

Creating a training manual: Methods of memorizing words of the English language, learning applications.

Project work

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Introduction

Relevance of the topic:

Currently, English is one of the most widely spoken international languages and the language of business communication. It is taught in schools and universities. Moreover, many companies and employers require knowledge of English. Every year more and more people start learning this language. Many people strive to improve their language skills, and therefore, with the constant development of technology and the spread of mobile devices, people began to look for more effective ways to remember information. Word memorization techniques are an essential part of learning any language, including English. They help to expand vocabulary and improve conversational skills. Therefore, the relevance of learning English and the use of modern methods and applications is only increasing.

I decided to explore how the brain remembers information and what methods and applications for memorizing words exist. I'm also going to develop my own personal study guide for children in the form of an interactive one.

This topic can be useful and interesting for anyone who is interested in the English language and its study.

The object of study: English in the modern world.

Subject of research: the human brain, ways of learning language.

Purpose: to study how people remember information, identify the most common and effective language learning applications and create my own personal, interactive for children.

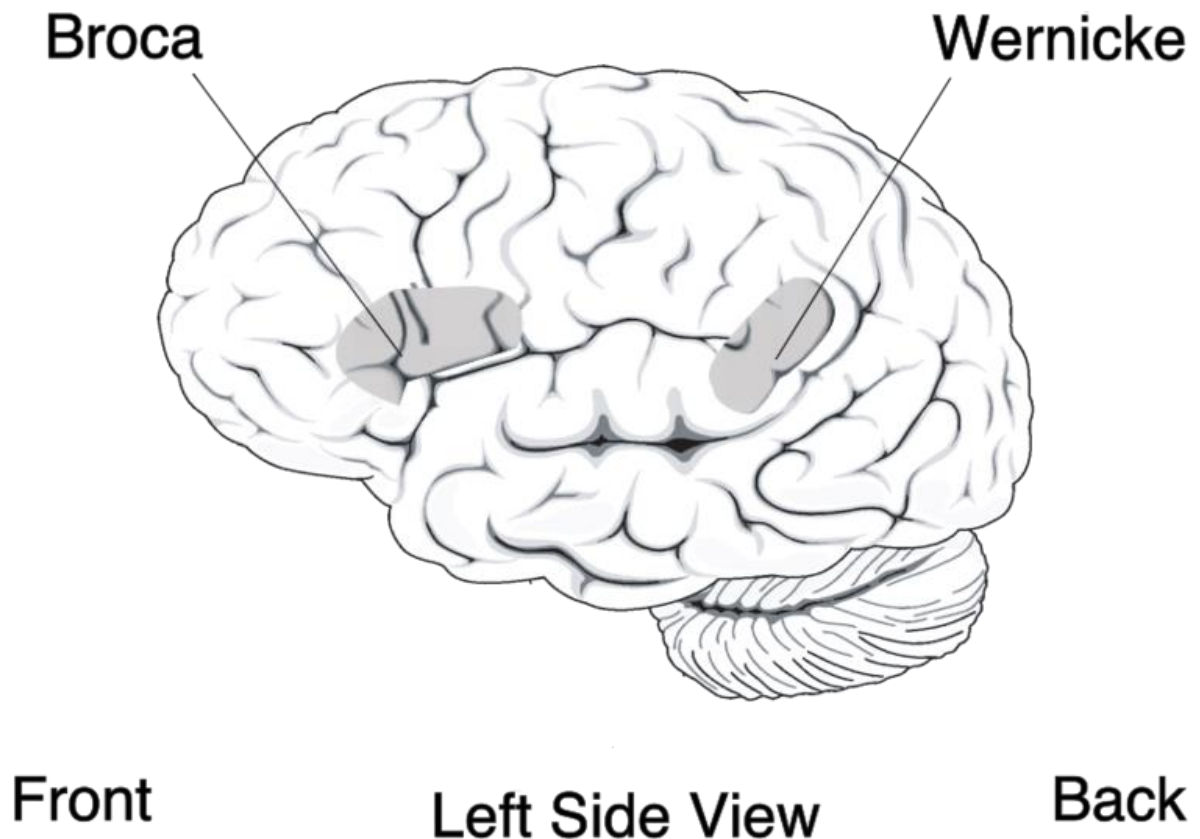
My steps:

- 1) Find out how the brain remembers information and what types of memory exist.
- 2) Consider different ways of memorizing words and expressions of a foreign language.
- 3) Identify the most effective tools for learning English.
- 4) Present my personal development.
- 5) Make a conclusion.

Brain and memory

How brain works while learning a new language.

Communicating on our native language or reading texts in a completely familiar translation, the left hemisphere of our brain works. The area of the brain in the left frontal lobe, called the "Broca center", is responsible for speech reproduction, and the "Wernicke zone", in the left temporal lobe, is responsible for understanding speech.



