

## METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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**Annotation:** *the article is devoted to the consideration of various, in our opinion, effective ways of learning English. The publication discusses the possibilities of using the author's methods that contribute to the rapid learning of foreign languages, in particular English.*

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The modern pace of life, whether we like it or not, determines the time frame, keeps us in the "dance rhythm" forever, which is not surprising. To this day, many people are learning a foreign language. Everyone has their own purpose, some have eternal business trips, 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 to do is to seek help from various organizations to learn languages. But we decided to simplify the task and get acquainted with the most effective methods of learning a foreign language.

Learning a foreign language (especially new words and expressions) is a painstaking and painstaking work that requires constant diligence and a lot of time. Is that true? Is it impossible to avoid these unpleasant moments for us?

To answer interesting questions, we want to draw your attention to a rich list of modern methods that help people all over the world every day

The first method that I want to present is the method of Inna Maksimenko, the founder of the author's English language courses. He connects his methodology with strategies. So, let's look at his strategies.

Strategy 1. "Use the power of emotions. The author advises to associate English words with something meaningful, positive for you in relation to you. That is, when memorizing the new, we must first "skip through it." This helps us to survive a particular language situation (for example, we get a moment when we teach a subject, for example, "travel") if we memorize it aimlessly, because "there is a word. it is necessary", then it will not be at all easy to do, and if we imagine that this is our journey, then we will make the task easier

So, advises Inna Maksimenko: "before you remember a word, think about how important and necessary it is for you. Do you want to use it even more in your vocabulary?" "Know how to surpass information that you don't need in the future.

Strategy 2. "Believe in your abilities." "Do you have a good memory? Is it easy to remember English words? Thoughts are material. Stop convincing yourself that languages are difficult for you or that they are not yours. We don't notice it, but our brain absorbs

information like a sponge, both positive (as mentioned earlier) and negative. That is, by repeating what you cannot do yourself, you program your brain to resist learning (by the way, this applies not only to learning foreign languages, but also to any other lesson). The main thing in this strategy is to believe in yourself, Maksimenko is sure. Strategy 3. "Remember forever." Today, many people ask: "If I don't have the opportunity to consolidate my knowledge, won't I forget what I learned? Is it possible to wait with self-study and expect that the language will be useful to me in practice? "

The answer to this question also largely depends on a person's beliefs and motivation. Successful people in learning languages usually believe in their ability to quickly restore knowledge. "When I have such a need, I quickly remember everything I need," they say. Our beliefs affect the brain's ability to store information. It is recommended to set a time frame for which you can restore.

Strategy 4. "Remember the goal." Scientists have repeatedly proved that people who have good reasons for learning a language can master it faster than others. That is why it is customary to ask for homework while studying at school - knowing that the new words learned will be useful in the next lesson, students memorize words, statistically, better than those who do not set homework. So, the main thing in effective learning of a foreign language is motivation and purpose. Strategy 5. "Learn unconsciously." It's no secret that our subconscious learns new material much better and faster than consciousness. For example, when you are driving, your attention is completely focused on the road, while your subconscious mind absorbs new words from the lyrics of songs played on the radio.

Try to read interesting books, stories, listen to audio materials, video materials and communicate with people in English. Then your mind will be busy with the plot, and your subconscious will be able to easily learn new words and phrases.

And, perhaps, the most effective, in our opinion, is Maksimenko's strategy of "integrating" a new word into his experience

If we focus on a small child who has everything new, then we note that when a child meets a new word, he begins to notice it in various situations, environment, context. For example, a child, hearing the word "white" for the first time, 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. This strategy again focuses on the functions of our brain that form connections with various parts of previous experience that the child already knows well. In the contexts that the child uses during memorization, the new word becomes more familiar and familiar. After all, now it remains only to remember sugar or snow. Inna Maksimenko advises using new words in different situations - in retelling it, in English with brothers, in training with native speakers. Imagine yourself a very child.

I also want to introduce step-by-step effective memorization of words and phrases from Sergei Grigoryevich Khalipov (this is a polyglot that knows about 40 languages and easily memorizes new ones according to its methodology).

First stage. Always try to record a new foreign word heard using transcription (this way you compensate for the effort spent with the accuracy of articulation). To check this method, it is enough to consider any English colloquial book, where the sound of foreign words is written in Russian-language letters. You will immediately see a terrible violation of the real sound of a foreign word, for example, the familiar word girl is written "grass" and the birth "sewing" or "BEF". When using such pronunciation options, you will not only approach the English pronunciation, but native speakers will not understand you at all.

Thus, transcription is our assistant in mastering the differences of the phonetic system of the language under study from the mother system, in our case - the Russian language. It is important to record the transcription, repeat the heard words (phrases) aloud at the same time.

So imagine that we wrote a new word in the form of transcription. We proceed to the second stage.

Second stage. It represents the construction of associations and visual representations associated with the word being studied, expression. For example, we visually imagine a girl (thereby strengthening the word we heard once again).

In the next third stage, we bring our pronunciation to the state of "comfort" (philologists call it "ease of articulation"). This means that when memorizing a new phrase, we should not feel discomfort in pronunciation. At this stage, ideally, you should use real speech, that is, the speech of the native speaker (in turn, this is audio, video or directly the native speaker himself). At the fourth stage, it is recommended to pronounce the phrase with acceleration, bring the tongue to a twisting position. Help yourself with gestures.

The last fifth stage is a return to the usual speed of pronunciation. After "Tongue Twisters", we immediately notice the difference between the beginning of consolidation and the current pronunciation of our new phrase. Thus, with the help of the use of these uncomplicated stages according to the Khalipov method, we can easily master new words, phrases, sentences, texts and, later, new foreign languages.

We will not get tired of mentioning an endless list of tips for Learning English. By sorting out the tips, you cannot ignore creative exercises for us on how to effectively learn new words.

Try to tell a story from the words you learned \ Idiom \ phrases. For example, today you learned new words on the topic "travel", for example, boarding, landing, boarding card - landing coupon, passport control - passport control, for registration, hand luggage - manual storage and similar words.subject. After familiarizing yourself with the words on this topic, make cards with the most labor-free words to make this mini-text. This is done like this: we take two yellow square stickers, glue them with each other, as a result of which a dense square sheet is obtained. On the one hand, we write the word and schematically connect with this word. On the other hand, we write a translation. Why is it recommended to use yellow? Because our brain remembers better in yellow.

Create a semantic accent or intonation accent. The semantic word "sofa", which translates "stupid", so we can draw up such a phrase as "stupid fell from the sofa" and use a semantic accent - such a phrase in the translation will help to put a new word "sofa" in the cerebral cortex.

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