison), then - (time). The letters A in the "than-comparison" pair, and the letter e in the "then - time" pair of "then" can also be confusing. you help the brain make an associative connection. Strong and most importantly, not random. Then this association works as a tool if you need to remember how to use a phrase or word correctly each time. But there is one caveat: we should look at it as one of the methods of teaching in English, we recommend not to go overboard with mnemonics. We know that some people successfully learn a dictionary and grammar of a foreign language using mnemonics. it requires more effort to organize the learning process. Communication, play, and a personal approach work very well, and mnemonics can help you correct mispronounced rules and words.

Some students try to increase their vocabulary in a free environment for independent learning and want to do the process independently. By asking teachers for directions, they can do this difficult task, and we will focus on the methods that teachers can choose. What to look for when choosing?

First, the student's level of language proficiency

Second, personal interests and time options

Third, the student's intuitive desire

The best English learning technique

There are several ways to increase a student's vocabulary or speed up language acquisition. It is important to use all possible tools in self-study. It is recommended to listen to audiobooks or watch movies, entertainment and educational programs; will be a good opportunity for independent study. It is necessary to pay attention to the experience of well-known linguists and polyglots in this regard. For example:

Dmitry Petrov's "Polyglot" technique proved its effectiveness live on one of the TV channels. In 16 lessons, 8 people are gradually learning the language from scratch. The main requirement and condition is communication in English. From the first lesson, students try to speak a foreign language while learning new words and grammar. The group learns to build conversations, talk about hobbies, profession, family, talk on the phone, communicate on the Internet. At the end of the course, they can easily communicate with native speakers. More information about the methodology and teaching materials can be found in the article "Polyglot: How to learn English in 16 hours".

Alexander Dragunkin, on the other hand, explains the basics of the English language clearly and intelligibly. Dragunkin's method of learning English is great for quick learning and memorization. The grammar is as simple as possible, the rules are simplified. Learning English is based on the mother tongue. Due to all these factors, the training time is reduced several times and the comprehension of the training material is significantly easier. The technique is focused on achieving results quickly. The goal of the program is to teach, not to learn.

A student who uses Dr. Pimsler's method will be directed to read correctly in English. The Pimsler method is the only form of foreign language learning that involves a unique patented method of teaching memory. The course consists of thematic dialogues with detailed explanations and translation. Phrases are spoken by an English speaker.

Schexter's method is an entirely new emotional and semantic approach, emphasizing that learning a foreign language should be similar to learning one's native speech. This method applies to direct game interactive methods of active learning. This method has been used to train politicians, astronauts and celebrities. Private linguistic schools in the West also paid attention to the Schexter style. His methodology is based on a person-centered approach, where the focus is not on what to do in English, but on what to do with the person to facilitate his or her learning process. Positive environment, friendly attitude, learning without fatigue and stress are the main and mandatory part of every lesson. The purpose of each individual lesson and of teaching in general is not to encourage the student to express in his or her own words, but to multiply memorized patterns and phrases from the textbooks. Therefore, the lectures are organized in the form of active participation of a person in the changing events of business and city life. The purpose of each individual lesson and of teaching as a whole is not to encourage the student to work in his or her own words, to reproduce patterns and phrases memorized from textbooks, but to give lectures on changing events

in people's business and urban life. established for active participation. Speech in the mother tongue is not used at all and concepts such as translation are also excluded.

The Rosetta Stone method is also recognized as one of the best methods - a convenient program for those who want to move. Learning a language from scratch. The user takes a path as he learns his native language: words and images, pronunciation, grammar and syntax. The level of difficulty gradually increases. The flash method allows you to learn English like you learned your mother tongue from infancy - without rules. The acquisition of English takes place through repetition, immersion in the language environment, and the formation of associations. This program will teach you to automatically recognize and reproduce the most common speech constructions.

Stanislav Müller's methodology consists of a harmonious interplay of conscious and subconscious thinking. The latest innovations of Russian and Western science are used to learn and improve memory - super-learning and hologram memory: Super trainability - helps to master any skill several times faster. At the same time, the student is less tired and retains the ability to work at a higher level. Holographic memory - helps to systematize life experiences, increases memory capacity, allows you to restore the ability to learn language. Exercises are performed during reading to improve imagination, which helps to memorize lexical material. The course addresses the issues of oral comprehension, fluent reading, writing and speaking.

It is a methodology based on Elijah Frank's study of English by reading special texts. With constant reading in this way throughout the year, it is possible to learn to speak fluently thanks to the special placement of the original text and translation. However, this happens not by memorizing words and phrases, but because of their constant repetition in the text.

Language learners can try Eric Gunnemark's method. The Swedish polyglot recommends learning the language to start with actively mastering minimal words and grammatical rules. He created a list of "speech stamps" for what he believes should be learned from memory. Gunnemark called these collections Minilex, Minifraz, and Minigram. All materials were illustrated and dubbed by local speakers. Particular attention is paid to "central words," i.e., words that often "fly out of the language".

A language learner should learn not one word, but whole phrases, and not necessarily everything. Memorize 1-2 phrases for each typical situation. It promotes the idea that it is better to learn a word perfectly than a few words. Synonyms are not necessary and it is more important to know the key word.

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