

USE OF NEURO-LINGUISTICS METHODS IN THE STUDY OF A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Annotation: This article examines the application of methods of neurolinguistics in the study of foreign languages. Research in this area helps us better understand how the brain perceives, processes, and absorbs a new language. We will look at key approaches, such as neuroeducation, neuromodulation that help researchers and teachers optimize language learning methods. Understanding the brain mechanisms underlying language learning opens up new opportunities for effective learning and enables personalized learning approaches for the individual student. This article is intended to analyze current trends and prospects for the use of neurolinguistics in the field of language learning.

Keywords: neurolinguistics, method, human brain, practical setting, comprehension, lexical structure.

Аннотация: В данной статье рассматривается применение методов нейролингвистики при изучении иностранных языков. Исследования в этой области помогают нам лучше понять, как мозг воспринимает, обрабатывает и усваивает новый язык. Мы рассмотрим ключевые подходы, такие как нейрообразование и нейро модуляция, которые помогают исследователям и преподавателям оптимизировать методы изучения языка. Понимание мозговых механизмов, лежащих в основе изучения языка, открывает новые возможности для эффективного обучения и позволяет применять персонализированные подходы к обучению для каждого учащегося. Целью данной статьи является анализ современных тенденций и перспектив использования нейролингвистики в сфере изучения языков.

Ключевые слова: нейролингвистика, метод, мозг человека, практическая установка, понимание, лексическая структура.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola chet tillarini o'rganishda neyrolingvistika usullarini qo'llashni o'rganadi. Ushbu sohadagi tadqiqotlar miyaning yangi tilni qanday qabul qilishini, qayta ishlashini va o'zlashtirishini yaxshiroq tushunishga yordam beradi. Biz tadqiqotchilar va o'qituvchilarga til o'rganish usullarini optimallashtirishga yordam beradigan neuroeducation, neuromodulyatsiya kabi asosiy yondashuvlarni ko'rib chiqamiz. Til o'rganish asosida yotgan miya mexanizmlarini tushunish samarali o'rganish uchun yangi imkoniyatlarni ochib beradi va har bir talaba uchun shaxsiylashtirilgan ta'lim yondashuvlarini beradi. Ushbu maqola til o'rganish sohasida neyrolingvistikadan foydalanishning hozirgi tendentsiyalari va istiqbollarini tahlil qilish uchun mo'ljallangan.

Kalit so'zlar: neyrolingvistika, metod, inson miyasi, amaliy o'rnatish, tushunish, leksik tuzilma.

Introduction

Neurolinguistics is an interesting field of science that combines neuroscience and linguistics, exploring the relationship between language and the brain. There are many important points in the history of neurolinguistics, ranging from the first observations of patients with speech disorders in the 19th century to the modern methods of neuro-linguistics and electrophysiology that help us understand how our brain creates and processes language. In the article we will explore the methods of neurolinguistics in the study of a foreign language.

Methods

The methodology of language learning is a systematic approach to learning and developing a foreign language. It includes a variety of strategies, techniques and techniques that help the student effectively master the language and their language goals.

Methods of neurolinguistics differ from current systems and approaches used by modern language schools and private tutors in teaching English and other foreign languages. We are aware that a teacher's job is to assist a student in efficiently absorbing, processing, and remembering new information so they may use it to develop active skills. As a result, among many other things, we need to comprehend how the human brain functions and how it responds to the acquisition of a second or third language [3].

Research

The field of neuro-linguistics combines the study of language structure and function with the fields of neurosciences (neurology and neuropsychology), both of which have the human brain as their primary focus. seen in Figure 1. Neurolinguists use a variety of experimental techniques to investigate human speech and mental processes [4].



Figure 1. Human brain

Linguistics and neurolinguistics share the following key traits: Language study covers the grammatical, phonetic, and lexical structures of language as well as the components of speech communication. Neurolinguistics delves deeper into the processes of message formation, comprehension, and perception that take place in speakers' and listeners' brains. Neurolinguistics discusses the psychological conditions necessary for the development of speech expressions and functional models of language, whereas linguistics focuses primarily on building these models. Note that this is a form of human ultimate nerve activity. Because the work of consciousness is activated, anyone can learn a foreign language, even if they have speech problems.

Neolinguistics makes language learning more efficient by employing techniques grounded in empirical study as opposed to gut feeling. We shall discuss many neurolinguistic techniques for the study of foreign languages.

One technique to examine how successful people achieve their objectives is modeling. Through simulation, you can study how native speakers, educators, and professional translators

utilize the language in real-world situations. You can see them interact and express their opinions and thoughts. Watch videos, read articles, read books, and observe people for the same goal.

Association is a process that allows us to experience things as though they were happening to us directly and become a part of who we are.

Dissociation is a technique that allows us to view a word, concept, or event as though it were external to us.

A metaphor is a phrase or term used to describe another thing. Because they make difficult ideas easier to understand, metaphors are a great tool for language learning. Enhancing comprehension and retention of data through the use of visualization (Figure 2). This technique can be used to help you learn new words, phrases, and grammar rules by heart.

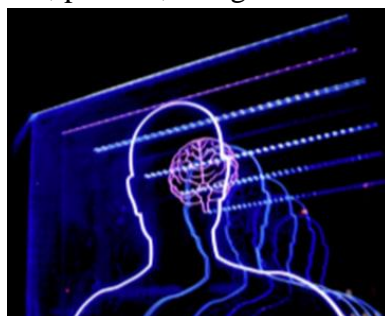


Figure 2

In order to solidify your knowledge and gain confidence when speaking a foreign language, practice calls for applying your acquired abilities in practical settings. It can involve going to a nation where the language is spoken, interacting with native speakers, or taking part in conferences and activities held internationally. Since making mistakes is a normal part of the process, it is crucial that you don't fear them [2].

Conclusion

Learning language can be facilitated by using neurolinguistics. But it's crucial to keep in mind that every individual is different and can have their own successful study strategies. Take a look at the suggested methods, pick the one that suits you best, and incorporate it with the language-learning strategies you currently employ.

Neurolinguistics is an interesting field of research that can be applied in the study of foreign languages. The application of neurolinguistics in the study of foreign languages can lead to various useful findings and techniques.

1. Studying brain activity in language learning: Modern methods of neuroscience allow researchers to study how the brain responds to new language structures and sounds. This can help to understand which learning methods are most effective for memorizing new words and grammatical structures.
2. Using neuroimaging to study language processes: Using neuroimaging techniques, you can study the activity of different parts of the brain while performing language tasks, such as translation, understanding speech, pronunciation, and others.
3. Using neuroplasticity to improve language learning: neuroplasticity is the ability of the brain to change its structure and function in response to experience. Research in this area can help develop techniques that maximize the brain's ability to learn a new language faster and more effectively.

4. Application of knowledge of neurolinguistics in teaching methods: Research in neurolinguistics can help to develop more effective methods of learning foreign languages that take into account the specific brain function in language learning [1].

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