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## **MODERN WAYS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

A highly competitive environment is forcing foreign language schools to invent more and more differences in their teaching approaches. If twenty years ago teachers were required to simply know the language well, today students are aware of the existence of methods. Unfortunately, understanding the pros and cons of different pedagogical approaches is quite difficult, which gives marketing department's unlimited scope for creativity. Learning a foreign language can be interesting, entertaining and even extravagant. Cramming words and classic textbooks are not always the most effective. Progress does not stand still, and new methods of language learning are emerging, each with its own dedicated adherents.

There are many pros of learning foreign languages. When people learning a foreign language, their logical thinking improves, the ability to work in multitasking mode, the ability to concentrate attention develops. Those who learn foreign languages have better memory. This is quite natural. After all, in the process of learning, you have to memorize a huge amount of information: new words, language turns, and grammatical rules. As memory improves, so does attention. [1;115]. Learning a foreign language is a great exercise for the human brain at any age. This helps to maintain clarity of thought even in very advanced years. Moreover, of course, it has long been known that learning a foreign language is an effective prevention of Alzheimer's disease, which affects the elderly. Currently, the leader among foreign languages that are chosen for study is English. He took first place a long time ago and has been holding it for many years. Why is he so in demand? Knowledge of English opens up great opportunities in all areas of your life: in work and career, on vacation, as well as for self-development.

The total immersion method has been known to humanity since time immemorial. Someone gets into the language environment and, not being able to communicate in their native language, is forced to fit into a foreign context. It is still widely believed that just by going abroad, you can learn a language naturally. Unfortunately, this does not work for everyone, because a lot depends on the age of the student, his psychological characteristics (whether he actively communicates or closes), his hearing (it is not a fact that he will be able to distinguish similar sounds without the help of a teacher), knowledge of other languages and many more factors. The language environment certainly provides extensive opportunities for learning, but still, for the vast majority of people, in addition to immersion, regular lessons are needed that will add structure and significantly speed up the process. If you combine this technique with full-fledged classes with a good teacher, then in a short time a person will be able to master a foreign language. This technique requires complete

immersion in the study. It is very important to correctly prioritize and be responsible [2;3].

The second method is not suitable for all teachers, and this is Dogme - an offshoot of the communicative methodology and at the same time a philosophical movement. It originated as a reaction to an overabundance of standardized courses and textbooks, when teachers realized that by following the standard curriculum, they had lost students in the papers. Dogme means working without relying on the material: the teacher and students come to the class empty-handed, and in the process of communication, the topic of the lesson is born. In such classes, students have the opportunity to independently determine the topic and direction of their learning, conduct lively conversations with classmates and improve their level, constantly working on mistakes. However, Dogme requires tremendous effort and professionalism on the part of the teacher: he must be able to explain any grammatical topic on the move, direct the dialogue in the right direction, know many ways to work on mistakes, come up with assignments on the go to consolidate what he has learned, be able to track the progress of students without tests [3;25].

This is the famous communicative approach, only in its correct understanding. Today, the idea of it among students is greatly distorted: it is often presented as watching movies, playing games and light conversations about life in a foreign language. In fact, a communicative technique is a well-thought-out system for developing language skills through situations close to real life. Students do not cramming grammar for the sake of grammar and do not read endless texts aloud - they play out exercises that maximally repeat the situations in which they will use a foreign language in real life. The communicative approach has been known since the late 60s. Over the past decades, the technique has been refined and improved, and its effectiveness has been scientifically proven in a study of more than one generation. It became the basis for almost all English language courses from Western publishers like Oxford University Press, Macmillan, Cambridge University Press, and determined the format of well-known international English language proficiency exams such as IELTS and TOEFL. An interesting feature of the communicative methodology, which once again confirms its success: with the development of pedagogy over the past decades, new approaches have appeared, but all of them supplement and clarify rather than refute the communicative approach [4;22].

Perhaps the most common complementary technique today is self-study. You yourself know a lot of sites and applications that can solve seemingly any learning problems: give you new words, explain grammar rules, offer a lot of practice exercises, organize a chat with other students, record your pronunciation sample and much more. Tasks in such systems are organized as short segments that you quickly complete by receiving a reward (points or level). Reward creates a pleasant effect on our brain, and we want to perform new tasks. Unfortunately, despite the apparent thoughtfulness in practice, this method still does not give such an increase in knowledge as working with a teacher. However, it is invaluable for homework, for revision, and simply as a way to ensure you have more frequent contact with the language you are learning. There are many programs for learning languages on your

own. One of the best programs is Lingualeo, Duolingo, Memrise, Easy Ten, Words, and others.

When choosing a technique, it is very important to remember a few simple rules. There are no universal methods: the effectiveness of each method strongly depends on the circumstances, learning objectives and personal characteristics of the student, so it is useful to supplement the communicative approach with other teaching methods. "Author's" and "unique" techniques are a marketing ploy. These are old methods with a new name. The emergence of new pedagogical approaches requires many years, the participation of a wide range of scientists and practitioners, as well as large-scale experiments. There are no methods that will allow you to perfectly learn a foreign language in two or three months. Learning a language is a long and laborious process. The professionalism of the teacher is more important than the teaching methodology that is declared at the school, since the sign does not always correspond to the content.

If you choose the right method and work hard to get the desired result, then soon the results will be impressive. In fact, learning a new language is not difficult if there is a desire and time. Undoubtedly, time is one of the main factors in this process, and this is what stops many. In Europe, the majority of the population not only speaks their mother tongue, but also speaks one or two other languages. Today there are more than 6000 foreign languages. There are those that are more important than other languages, and not because they are special, but only because this language is spoken by a large part of the population. English is the most common foreign language spoken on entire continents such as Australia, the USA, and part of Europe.

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