

MAIN PSYCHOLINGUISTIC PHENOMENA IN THE STUDY OF ENGLISH

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Abstract: This article presents considerations regarding the traditional nature of the communicative method of learning English, based on the communicative task and reality, developing students' speaking skills, and overcoming fear and anxiety in communication.

Key words: communicative interaction, communicative effect, speech ability, semantic-phonetic development, psycholinguistic effect, psychological training.

The English language education system utilizes a variety of traditional and non-traditional methods. Non-traditional methods typically focus on language learners, which helps develop their speaking, grammar, and translation skills, as well as self-confidence. Traditional methods, in turn, also contribute significantly to the development of students' speaking skills.

In practice, three main types of teaching materials are traditionally distinguished:

- text-based;
- task-based;
- situation-based.

In this case, the communicative method of teaching English is more focused on practical needs. Discussing real-life situations generates students' interest and the opportunity to share their thoughts.

Indeed, the communicative method of teaching English is one of the most popular methods in the modern world. Most experiments characterize it as the most advanced and effective method. In particular, the communicative method began to develop in England in the 1960s and 1970s, when English gradually acquired the status of an international language of communication. It turns out that other tried-and-true traditional methods don't meet the needs of most English learners. This method is a set of psycholinguistic techniques developed to teach effective communication in a language environment. One of its key methods is the imitation of real-life situations, designed to encourage students to actively "speak." It's crucial that the topics be relevant (problems students face) and match everyday situations.

In the communicative method, the course of the lesson is determined by the students themselves, that is, by their responses, reactions, and influence on others. Communication is characterized by being driven by specific needs and relevant topics. Naturally, in this case, most of the lesson is spent on speaking, although reading and writing are also covered.

Typically, during a lesson, the teacher does not speak, but listens and controls the duration of the lesson, directing students' attention based on the goals and objectives of the lesson.

Traditional communicative methods monitor speech activity, provide feedback, and organize the learning process as a whole. These teaching methods are aimed at developing and shaping students' verbal skills. Participants create dialogues, memorize them, study vocabulary related to the topic, retell texts, and complete written grammar exercises. A distinctive feature of the traditional method is that students must master all types of verbal activity to some extent during the process; otherwise, communication difficulties arise for the teacher and language learners.

In fact, the communicative approach to language learning is not a new method, but it is widely used worldwide, given the significant changes it brings. Currently, the communicative approach has undergone some modifications and is now widely used in both group and individual lessons. When assessing its effectiveness, it is especially important to consider students' ability to work in teams, understand collective thinking, expand their vocabulary when engaging in dialogue, and use words appropriately. As a result, the communicative method allows students to effectively use their native language in the classroom, conduct semantic and phonetic analysis of English words, and expand their vocabulary. This approach is essential for teaching foreign language thinking and comprehension.

Although this approach devotes little time to grammar, it creates the conditions for further consolidation of acquired resources. When discussing the teaching materials used in communicative foreign language teaching, it is appropriate to emphasize that their diversity is virtually limitless. In particular, when teaching English using communicative methods, situational game-based methods play a key role. Working with a partner and error-finding tasks not only help students increase their vocabulary, but also help them think analytically, develop memory and attention, expand their creative thinking, and fully understand the compassion and empathy of others in interpersonal relationships.

It is emphasized that the communicative approach can be based on real-world sources such as magazines, advertisements, and newspapers, or on visual sources (maps, graphs, tables, video and audio recordings, etc.) that can be used to establish communication.

Furthermore, the communicative method is particularly important because it focuses primarily on communication and aims, above all, to eliminate fear of communication, while the communication process itself promotes the development of self-confidence and self-awareness in the learner.

Communicative methods are used in conjunction with innovative classroom techniques. One such method is training and seminars with psycholinguistic potential, aimed at developing communicative competence in English by developing learners' communicative skills and developing perception, memory, attention, and thinking during the course of the lesson. We will consider some of these. When organizing seminars and training sessions with communicative opportunities for learning English, it's important to effectively utilize the following training methods:

Role-playing seminars: In these sessions, participants imagine and interact with each other in various situations (e.g., business conversations, everyday conversations, travel). This helps not only expand vocabulary but also practice the language.

Interactive Speaking Workshops: These workshops encourage participants to speak English more frequently and more easily. Group activities and games make learning English fun and effective.

Language Exchange Workshops: In these workshops, participants can interact with native English speakers and improve their skills. These workshops provide an opportunity to simultaneously learn and share experiences across cultures.

Debate and Discussion Workshops: These workshops focus on developing communication skills. Participants discuss specific topics in English, helping them express themselves clearly and improve their communication skills.

Practical English for Specific Purposes (ESP): These workshops are designed to help participants communicate effectively in English, for example in the workplace. They often focus on specific fields, such as business, medicine, or tourism.

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So, in conclusion, the main goal of the communicative method is to help students overcome the language barrier, and these methods are characterized primarily by the fact that they form the basis of the lesson. However, the communicative approach is not only focused on speaking English but is also important for the development of oral and written language, vocabulary, grammar, listening, and reading skills. At the stages of engagement, learning, activation, and participation, the teacher helps students become interested in the learning process and properly develop motivation for learning.

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