

CONSIDERATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WAYS IN QUICK MEMORIZATION PROCESS ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT: English is now considered the basic skill of a modern person and everyone should know it at least in colloquial speech.

However, despite all its popularity, so many people face learning problems, and it is increasingly difficult for young people to find a teacher who would meet their expectations.

And in fact, we can say that with the development of technology, the perception of young people themselves has changed in modern society. And how to make it easier to learn a foreign language and speed up the process of memorization will be discussed in this article.

KEYWORDS: Language barrier; mnemonics; effectiveness of language proficiency; comfort; motivation.

INTRODUCTION

As we can see, English is gaining more and more popularity every year and on and it is considered an international language. After all, no matter what country a person goes to, he will be able to communicate everywhere using the English language and receive the necessary information. And if we talk about education, then all important discoveries and innovations are published in scientific journals in English, and after some years they are translated into other languages. And this is another reason why you need to learn English, because it is useful for all students and professionals who want to develop faster in their field and be on the “plus” side of career growth. However, despite all the popularity and demand for the English language, one can observe how thousands of people around the world face a language barrier and put all the blame on the fact that languages are simply not given to them.

Having a penchant for languages is the biggest myth in society that is created only to hinder learning. And this myth was not invented by scientists, but by the people themselves, who were looking for an excuse for not learning the language.

But after all, some people really learn languages much faster, and some fall into a stupor at the sight of even small texts.

In fact, the point here is not a penchant for languages, but internal psychological barriers that a person sets for himself.

Let's look at Wikipedia for a definition:

“Firstly, a language barrier is a set of psychological attitudes of a person that prevents him from fully communicating in the language being studied” [1].

Thus, it is worth noting once again that any barrier in learning any foreign language, a person sets himself.

Further, in the article we will consider the stages, techniques and methods that will help a person to eliminate internal barriers and make it easier for themselves to learn a language.

To start, it is worth considering not the methods or word order that should be studied, but deal with the psychological state itself and the mood with which it is worth approaching the study of a foreign language.

Stage 1. Determining the level of effectiveness of language knowledge.

Each person is inherently unique. And every person has the same unique approach in relation to the language being studied. And before anyone starts learning a language, they should determine for themselves the level that will be effective for them.

For example, if a person learns English in order to travel the world and make new friends, then if he begins to carefully “cram” grammar and sit over books day and night, then his motivation will drop very quickly and the effectiveness of knowledge will decrease.

If a person has the goal of traveling and meeting people, then it will be much more effective for him to learn the basic and popular colloquial or spoken phrases necessary for dating and traveling, and make a bias in favor of colloquial speech. Because grammar is not useful to him in this case. What will a person get in this sequence?

He will achieve his goal and be able to speak fluently while traveling, even if he does not know how to write at all in the language he is learning.

Understanding that for a person effective knowledge of the language may differ from generally accepted norms, and this is completely normal. There is a class of people for whom it is enough to watch films in the original and understand what is said in the film, and someone wants to read scientific literature in the original and this is also an effective level of foreign language proficiency for them.

But if a person sets himself the goal of learning a language to study, then yes, he should find a suitable teacher and work on his goal in all indicators of the exam being passed. These are writing, speaking, listening and reading.

To sum up all above, we can say that the primary task before learning a language is the correct and clear goal setting. Or in other words, comfort.

A comfortable level of language proficiency is in no way connected with either vocabulary or the assimilation of the subtleties of grammar, it is absolutely individual and personally oriented [2]. And a comfortable attitude to the language should be formed in a person from the first lessons. And if such an approach is available, then the student's motivation and desire to learn the language will last much longer, not only within the walls of a certain circle, but also on self-study.

Stage 2. No fear of speaking.

The child learns the language by imitating the close people who surround him. And when an adult begins to learn a foreign language, he is like a child. After all, if a parent sees how his little child makes mistakes when talking with him, then he is in no hurry to correct him, but gives him the opportunity to speak as he can. An adult must cultivate such an attitude in himself. That is, do not scold yourself for mistakes.

Secondly, a small child cannot read, but is already talking without even imagining how this or that word is written. That is why it is worth focusing on colloquial speech in language learning, without

being ashamed of mistakes. And if the student does not know how to spell this or that word, he can still try to explain the essence of what he wanted, even if he made a lot of mistakes. Finally, learning is about learning, and not immediately becoming a person who knows the language perfectly. If this were the case, then a person would simply not need language courses.