Learning a new language is not tied to any particular hemisphere, but implies the exchange of information between them. When a person studies words in a new language for him, not only the left part of the brain begins to work, but also the right one. Information is constantly being transferred between them and creates new neural connections.

The process of learning a new language has the same effect on the brain as gym classes have on muscles. When muscles contract, they increase in volume and become stronger. The same thing happens with brain: when it works, its structure changes, and some functions improve. Therefore, when we learn a language, different areas of the brain develop. In particular, the amount of white and gray matter, which contains most of the neural connections, is growing.

The brain is affected even by things that we usually don't notice. For example, "switching" from one language to another. For bilingual people, this transition

happens effortlessly, barely noticeably. However, this is a very serious exercise for the brain, which causes the growth of gray matter in various areas, and especially in the anterior cingulate cortex. She is responsible for ensuring that one language does not get wedged into the speech of another. And language learning directly affects (the corpus callosum), the "bridge" between the right and left hemispheres, consisting of white matter. He is responsible for the exchange of information between them.

Memory

Memory is the ability of the human psyche to record and store information received from the outside, practically indefinitely, as well as reproduce or recall it if necessary. Thanks to her, a person manages to remember a huge number of words and phrases when learning a new language.

When learning a foreign language, different types of memory are involved:

- **Short-term memory:** Holds a small amount of information for a short period of time (usually a few seconds or minutes). It is used to store new vocabulary, grammar rules, and other language data during learning.
- **Long-term memory:** Stores information for a long period of time. It is used to store learned words, phrases and grammatical structures, as well as to extract them if necessary.
- **Episodic memory:** Stores information about specific events and experiences. It is used to remember situations in which a foreign language was used and the emotions associated with them.
- **Semantic Memory:** Stores general knowledge about the world, including word meanings, concepts, and facts. It is used to understand and use a foreign language in various contexts.
- **Procedural Memory:** Stores information about how to perform certain actions. It is used to memorize pronunciation, grammar rules, and other skills.

In addition, working memory is also involved, which is a system that temporarily stores and processes information necessary to complete current tasks. Working memory is used to retain new information during learning, as well as to translate and understand a foreign language during communication.

All these types of memory work together to help us learn and use a foreign language.

Processes

In order to remember what we did, learned, watched, talked or listened to; our brain must produce a series of processes. Each process is necessary to access memories, which in turn are also important for learning a language.

To create a memory, our brain must go through the following phases:

- **Encoding:** In this phase, we add information to our memory system through perception that we want to remember. It is necessary to pay attention to this information in order to encode it.

For example, memorizing words and grammatical rules by reading and viewing written text.

- **Storage:** in order to retain information for a long time, we store it in our memory system – the process of accumulating material, including its processing and assimilation. The preservation of experience provides an opportunity for human learning, the development of his perceptual (internal assessments, perception of the world) processes, thinking and speech.

- **Retrieval (playback and recognition):** when we want to remember something, we turn to the memory store and restore the necessary information. There is a process of actualization of elements of past experience (images, thoughts, feelings). A simple form of reproduction is recognition — the identification of a perceived object or phenomenon as already known from past experience, the establishment of similarities between the object and its image in memory. Reproduction can be arbitrary and involuntary. When involuntarily, the image pops up in the mind without human effort.

For example, remembering a word in a foreign language without using a dictionary.

Methods of memorizing words

Various methods of memorizing words are based precisely on the processes occurring in the human brain and the memory involved at the time of encoding information. Thus, simplifying the procedure of learning a foreign language.

Generally accepted methods.

There are many methods of learning foreign languages. Among the most common are:

- **Grammar-translation method.** It is based on the study of grammatical rules, vocabulary expansion, text translations and working with a dictionary. This historical approach has its roots in an era when “dead languages” were at the center of human research interest: Latin and Greek. Therefore, the method causes natural

difficulties in applying knowledge in practice. Surprisingly, today this approach remains popular in some educational institutions in the study of “living languages”.

- The audio-lingual method. Learning a language by repetition, “memorization”, phrases and basics for mechanical reproduction. This method of teaching does not involve an associative series, so the language barrier, fear of the new and non-standard remains relevant for students.
- The communicative method. It is focused on intensive language practice and overcoming the language barrier, here up to 70% of classes are devoted to communication. The application of the approach began with group classes, but now it has become widespread in all formats.

Each of the above methods affects short-term and long-term memory to varying degrees, which results in language difficulties for students. The main problem is the language barrier, which often remains immune to the hours spent on learning. Therefore, it is important to use correct coding mechanics in the process of learning a foreign language.

