



ISSN 2410-3586

УЧЕНЫЙ XXI ВЕКА

научный журнал



3-3
2020

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ НОМЕРА

<i>Педагогические науки</i>		
Different viewpoints on classroom management <i>A.A. Abdullayev, A.K. Bobonazarova</i>		3
Using internet resources in English lessons as a means of developing students' communicative competence <i>P.Sh. Begbudieva</i>		6
Methods of teaching reading in English in elementary classes <i>S.Z. Gafforova</i>		9
Methods and techniques of innovative learning in English lessons <i>N.K. Zakirova</i>		11
Methods of teaching English as an international language: basic provisions <i>S.M. Mardonova</i>		13
Subject-language integration: English as an additional language of instruction in a non-linguistic university <i>F.A. Melieva</i>		16
English phonetics teaching in vocational education <i>R.A. Narzikulova</i>		18
Some issues of teaching english in higher educational establishments <i>D.F. Niyazova</i>		20
Features of learning English for children of preschool age <i>S.A. Nomozova, S.Z. Gafforova</i>		23
Didactic games in German lessons <i>S.Sh. Primkulova</i>		25
Conceptual foundations of design techniques used in English lessons <i>B.R. Rafieva</i>		28
Effective ways to learn English <i>B.R. Rafieva</i>		30
The origin of the notion of demonological vocabulary <i>S.Sh. Sadriddinzoda</i>		32
Communicative language teaching as the main tool in teaching young learners <i>Z.B. Soliyeva, D. Sadilloeva</i>		35
Communicative methods for improving speaking skills <i>V.T. Suleymanova</i>		37
Learning languages through prose text <i>Z.A. Turayeva</i>		39
Using drama in teaching in primary classroom <i>U.B. Shukurov</i>		42
Methods of creating an information learning environment in the organization of learning process management and improving the quality of education <i>N.A. Davletov</i>		45
Rhythmic movements in music lessons <i>R.U. Abdullaev</i>		48
Some aspects of teaching painting <i>G.Yu. Smaylova</i>		51
<i>Филологические науки</i>		
Polysemantics of the affixal method of word formation in modern english <i>N. Zugiurova</i>		53
Процесс адъективацией с причастиями в английском языке <i>Д.У. Файзуллаева</i>		55
Problems of equivalence of phraseological units in translations of "babur name" into English <i>D.M. Yunusova</i>		58
Newspaper headline as a means of speech <i>Z.S. Tagaeva</i>		60
Kendzaburo Oe: yo'qotilgan avlod haqida yozuvchi <i>J.T. Razzokov</i>		62
The attractive function of headlines in newspaper discourse <i>B.B. Sayitmurodov</i>		64
<i>Информация для авторов</i>		67

Abstract

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

Key words: English, learning English, methods of learning English, authoring methods of learning English.

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 unsettles us. Today, the vast majority of people are studying a foreign language. Each of them has its own purpose of study, some have eternal business trips, others have travel.

Every day, people are more and more eager to learn a foreign language in a short period of time, and the first thing they do is go for help to various language learning organizations. But we decided to simplify the task and get acquainted with the most effective ways of learning a foreign language. [3]

Learning a foreign language (especially new words and phrases) is a hard and painstaking work that requires constant cramming and a lot of time. Is it so? Is it really impossible to avoid these unpleasant moments for us? [1]

To answer your questions, we want to draw your attention to a rich list of modern techniques that help people around the world every day.

Strategy 1. "Use the power of emotions." The author advises associating English words with something important, positive for you, with what concerns you. That is, when memorizing new things, we must first "let this pass through ourselves." It is this that will help us survive this or that language situation (for example, take the moment when we learn some topic, for example, on the topic of "Travel"), if we memorize aimlessly, because there is a word "necessary", then it will be this is not at all easy to do, and if we imagine that this is OUR travel, then WE will greatly facilitate our task.

Strategy 2. "Believe in your capabilities." Do you have a good memory? Is it easy for you to remember English words? Thoughts are material. Stop convincing yourself that languages are difficult for you or not yours. We do not notice this, but our brain absorbs information both as a sponge, both positive (which was mentioned earlier) and negative. That is, telling yourself that you cannot, you are thereby programming your brain to resist learning (by the way, this applies not only to learning foreign languages, but also to any other activity).

Strategy 3. "Remember forever." Many people today are concerned about the question: "Will I forget what I have learned if I don't have the opportunity to reinforce knowledge?" Can he delay self-learning and wait for the moment when the language is 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 restore knowledge. "When I have such a need, I will quickly remember everything I need," they say. Our beliefs affect the brain's ability to store information. It is advised to set the time bar for how long the knowledge can be restored.

