

emotional intelligence is less formed than that of parents. In addition, jealousy within sibling relationships cannot be ruled out.

Conclusion. Thus, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- sensitivity of the emotional state and empathy in large families are traced at an average level, in small families – at a high level;
- empathy is a traits that is not peculiar to children from large families, and families with 1–2 children occupy an average position;
- the basic trust in the world and the prosocial reactions of children from a large family based on it are at an average level, while those with few children tend to increase this position.

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THE ROLE OF MNEMONICS IN THE FORMATION OF VOCABULARY SKILLS

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Keywords: association, image, memorization, mnemonics, vocabulary skills.

Teaching English at school has its own challenges, one of which is the difficulty in memorizing foreign vocabulary. As a result of poor vocabulary, there are problems with speaking, listening, writing and even with grammar acquisition. To solve these problems, teachers use a variety of methods and technologies, one of which is mnemonics. This technique is based on visual-figurative memory, thanks to which words are memorized easily and for a long time.

The aim of our research is to find out how mnemonics helps students memorize foreign vocabulary.

Material and methods. While working on the research following materials were analyzed: V.A. Kozarenko “Mnemonic textbook. Memorization system “Giordano” [1], I.Ju. Mitiugin “How to develop a good memory” [2]. Such

methods as the descriptive method, the method of the analysis and synthesis of information, generalization and classification were used.

Findings and their discussion. *Mnemonics* is a set of special techniques and methods which facilitate memorizing the necessary information and increase the amount of memory by forming associations (connections), namely: replacing abstract objects and facts with visual, acoustic or kinesthetic images and conceptions; linking objects with various modification types of information stored in memory to simplify memorization.

There are lots of mnemonics techniques, but not all of them can be used to teach vocabulary. For example, the “Roman room” method or the “Cicero” method, which is based on spatial imagination, when we assign specific locations in a well-known room to memorized objects, is more suitable for memorizing lists or text information. Or, for example, the “Aivazovsky” method, based on training visual memory, is more suitable for memorizing graphic information. But certainly, there is a set of mnemonics methods that can be used for the formation of vocabulary skills while teaching and learning English, namely, letter code, the method of consonance and the association method [2].

Letter code. In order to memorize the necessary information, we form semantic phrases from the initial letters of the memorized information. For example, in their childhood many kids were taught to memorize the colors of the rainbow using the mnemonic phrase “Каждый Охотник Желает Знать, Где Сидит Фазан”, in English there is a similar example: “Richard Of York Gave Battle In Vain”, where each capital letter denotes a color: *R* – red, *O* – orange, *Y* – yellow, *G* – green, *B* – blue, *I* – indigo, *V* – violet.

The method of consonance is memorizing words with the help of already known consonant words or phrases. For example, if students need to memorize the word “ink” (чернила), and they already know the word “pink” (розовый), then they can remember it as a consonant phrase: “pink ink” (розовые чернила). Some more examples include: to memorize the English word “horse” (лошадь), we can compose the phrase “ХОЗяйская лошадь”; “turtle” (черепаха) – “черепаха ТОРТуЛа”; “sing” (петь) – “петь в СИНГапуре”, etc.

The association method is aimed at creating vivid unusual associations and linking them with memorized information. For example, to memorize the word “paddle” (лужа), you need to remember or imagine how you fell into a puddle (ПАДАЛ в лужу).

The memorization process in this case is divided into 4 stages:

I – coding of information elements into visual images;

II – memorization process;

III – memorizing a sequence of information (for example, a poem or a text statement);

IV – fixing information in memory.

In order to learn how to use mnemonics, you need to know the basic rules for creating associations:

- Images should be large, because if the image is small, then associative connections will be fixed very poorly.
- Images should be 3D, so that they can be rotated and viewed from all sides.
- Images should be bright and colorful.
- Images should be detailed.
- Images should be paradoxical or absurd, that's why it is important to use the techniques of hyperbole or agglutination.

The application of these rules and techniques while creating an image will guarantee strong associative links between the memorized information and the image.

This technique is considered to be effective because some people have a well-developed associative memory, creative imagination, on which mnemonics is based. V.A. Kozarenko says “the brain cannot memorize anything except visual images” [1].

The speed of memorization depends not only on the complexity of the information itself, but also on the ability and training of a person to apply this technique.

While using this method, it must be remembered that the strength of memorization depends on how close the student is to a particular image. Therefore, it is necessary to teach students to use this method so that they can independently come up with images for words, based on their personal experience, feelings and emotions. Personally or emotionally colored material is remembered much more strongly and is stored in memory for much longer.

The use of mnemonics increases students' interest in the language and their motivation in practicing English vocabulary. It also contributes to the development of their creative potential.

Conclusion. Mnemonics as a memorization system is based on the method of forming associations. The effectiveness of the techniques will be higher if students themselves create vivid images, generalized schemes, original drawings, in order to remember the information better. Mnemonics helps to develop associative thinking, visual and aural memory, visual and auditory perception, fertile imagination and well-developed speech.

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