- Focus on translation from Russian to English. When learning, it is important to remember that the words and constructions used are originally means of communication in their native language. With this perception, English knowledge will not turn into passive and "dumb" standard constructions from textbooks. They will be associated with real situations and needs of self-expression, remain in memory and are easily reproduced at the right moment.
- Pragmalinguistic formulas (PLF). It is possible to simplify the study of a foreign language based on the native language through the allocation of speech structures, of which any language consists of a limited number. These are constructions of motivation, desires, duties, and so on, it is on these formulas that the use of vocabulary is adjusted.
- Muscle memory. Simply composing and reproducing sentences in English is not enough, it is important to link them to the articulation memory of the muscles of the tongue, lips and vocal cords.

Innovative technologies as a new way to learn a language

Despite the fact that there are generally accepted methods, with the development of technology and the advent of the Internet, people began to look for more effective ways to learn English, more interesting and addictive than the usual reading of textbooks and constant repetition of words to themselves.

Now the Internet provides a huge amount of information and resources on how to memorize simple English expressions, understand how speech is structured, how it

sounds, how sentences are written, and what grammar is used. It has also become possible to use the help and share knowledge with native speakers of the language being studied through various applications. Watching training videos from teachers from all over the world has also become a no-brainer. Movies with subtitles in the original voiceover, articles in English, memory games and a bunch of other things are now available to everyone who wants to learn a foreign language, the main thing is to make efforts to do so.

Applications

– it's fast and convenient, interesting and effective.

Here I presented 4 of the most famous language learning apps that most English language learners know and on the basis of which I made my interactive for children.

1. Duolingo.

A convenient application that allows you to learn English in a playful way, spending only a few minutes a day. The game starts with a language proficiency test, and then an individual program is selected for each user.

The app will help you improve your grammar, enrich your vocabulary and get closer to your goal through completing daily tasks. Additionally, different sections of the game will help you improve your listening skills and understand how to apply learned words and phrases in life, where you will be offered to listen to dialogues and perform tasks in parallel.

2. Quizlet.

An application for memorizing words and phrases from cards. Quizlet allows you to create your own collections or use ready-made modules from the library by previewing their contents. You can train with the help of five exercises: memorization, flashcards, writing, selection or a test.

3. Vznaniya.

Vznaniya- is a Russian educational platform for learning a foreign language. This is a modern, well-thought-out system for effective and easy memorization of words. It is now used by many Russian teachers to create their own personal accounts of assignments and lessons.

The game is somehow similar to "Quizlet", as it also contains word cards, tests and a letter, but more games are available to users of "Knowledge" (which are not

available in other applications) there you can compete with other users, earn "words" (the number of words learned, showing productivity and the real level of the language), as well as draw, add video, audio and associations to your lessons.

4. Baamboozle.

This is a platform for creating quizzes, as well as for completing ready-made games. Each game on the platform has several modes: single, multiplayer and team. The games range from online bowling, in which a task is given for each downed pin, to the most common memo cards.

Videos, pictures, audios are added to each task on the platform in order to better memorize words, improve grammar and understanding of speech.

A study guide – interactive.

Based on the research, I decided to develop my own textbook for ninth grade students, which can be used in English lessons.

The quiz is based on the above applications. I created two different interactive PowerPoint presentations, one of them has 15 grammar tasks of varying degrees of difficulty, immediately after solving which the correct answer is displayed. In the second one, there are cards for memorizing the words "Find a pair".

Title: "GRAMMAR IN USE", "Find a pair", an interactive textbook (quiz) in English for ninth grade students.

Format: Digital interactive.

Goal:

- Provide 9th grade students with a fun and interactive way to learn English.
- Improve your understanding of grammar, vocabulary and communication skills.
- Help students learn new words, their spelling and sound.
- Prepare students for further language learning.

Features:

Interactive exercises:

- Fascinating grammar tasks with examples and pictures that make learning interesting and memorable.

- Flashcards for memorizing words with pictures.

Grammar and vocabulary:

- Various grammar tasks from easy to difficult.
- Almost all time rules are involved in the tasks, except for those that have not yet been completed.
- Tasks for the rules should/may.
- Flashcards with different words to memorize.

Advantages:

- A fun and interactive way to learn.
- Improve grammar, vocabulary and communication skills.
- Vocabulary expansion.
- Engaging all parts of the brain, which improves learning efficiency.
- Accessibility on various devices, which provides learning flexibility.
- Offline work.

Conclusion

The textbook for the ninth grades has been successfully developed.

The main conclusions:

- The use of mnemonics, such as the interval repetition method, flashcards and associations, significantly improves the memorization of words.
- Integrating memorization techniques into English language learning apps makes the learning process more fun and effective.
- Regular use of applications leads to a significant expansion of vocabulary and improvement of English language skills.⁴

Materials used:

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