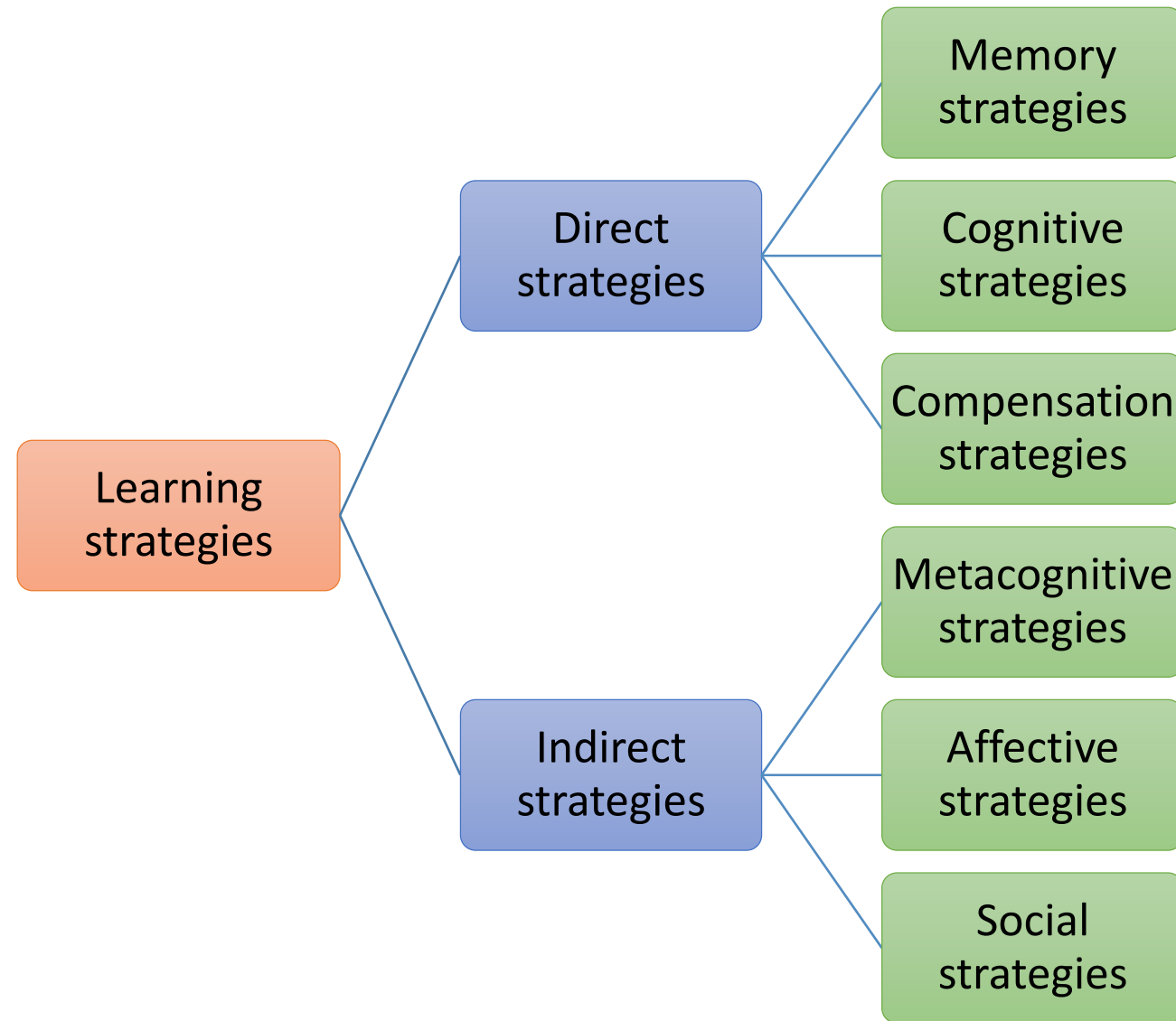


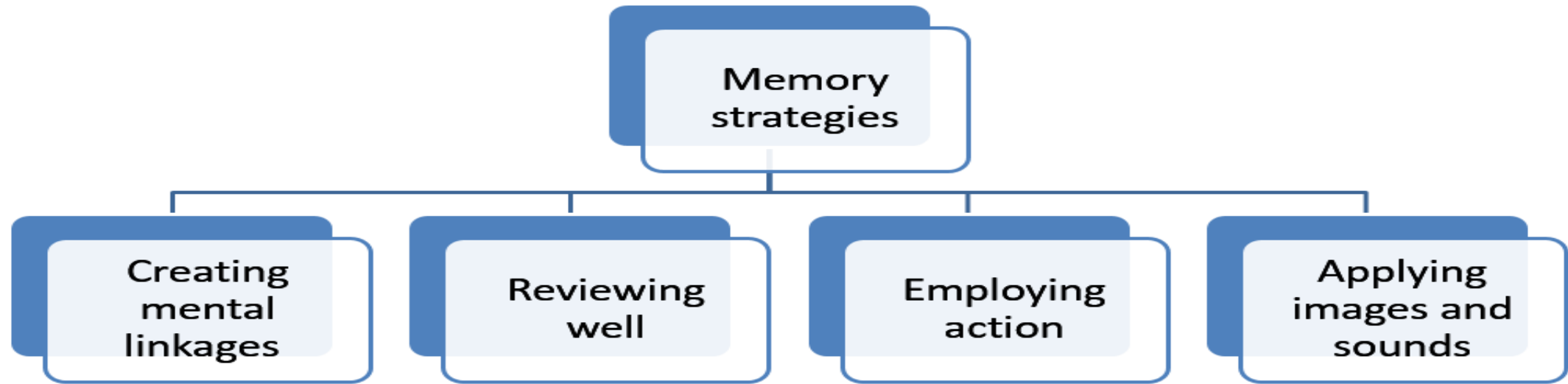
# Learning strategies

# Learning strategies

- Learning strategies are certain procedures which are taken by students to improve their own learning.
- Learning strategies play an important role in language learning because they allow students to become autonomous and help them actively in their learning, they are essential for developing communicative competence.
- Learners can take specific steps to improve their learning and become an independent.