Strategy 4. "Remember the goal." It has been repeatedly proved by scientists that people who have a good reason to learn a language are able to master it much faster than others. That is why it is customary to set homework when studying at school - knowing that the new words learned are useful in the next lesson, students, according to statistics, remember words better than those who were not given homework. Thus, motivation and purpose are fundamental in effective learning a foreign language.

Strategy 5. "Learning Unconsciously." It is no secret that our unconscious assimilates new material much better and faster than the conscious. For example, when you drive a car, your attention is fully focused on the road, while the unconscious learns new words from the text of a song playing in the radio.

¹Рафиева Бунафиша Рустамовна – преподаватель английского языка, Самаркандский государственный институт ветеринарной медицины, Узбекистан.

Try to read interesting books, stories, listen to audio, video and communicate with people in English more often. Then your consciousness will be occupied by the plot, and the unconscious will be able to easily learn new words and expressions.

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, when he first heard the word "white", the child begins to repeat it when he sees white snow, white paper, white sugar.

Stage One. Always try to record the new foreign word you hear using transcription (thereby you compensate for the effort expended by the accuracy of the articulation). To verify this method, just look into any English phrasebook where the sound of foreign words will be written in Russian letters. You will immediately be convinced of the terrible distortion of the true sound of a foreign word, for example, the familiar word *girl* will be spelled "gel", and *birth* "beth". When using such pronunciation options, you will not only not come close to English pronunciation, but you will not be understood by native speakers at all.

Thus, transcription is our assistant in mastering the differences between the phonetic system of the language being studied and the native system, in our case, the Russian language. It is important when recording the transcription of the heard word (expression) while repeating it out loud.

Second phase. It represents the construction of associations and visual images associated with the studied word, expression. For example, we present visually the same girl (thereby we reinforce the word we heard once again).

In the next third stage, we bring our pronunciation to a state of "comfort" (philologists call it "Articulatory comfort"). This means that when memorizing a new phrase, we should not experience discomfort in pronunciation. At this stage, ideally, you should use an authentic speech, that is, the speech of a native speaker (in turn, this is audio, video recordings, or, directly, the native speaker).

At the fourth stage, it is advised to pronounce the phrase with acceleration, bringing to the state of tongue twister. Feel free to help yourself with gestures.

The last fifth step is to return to the usual rate of pronunciation. After the "tongue twister", we immediately notice the difference between the beginning of consolidation and the current pronunciation of our new phrase. So, using these simple steps using the Khalipov methodology, we can easily learn new words, expressions, sentences, texts, and in the future, new foreign languages. [6]

There are many techniques, methods and strategies that, like all people, are individual. The main thing today is to have a desire, the main thing is to want!

Bibliography:

1. Баранова А.Р., Learning English with the help of online video lessons/ А.Р. Баранова // Инновационное развитие современной науки: сборник статей Международной научно-практической конференции (г. Уфа, 31 января 2014г.) – Уфа: РИЦ БашГУ, 2014. – Ч.9. – С.31-33.
2. Баранова А.А., Катюшина А.А. INTEGRATION OF ENGLISH AND GEOGRAPHY BY MEANS OF SONGS AT SCHOOL // Фундаментальные проблемы науки: сборник статей Международной научно-практической конференции (20 апреля 2015г., г.Уфа). - Уфа: Аэтерна, 2015. – С. 119-122.
3. Баранова А.А., Макашина А.А. ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ЯЗЫКА В ЯЗЫКОВОЙ СРЕДЕ // Психология и педагогика: прошлое, настоящее и будущее: сборник статей Международной научно-практической конференции (19 мая 2014г., г. Уфа). – Уфа: Аэтерна, 2014. – С. 20-23.
4. Валеев А.А., Баранова А.Р. К ВОПРОСУ ОБ ОБУЧЕНИИ В ВУЗЕ ДИАЛОГИЧЕСКОЙ РЕЧИ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ // Современные проблемы науки и образования. – 2014. – № 6; URL: <http://www.science-education.ru/120-16316>
5. Шесть стратегий эффективного обучения от Инны Максименко – Режим доступа: <http://enative.narod.ru/theory/methods/simple.htm>
6. Семинар полиглота Сергея Халипова – Режим доступа: <http://poliglots.ru/strategy/modelirovanie-strategysergeya-halipova.htm>

© B.R. Rafieva, 2020.