As for imitation, this is one of the methods of learning a language. For example, in relation to English, a person can watch movies, short videos or interviews with favorite actors and imitate their manner of speaking. He can also study any phrase he likes from the film and repeat it with the same intonation, with the bark it was said by the hero of the film. Firstly, it will enhance the memory of a person, since when staging with such intonation, he will remember the phrase being spoken and almost never make a mistake in it. Secondly, imitating the intonation of native speakers, a person also works on his accent, or rather, on its absence.

From a psychological point of view, an individual approach to each student is very important. And this should be taken into account from the very beginning. Therefore, a person adapts and adapts to himself, even his native language. It never is vice versa. The language itself is not alive, and it should not adapt a person to itself. This person must adapt the language for himself, for his own comfort. And just as a person adapts his native language to suit himself, he should do the same with a foreign language [3].

Stage 3. Perception and attention.

In modern society, it is also worth considering the fact that the attention and perception of young people is changing radically. And many of the stages that were recognized as the best teaching methods in the last century may be completely ineffective today. A modern person spends up to a third of his time in the virtual space. And this space provides him with information in a more fragmented, clip format. That is more saturated with visual images. [4].

Abstract perception is very useful when learning any foreign language, because people talk about things that they do not see with their eyes. And studying the subjects in English that a person sees in the classroom, there comes a moment when the table still turns into a table.

Many philologists and polyglots consider it necessary to accompany the study of a language with basic information about the history, culture, mentality, traditions of the people or peoples who speak this language. Again from the perspective of psychology, this brings the student closer to the new language and makes him less alien, as it creates a multifaceted model of the environment in which this language exists. A person's dependence on gadgets leads to a deterioration in memory and the quality of background knowledge. Hence, it appears importance of memory training with the help of a system of special exercises. The best analogy is sport, which compensates for the lack of physical labor for a modern person. With regard to language, we are talking about behavior up to automatism:

- basic structural algorithms;
- skills of combinatorics and other techniques.

When a person acts unconsciously, for example, sits in social networks, then his working memory narrows. That is he literally remembers three things: open a social network, scroll and close, and then open again. And in doing so, get a dopamine boost from a brief fast.

It is believed that one like in terms of dopamine levels is equal to the eaten chocolate bar (4). But the pleasure of reading for a person is much more expensive and energy-consuming. That is why, in order to learn a foreign language, it is necessary to observe the dynamics and introduce breaks in the lesson, at least in order to warm up for a minute. And it is desirable to take such breaks every 20-25 minutes. And now let's talk about practical techniques that can be used as aids for learning a foreign language.

Technique: Memory Palace.

In order to use this technique, it is necessary to imagine a room that the person knows very well. It could be his own room, it could be a classroom, or any room in his house.

Next, the student is given a set of words that he must learn. And if we talk about the English language, then consider this technique using the example of simple words. Suppose a student has the following set of words in front of him, which he must learn: candle, human, cow.

In translation: свеча, человек, корова

And in order to remember this set of words, a person imagines how he is sitting at the table and looking at the candle, which burns beautifully and spreads a pleasant aroma around the room. Next, the student shifts his gaze and sees human. Let it be Albert Einstein, who looks at the student and cannot understand what he found in an ordinary candle. Einstein is, of course, human. But then Einstein's eye is attracted by someone on the left, and following his gaze, the student sees a cow sitting at the table, which imitates a person. This room will be the memory palace for the student. And as soon as he needs to remember exactly this set of words, he will imagine himself sitting watching a candle, and next to him sitting Einstein and a cow. Of course, for each set of words, the student will need a new room. And in each room he will place in a ridiculous order of words, presenting a mini plot. And the more ridiculous the performance, the better it will be remembered. And when the student picks up several such rooms in his subconscious, then this will become his personal memory palace. However, he must remember in which room he placed certain words, and if necessary, go into this room and remember the necessary set of words.

Method 2. Free associations.

In a foreign language there are words similar to Russian. And this is a very handy feature that you can use for your own purposes. For example, the English word butterfly (butterfly) can literally be translated as flying oil. And here you can apply the game of imagination. We recall ordinary butter, and imagine that it has grown wings of a butterfly and it suddenly took off. This is where the word “butterfly” immediately comes to mind. As an example, we can consider the German word der Tisch which translates as a table. Figuratively, this word recalls when Russians tisk at someone in an attempt to call for silence. What association can you build with this? Germans tend to like to sit at the table quite quietly. That is shh, or silence. This is how the word is remembered - der Tisch.

CONCLUSION

A modern person absorbs information much faster if learning takes place in relation to visual images or a game of imagination. Moreover, it is necessary to observe the dynamics of the lesson and take breaks every 20-25 minutes.

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