



**EFFECTIVE TECHNIQUES APPLIED IN LANGUAGE TEACHING
INTENSIVELY**

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Abstract:

This article is about intensive teaching strategies that are useful and essential one in education to conduct the lessons in appropriate way. Much has been done and is being done in our country and abroad to intensify foreign language teaching. This has led to the development of new intensive methods and techniques. Intensive teaching is the process of teaching students to speak in a foreign language in a short period of time.

Keywords: intensive, language, teaching, learning, effective, method, technique

This is based on the students' internal psychological capacity and memory. Thus, the intensive method (or intensive) teaching has the following two characteristics: Organize a certain amount of educational material in a short period of time and carry out the corresponding foreign language speaking activity; Maximizing the use of all the resources (psychological capabilities) of personal memory, is increasing the activity of students.

The intensive method was first developed in the early twentieth century on the basis of the "correct" method. Prof. According to E. I. Gez, "The right method has created a favorable environment and basis for intensive foreign language teaching." Some of the key aspects of the right method, such as interest in oral discourse, especially the choice of speech situations for dialogic speech, and the need to increase student engagement in the classroom, are the basis of some modern intensive methods. This is natural, because each new method retains the advantages of the previous method. In recent years, words denoting a new direction, such as audiolingual, audiovisual, hypnopedia, relaxation, suggestopedia, rhythmopedia, have become more common in the methodological literature. It should be noted that audiolingual and audiovisual methods cannot be used in intensive training.



This is hampered by their principled nature of not relying on the use of the mother tongue, the abundance of learning, memorization and creative exercises by imitating the language. Hypnopedics, Relaxed Therapy - these methods only give good results in memorizing language material, but do not provide use in speech.

In recent years, much needs to be done to increase student engagement in the classroom. One of the most important tasks is to create an environment of verbal communication in order to increase the activity of students in the classroom, using the internal capabilities of personal memory. The methods used by the teacher and the various visual aids should be aimed at this goal. The psychological state of verbal communication is one of the most important tasks in increasing the activity of students.

When they decide to learn languages intensively, most students simply do more of the same stuff they did before. Unfortunately, this is a sure way to burnout.

Spending more time alone will not make you learn fast. If you want to succeed, the key to intensive language learning is **variety and efficiency**.

Variety will keep you motivated as you'll never be doing exactly the same thing for overly long periods of time. The efficiency of the individual methods will then help you learn more per minute of your time.

Let's look at the some techniques which are effective teaching language intensively:

1. Sentence spaced repetition (3h/day)

Targets: vocabulary, grammar

The first pillar of intensive language learning is an SRS system such as Anki or Kleio and a good deck of sentences.

Learning from sentences instead of individual words or characters will let you learn more efficiently, force you to learn in a balanced manner, and motivate you as the additional context often makes the process more interesting and many of the sentences are readily usable.

What is good about sentences is that you not only learn new words, but also understand how to use them in context, and what their nuance is depending on how they are used.



As you have no time to waste, it's probably best to use a precompiled sentence deck shared by other users, but you are welcome to supplement that with additional sentences you come across elsewhere.

The more personal and emotional the sentences, the easier they'll be to remember, so make sure to venture beyond simple "the book is on the shelf" if you can.

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2. Shadowing (3h/day)

Targets: listening, pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar

Shadowing is an advanced learning technique where you listen to a text in your target language, and then speak it aloud at the same time as the native speaker. One can describe the shadowing technique in great detail in a separate blog post, but the basic concept is as follows:

- listen to the text once—if you don't have at least a general idea of what's going on, you might be better off choosing an easier topic
- listen to the text a few more times until you are confident that whatever you still don't understand you won't be able to figure out from context through subsequent hearings
- listen to the text while reading the transcript and look up any words you're not confident about
- listen to the text and repeat with a minimum delay—rinse and repeat until you can read it confidently at the same speed as the recording, then do it once more and move onto the next track

By the time you move onto the next text, you should understand every word and sentence, and essentially know the text by heart. If you cannot read most of the text from memory while in the shower, you haven't repeated it enough. If you cannot read the text from memory while in the shower, you have not repeated it enough.

Make sure to speak loud and clear. If you're not too self-conscious, this is a great time to take a break from the computer screen and have a walk in the park.

The ideal content is roughly one page long, at natural speed, on engaging topics and with no artificial pauses and absolutely no English.



3. Practice (3h/day)

Targets: listening, reading, speaking, writing

The third and last step is actually using what one has learned. It might seem obvious, but somehow it is something many learners seem to avoid at all costs. However much you learn, you will forget it sooner or later and you will never understand the nuance behind it unless you hear it, say it, read it and write it every day.

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For listening and reading, news sites are a good place to go. There's new content every day, and it saves you time as you won't have to read the news in your native language. Movies and YouTube videos are also good ways to improve your listening skills.

For writing, there is no better choice than Lang-8, a site where you can submit your musings and get them corrected by native speakers. Try to write at least a paragraph or two every evening, using as many words and sentence patterns you've learned during the day. Pay close attention to the corrections you receive, and make sure that you understand every change before moving on.

For speaking, your best bet is to Skype with a native, trying to use whatever you've learned that day. Friends and sweethearts are great for practice, but probably not ideal when you want to learn intensively and thus avoid wasting time on travel, greetings and pointless chit-chat. You can also join an online study group.

In conclusion, some features of this or that intensive course can be applied in the process of teaching in a foreign language higher education system. It is designed to make a person more active in the learning process. The term "method" is widely used as a general theory of educational teaching. Didactics interprets the term "method" in terms of the way teachers and students work to gain knowledge, skills, attitudes, and opportunities for teachers. General teaching methods have been developed for the subjects that teach the basics of science. The methodology of teaching a foreign language is developed in the methodology, taking into account the specifics of the subject. The use of methods in foreign language teaching has a long history. In foreign language teaching methods, the term "method" has three main meanings.



First, a whole line in the history of methodology (translation method, correct method, comparative method, mixed method); Second, the training system that is part of the above; Third, the way teachers and students interact.

So, intensive methods have contributed considerable energy to the method of teaching foreign languages in general. Achievements of intensive methods in the field of activating the processes of perception and assimilation of the material basis of communication, in opening up its reserves of motivation and in developing adequate forms of collective interaction should as soon as possible become the property of teaching methods at the university.

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