# Memory strategies-CREA

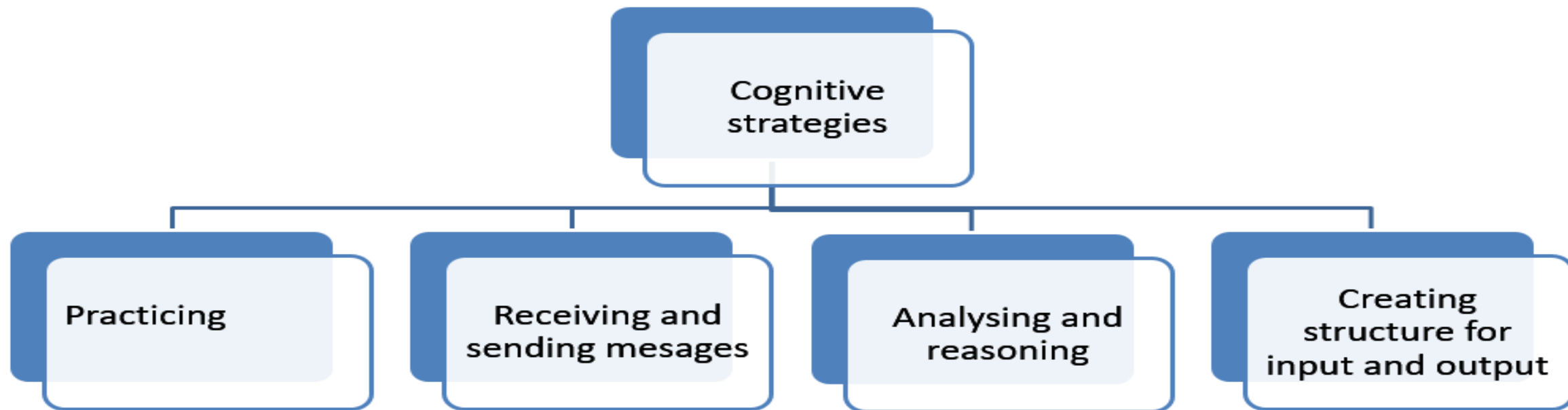


Oxford, 1990:17

# Memory strategies – involves repetition, mechanical learning, rhyming

- **Creating mental linkages** – L creates mental units of the learning material, e.g. all noun, all incomplete sentences, nice pictures, similarities, etc. They make **associations, place new words into context**
- **Reviewing well** – L review on regular basis
- **Employing action** - L uses physical action to remember the new item
- **Applying images and sounds** - L uses imagination, semantic mapping, key words, remembers words by sound

