FLUENCY IMPROVEMENT IN A SECOND LANGUAGE

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Abstract: *I believe that learning language a bit like being at the foot of a high mountain, and getting to the top seems to be a long and difficult journey, and you might feel yourself like crawling at first. I think that in this phase, it is better to walk, step by step, rather than run. Learning stops feeling like a rapid ascent and no matter how much study we do, it seems like we`re getting nowhere. When you`ve finished a book or a course and hit a learning plateau it can leave you wondering, Well, what do I do now? In my article, I will tell you what learning methods work best for each phase.*

Keywords: *Second language, speaking, fluency, learning, methods.*

In a process of language learning, it is important to do the things that are right for you, at the right time. We should be sensible to know what is necessary to learn. What I mean is that, we will be able to use them later on. Learning tastes is key to optimizing your language learning acquisition. Some things are exciting at first, but turn out to be boring later. It`s important to focus on small amounts of material and learn them thoroughly from the start. Once the independent learner has cleared the first hurdles, adding quantity is the right thing to do because learning becomes easier, and thus our enjoyment of the language and our mental stamina increase.

There is no doubt that the amount of time we spend on a given learning activity has a huge impact on our language learning. A lot of people might think that the more time we spend withna language, the better. That is true for a number of learners, but not all of them. It depends on each individual`s tastes in learning, their mental stamina, their daily routine, and the stage they findnthemselves in. The number one thing to follow during this stage is to work a little bit every single day. Set up your time normally 25-30 minutes, twice a day. Once in the morning, and once in the evening. Working with small time units and short material helps the brain to retain the information better. Quality time takes priority at the beginning. Vary your work: work on the same unit from different perspectives. It is extremely important to avoid getting bored quickly. Although repetition is the mother of all learning processes, but it can easily lead to boredom if it becomes too mechanical. Varying your material keeps you motivated. You can stick to one language resource at the beginning, and then quickly move on to others. Reading and listening are two extremely beneficial activities for language learning, but they are not the only ones. The more varied our approach to the learning material, the better. We can spend countless, precious hours with the language interestingly by talking with friends, watching TV and movies, reading various books in the second language without deliberately spending time with the

language. Learning a language to fluency is not only a matter of how well we can handle language learning materials, but also it depends our psychological status such as how relaxed we are in conversations, how open we are to receiving feedback whenever we make a mistake, also our body position and how we move it plays an important role in our concentration, and thus on our capacity to retain new information. It is true that every language conveys a different vision of the world, and languages are vehicles of culture. That's why we should be curious about people, places, literature, cinema, and art of the other countries, not only about language. Curiosity is what constantly pushes us to learn more, it linked with motivation, and curiosity about the world fuels us will to reach fluency in other languages. We must be flexible with our mistakes. Many people don`t progress because they are mentally blocked, afraid to make mistakes. They wait for the moment where they will finally feel confident, and that moment will never come. Getting confident, throwing yourself out to make mistakes, and most importantly absorbing the feedback you get in return makes you learn faster and better. We must adapt and change our method according to the language learning stage we are in. The most important thing is that whatever we learn on by ourselves by watching or listening to something, we shod put it into practice as soon as possible. Memorizing flashcards is an utterly llpointless exercise if we don`t use what we're learning.

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