

An Optimum Usage of the Native Language in the Foreign Language Teaching

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Abstract

The main feature of any language is authentic encoding of information about conditions and events. Encoding is difficult and cost-based physiological brain functioning process. Recoding is all the more.

The necessity of internationalization with different "motherly" informational codes demands proficiency of other societies` codes.

So optimization`s tasks of teaching in interlingua processes of recoding are problem of today.

A number of questions arises:

what native language`s (NL) factors have positive and what negative influence for the foreign language (FL) studying;

what foreign language`s influences for NL;

how to optimize NL in the process of teaching...

Positive influences:

informational basics of knowledge, skills, practice;

the most understandable code in the communication...

Negative influences:

an optimum is the "direct" method of encoding. Received information from sense organs is directly reflected in the biophysical structure of brain. Thus the "primary" code is formed.

The study of the possible factors for optimization NL usage in the process of FL teaching has been done:

syntagmatic adaptation of NL (deliberate partial "distortion") for studying language in the beginning; information formation by rules and laws of studying language (for example, creation of sentences with the direct word order. Such order is the characteristic feature of English but not typical for other languages: Slavonic languages, etc.);

usage of the "direct" method: the limitation of NL using or bringing it into proper correlation;

semantic adaptation of idioms of native and studying languages. And others.

It has been researched influence of the foreign for NL as positive (as the widening of the interpenetration of culture`s level as an achievement in cognition and creation) and negative.

Conclusion is the necessity of methodological basic creation for teaching with due regard for the brain physiological features for informational formation, memorization, reconstruction; methods optimization NL with the "direct" method of teaching.