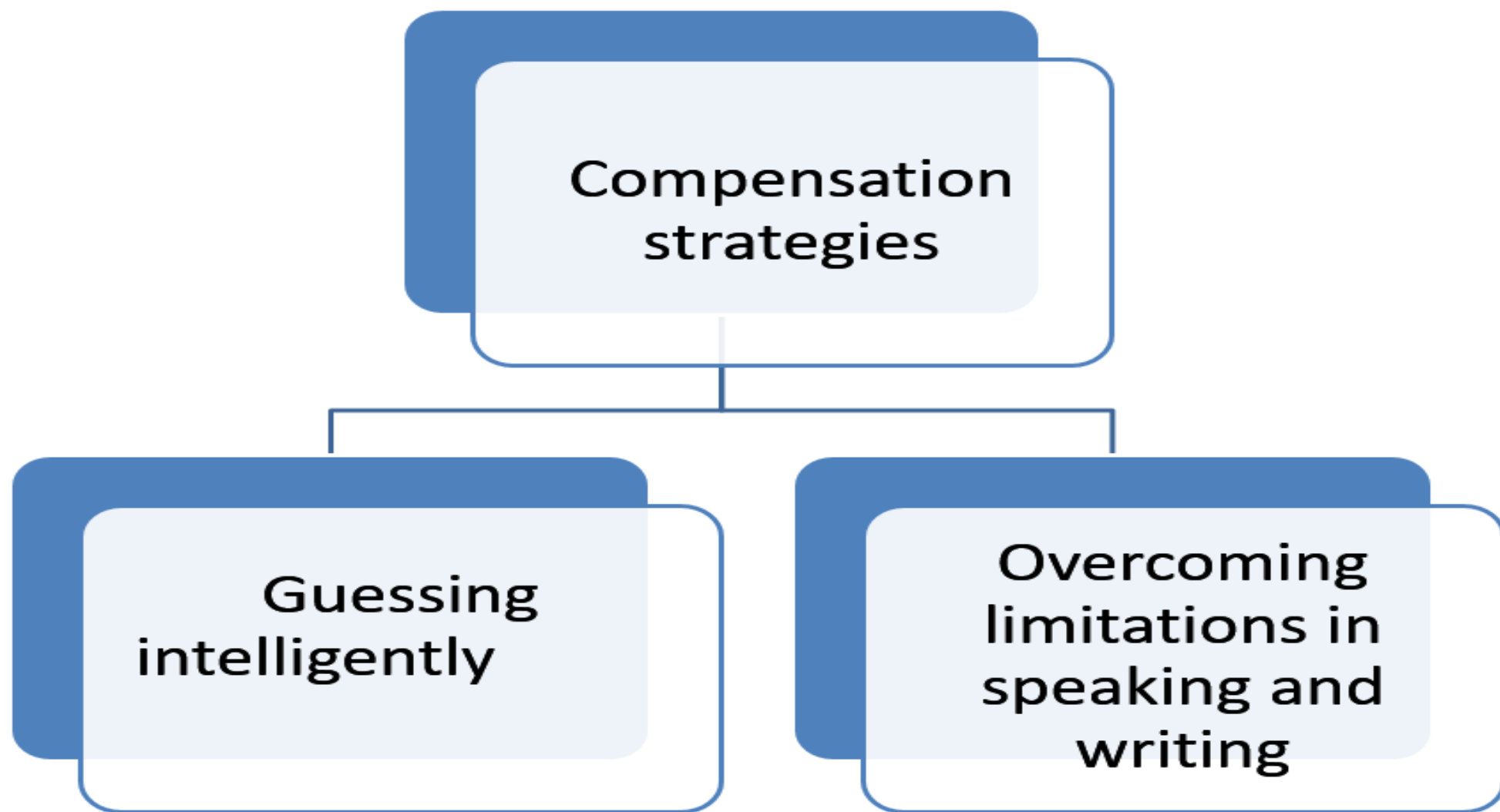
# Cognitive strategies-PRAC



**Cognitive strategies** – Ls repeat and analyse expressions, summarise, manipulate, and transform the language to obtain the best results in learning

- **Practicing** – repeating, rehearsing, imitating, filling in, matching
- **Receiving and sending msgs** –skimming and scanning texts, writing msgs
- **Analysing and reasoning** – use their knowledge to analyse and understand new information by using deduction, comparison, breaking down the new item to understand