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Some Necessary Options of Learning English Comparing with Other Foreign Languages

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we will look at the intricacies of learning two languages at the same time.

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travel, working, education, language mess, skills, language, French, Spanish, English, interfere.

Introduction: Everyone knows that without the English language you cannot go far now, both literally and figuratively. But, on the other hand, it turns out that you won't surprise anyone with your knowledge of English. Learning the second language gives us some opportunities like:

1. Traveling: Surely you have your own favorite country, which you always wanted to visit. Knowing the local language, you can not only see the sights and listen, frankly, sometimes an uninteresting excursion, but also feel the flavor of the country: communicate with the locals, get acquainted with their customs. There will be tens of times more impressions from such a trip.

Perhaps someone will say that English is enough for travel. But can a temperamental Italian in all colors explain to you how much he loves his country in restrained English? Here, English will become as much of a barrier between you and the locals as your native language.

2. Working: You will be able to get a well-paid job both at home and abroad. It's no secret that most of the prestigious companies operate at an international level, which means they value employees who speak foreign languages. So why not become one of those employees? A person who knows several languages will undoubtedly be the right worker. You are probably a successful businessman or are about to become one. You work in the domestic market and would like to cooperate with foreign partners. For example, today economic relations with China are very well developed. Of course, nobody canceled the help of a professional translator. But not all translators know the specifics of your work. Who, if not you, can best explain your goals and make a lucrative offer? Agree that a businessman who has shown respect and prepared himself to work with his Chinese colleagues is much more credible.

3. Education: Who hasn't dreamed of studying abroad? And now you have a unique chance to get the best education in the world - you are

going to Sweden. You think that for the first time English will be enough, but eventually you will learn Swedish on your own. But everything happens in a completely different way. [involved" in the company of your fellow students, make friends with them, because they communicate with each other in their native language, Swedish. Here comes the culture shock - you feel lost, lonely and useless. In fact, all of this can be easily avoided by learning Swedish beforehand. These are just a few of the most common reasons to learn more than one language. Remember that personal motivation is very important. After all, wanting to teach just because you like it is also a great incentive.

Many people believe that if you learn two foreign languages at the same time, especially if they are related, a "language mess" arises in your head. It happens that we unconsciously transfer the rules of one language to another. It seems to us that words get confused with each other and languages interfere with each other. Philologists call this phenomenon interference. Let's see what we can do to avoid interference:

1. Interference is easier to prevent: In the process of studying, it is necessary to focus on the similarities and differences between the two languages. This makes it possible to take into account the subtleties of the use of certain words, structures and rules.

Example: In related German and English languages there is an article (similarity), but in German it can be masculine, feminine and neuter, which is not in English (difference).

German	English
Die Frau	The woman
Der Mann	The man
Das Kind	The child

If you initially adhere to the principle that there is nothing wrong with this, the "terrible" interference will pass by.

Learning one language using another is the perfect solution. Why should languages interfere with each other when they can help? Interference can be used for good. To do this, practice translating from one language to another without using your native language.

Start by translating basic conversational phrases and small dialogues.

Example: English-Spanish words.

English	Spanish
Hello, how are you?	Buenos días! Cómo estás?
I'm fine, thanks, and you?	Estoy bien, gracias, y tú?
I'm fine too.	Estoy bien.

Once you have mastered this technique, you can complicate it. For example, if you know English better than Spanish, use an English-speaking Spanish textbook. Thus, you will simultaneously improve your English and master the basics of Spanish.

How to learn two languages at the same time?

Is it possible to study two languages at once in one day, or is it better to alternate them? It all depends on your daily routine, work or study load, and personal preference. Both options are correct, but each has its own characteristics. Let's look at an example of a pair of English-French how to study each of the options:

Option 1. One day - one language: The advantage is that you can concentrate well on one language. This option is more suitable for those who like to "plunge" into business with their heads. You can read more about which learning style suits you in the article "How to properly teach English to a scanner and a diver". Spend 45-60 minutes a day with your tongue. It is not necessary to practice for an entire hour continuously, you can practice 2 times a day for 30 minutes or 3 times a day for 20 minutes.

Alternating languages: For example, you can study English on Monday and Thursday, and French on Tuesday and Friday. If you study only English for the first half of the week, and only French for the second half of the week, then, most likely, you will forget everything you have learned in English by the end of the week.

Choosing large topics that include learning new words and practicing grammar: Every

person should try to use all speech skills in your studies: talk a little, listen a little, write a little, read a little. If all 4 skills are difficult to master in 1 day, break them down: today - speak and read, tomorrow - listen and write.

Option 2. Two languages in one day: The advantage is that you switch your attention from one language to another, and the languages do not have time to bore you. This option is effective for those who prefer to study "in small portions".

The lesson should not be too long. Spend 20-30 minutes a day for each language.

To prevent languages from interfering with each other, be sure to take breaks from studying, for example, learn English in the morning, French in the evening. If it is not possible to study in the mornings and evenings, choose the time that suits your schedule. The main thing is to leave some time gap between languages. For example, you studied English, then you took time out for personal business, then you took up French.

Breaking big topics over several days: For example, today - learning new words, reading texts and dialogues, tomorrow - learning grammar rules, their use in speech.

Practicing one speech skill for two languages on one day: reading today, speaking tomorrow, writing the day after tomorrow, listening on the fourth day. Two skills in two languages at once will be difficult to master in one day. Even if you succeed, then the time for sufficient skill training will be catastrophically short, and you will not achieve the desired result.

Helpful tips for activities:

Do not rush to grab onto everything at once. A Latin proverb says: "Festina lente" - hurry slowly. Nobody forces you to memorize hundreds of words a day and memorize an infinite number of rules. The new material must flow evenly.

Make a schedule that is only convenient for you. If you don't have 30 minutes a day, it's okay, let it be 10-15 minutes, but they will be

productive. If the hour is short, do more. It all depends on your strengths and capabilities.

Learn the same words in both languages, study the same grammar topic. This way you can find common and different features of the two languages. Compare the word for "coming" in French and Spanish: venir / venir / - venir / venir . When learning European languages, many words will be repeated only with a difference in pronunciation.

Look for similar words. For example, there are a lot of French borrowings in English: beautiful, city, restaurant, literature, resume. That is, you potentially already know a lot of French words thanks to English. This technique will do two things: you memorize the words in French and repeat them in English.

Pay special attention to basic knowledge of both languages, work through all new rules well. If some words or constructions are forgotten, go back and repeat them again. Otherwise, you run the risk of getting a "mess" in your head.

The pace of learning for a second language should increase gradually. Don't be afraid that learning a new language is slow. A very important point at the initial stage of learning is to understand how the language works, what its structure is. Therefore, you will need more time to memorize the new rules.

It is always difficult to learn a language on your own; someone must tell you where to go. If you feel that it is too difficult to learn two languages yourself, seek help from a teacher. He will help you "put everything on the shelves."

Learning two languages is a long and laborious process. But you also need to rest. Make 1-2 days a week a weekend.

Conclusion: When studying a foreign language, there is such a phenomenon as transposition. ... Some lexical units of foreign languages are very similar, therefore, under similar conditions of mastering lexemes, the probability of such interference is high. ... The grammatical phenomena of the second foreign language also require comparison with the already known phenomena of the first foreign language. ...

Thus, we can conclude that when teaching English as a second foreign language, a comparative analysis is needed, which will help students identify both similarities and differences between the three languages functioning in the educational process.

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