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UNTRADITIONAL METHODS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AT UNIVERSITIES

One of the most urgent problems of the Ukrainian pedagogy is the development of teaching methods of foreign languages. Making sure in the inefficiency of mastering foreign vocabulary and grammar, more and more scientists, academics and educators start to establish methods and introduce them into the university programs.

One of the major activities of modern university student is independent work. That's why some methods of learning foreign language may be studied without any help. It can be:

1. *Practice in the foreign company.* You can apply for the internship to every firm that offers jobs with foreigners. It is possible to get an employment at the second year of studying for students from the foreign languages department. It is a part-time job in the Internet. Excellent knowledge of the language is not required by all companies. Language practice will help to communicate with foreigners and to perceive the material offered by the teacher.

2. *Changing names of the furniture at home.* You should glue stickers with words to all furniture and then foreign words will catch your eyes all the time till they are finally remembered. To enhance the effect you can name all things aloud in a foreign language.

3. *Modeled language environment.* Cable TV gives the access to channels which are broadcasted in the foreign language. You can watch British news instead of Ukrainian; listen to the French radio, read German newspapers. The good way to learn vocabulary is to listen to foreign songs. Internet also gives unlimited opportunities in using foreign sources. You can also watch original language films with subtitles for better understanding.

4. *Practice abroad.* Many universities cooperate with international programs which give the opportunity to work abroad in summer. Live communication with foreigners, language environment and need in language knowledge are the best teachers. Easier variant is to go to the language school. Extreme variant is to go alone without a booked accommodation and without any money.

Besides traditional and innovate methods for the individual foreign language learning there are also some author methods. We'll describe just several of them.

The D. Runov's method. The aim of this method is an attempt to represent language as it works in the consciousness of the native speaker. It also concerns learning grammar and vocabulary and the development of the spoken language skills. Grammar is given as a rigid system of elements which are logically related and psychologically motivated. All is based here on the grammar mechanisms understanding and their function and use in language, though without learning numerous rules. The technology of direct association is developed for learning the vocabulary and it is the rational algorithm of the remembering, corresponding to the natural model of memory work. The oral practice is carefully designed by psychological experts and supports all grammar and vocabulary material [2].

The Milashevych's method is based on learning different schemes leading to a significant acceleration in studying. Each course of English (11 at all) solves a particular task “from the beginning till the end”. The structural Milashevich's method eliminates a disability to use grammar freely. It allows not to remember tenses tables and grammar rules but to use the structure automatically, as in mother tongue. The same method “from the start to the end” is used to learn phonetics, syntax, vocabulary [2].

The G. Kitaygorodska's method was founded by the doctor of pedagogical sciences, Professor Galina Kitaygorodska. Teachers give all material to listeners through the communication, so the principle of personality oriented communication works. Each person is assigned a role based on the results of psychological testing which are saved all during the studying process. These roles are given in polylogues. At the lesson students are divided into “presidents of firms”, “businessmen” and “managers” which communicate to each other in different situations which are close to the real life. People come to the meeting where they are working together, travel, marry, divorce, so they live real life. Lessons are conducted in a big room, where the circle of communication is created. They haven't got any desks and chairs, but all sit on the comfortable armchairs and see each other. People communicate during the all lesson in groups of 2, 3, 4 or 6 [2].

The I. Shekhter's method says that the language is born and developed in the person and is not built like the traditional method of the studying when students are forced to study grammar. I. Shekhter made an experiment with his postgraduates – he asked them to talk to each other just in the present tense. Eventually they told him that it was impossible. The developer of the method said that students should live with learned language to study it successfully. That's why students are returned to their early childhood for the short period of time. It is the opportunity to solve different life problems in terms of the changeable situation. Person as a rule doesn't know what words he will be talking about at this moment and which forms of them he will be using. To

achieve success with this method the instructor uses the advanced scientific operations from psychology and the sociology [3].

The R. Velder's method. We know one more method of learning the foreign languages – the unique synergistic method which was firstly used in the linguistics by the famous Austrian scientist Robert Velder. This method is based on the effect called “hypermnnesia” which is the ability of people’s memory to fix perceived material instantly. R. Velder’s method provides successive audiovisual stages of speech adaptation by setting the correct articulation with the simultaneous correction of the intonation, background handwriting, fixing it and it is based on the material which is used to prepare foreigners in the linguistic colleges of Great Britain, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, France and Austria. Learning includes 12 levels, i.e. the natural conversation with the teacher, grammar correction and the development of the language skills (including the specifics of the selected industry of the higher education), fast reading when listeners are learned to think in the form of studied language and working hard in the new learning environment [1].

As we see, there is great variety of untraditional methods of the foreign language learning. It’s important to remember that the effectiveness of mastering the language depends not only on the effectiveness of any chosen method but also on the students’ motivation by their teacher and creating the atmosphere in which learning foreign language will be easier and more accessible.

1. Метод Вельдера [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа : <http://english4u.com.ua/modules.php?name=Articles&op=Open&id=662>.

2. Методики и учебники [Электронный ресурс]. – Режим доступа : <http://www.langust.ru/method.shtml>.

3. Шехтер, И. Ю. Интенсивный курс обучения английскому языку по эмоционально-смысловому методу / И. Ю. Шехтер, М. Л. Нариманова, Л. В. Пальцева. – 1981. – 300 с.

В статье раскрываются проблема нетрадиционных методов изучения иностранных языков студентами языковых и неязыковых специальностей высших учебных заведений. Автор описывает самые популярные международные и авторские методики, дает им краткую характеристику и возможные пути освоения иностранных языков.