the elementary elements= analysing, transferring word/expressions from their language.
- **Creating structure for input and output** – taking notes, highlighting

# Compensation strategies-GO

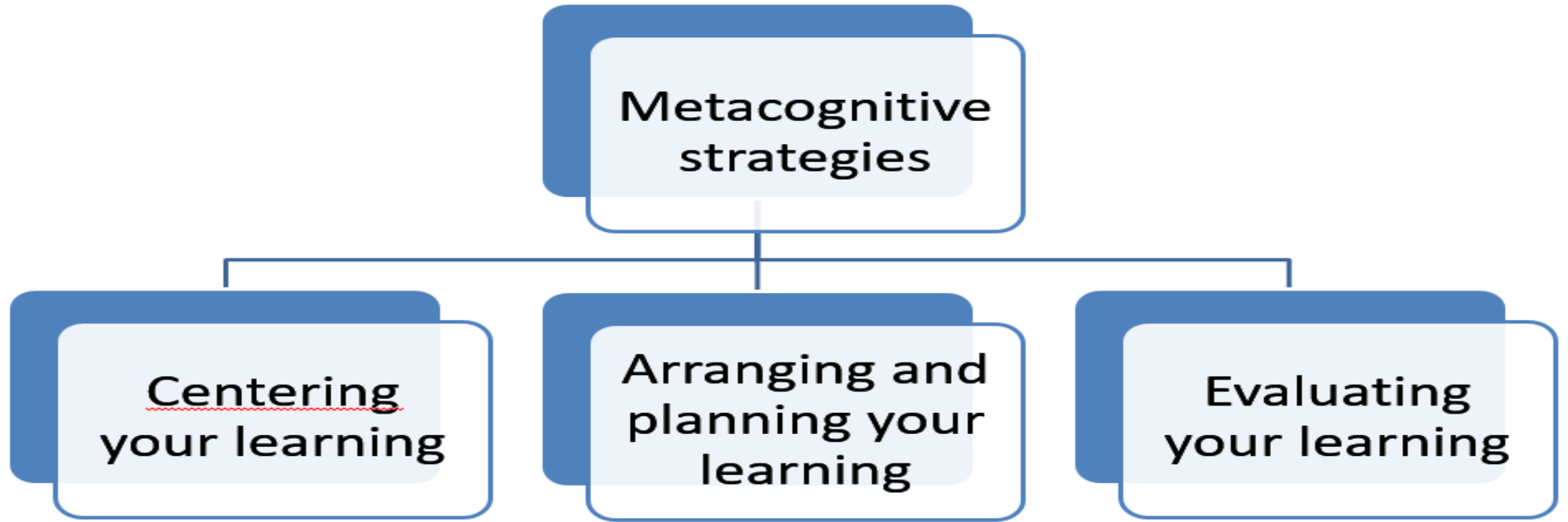




**Compensation strategies** allow Ls to use the new language despite their limitations

- **Guessing intelligently** – using cues to deduce meaning, base don context,
- **Overcoming limitations** – using mother tongue, choosing topic which suits you, making up new words, avoiding communication.

# Metacognitive strategies- CAE



# Metacognitive strategies – allow the Ls to coordinate their learning, become autonomous

- **Centering learning-** Ls focus on the learning, avoid distractors
- **Arranging and planning your learning** – Ls create schedules, create objectives,
- **Evaluate your learning** – Ls identify mistakes, monitor progress

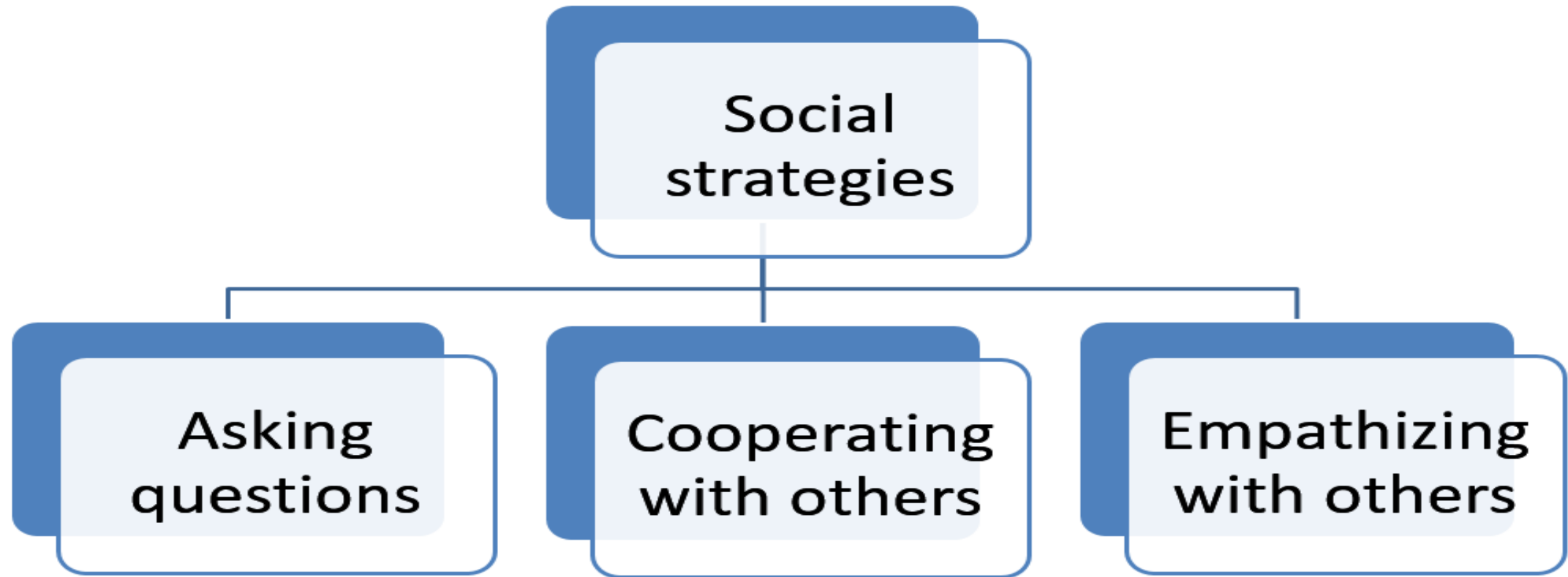
# Affective strategies - LET



# Affective strategies – deal with emotions, attitudes and motivation

- **Lowering your anxiety** – Ls relax, take deep breaths, meditate, use music , use laughter, watch funny movies, listen to jokes
- **Encourage yourself** – Ls use positive statements, take risks wisely, reward themselves
- **Taking emotional temperature** – Ls listen to their bodies the signals may be negative, use checklist, write a language learning diary, discuss feeling with someone

# Social strategies -ACE



# Social strategies – employ social behaviour and communication.

- **Asking questions** – Ls ask for clarification or verification, ask for correction
- **Cooperate with peers** – Ls cooperate with schoolmates, more proficient users of the target language
- **Empathizing with others** – Ls develop cultural understanding, become aware of others' feelings.

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