



THE ROLE OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN THE WORLD AND WAYS OF STUDYING IT

Maxmudova Zulfiya Muxiddinovna
Teacher

Rasulkulova Kamola Tursunbaevna
Teacher, Tashkent State Technical university named after Islam Karimov

ANNOTATION

Today, English is one of the dominant languages of the world. However, English was not always considered a necessary knowledge. The problem of cross-cultural interaction is described. The types of intercultural communication, its main forms and tasks are studied. The English language is considered as one of the means of intercultural communication and interaction with people of other cultures.

KEY WORDS: *English language, knowledge, cultural interaction, language development, intercultural communication.*

DISCUSSION

The world status of the language is due to the fact that it has become native to many countries on all continents of the world. "Export" it began in the 17th century, and first of all, in the countries of North America. Therefore, its modern significance is due, first of all, to the unprecedented population growth in this region. Consider the features of the English language, thanks to which it can rightfully be considered the "language of the world":

1) In Old English, as in Greek, words had a whole system of endings that showed the grammatical categories of number, tense, person, case, etc. However, over time, the system of grammatical forms has become much simpler, and today verbs have only a few endings, and, for example, adjectives do not agree with nouns grammatically.

2) As a result of the loss of endings, over the past five centuries, the English language has become very universal. For example, quite often an English word can pass into another part of speech without visible changes.

3) This feature of the English language implies unlimited borrowing of vocabulary from other languages and the ease of formation of derived and complex words. At one time, many languages contributed to the creation of the lexical base of modern English. However, today this process is

already going in the opposite direction, although many supporters of the purity of such languages as French, Russian, Japanese, try to resist the penetration of English words into them.

4) The future of the language In terms of the coverage of the territories where native speakers live, English ranks first, and in terms of the number of speakers it is second, after the Mandarin version of Chinese. It is the language of business, technology, sports, and aviation. In general, the political, economic, scientific, and sporting life of the whole world "flows" in English. English is the official and working language of the United Nations. All kinds of summits and meetings of heads of state, the signing of laws and decrees, negotiations and debates — all this is conducted in English. International trade, the operation of the banking system, the operation of the transport system on land, at sea and in the air is carried out in English. This language is a living communication tool for academics, doctors of science, and scientists around the world.

After all, international conferences, the study of world experience and the exchange of information of scientific minds takes place only with the use of English. What can I say — the Olympic Games and all kinds of competitions between countries have chosen English as the official language. The modern language in the British Isles is not static at all. The language lives, neologisms constantly appear, some



words go into the past. However, the difference between English and many European languages is that there are no static norms in the UK.

On the contrary, it is the various dialects and dialects that are in great use. Not only do the pronunciation of words differ at the phonetic level, but there are also completely different words that denote the same concept. The media and members of the Government communicate in British English. But the most popular is American English. There are also Australian English, Canadian English, and many other dialects. On the territory of the UK itself, there are several dialects spoken by the inhabitants of a particular province. As you can see, the English language has preserved its traditions of "mixing languages" even today.

The popularity of the English language was greatly promoted by the colonial policy of Great Britain, the colonization of Australia and North America. After the Second World War, the importance of such a country as the United States increased, which also contributed to the popularization of the English language. In the modern world, the Internet community, people of science and culture mostly communicate in English. The exact number of people who speak English in our time is difficult to name. The results of various studies vary by tens of percent. The figures are called 600 million and 1.2 billion.

People who speak English can be divided into three groups: native speakers, for whom it is their native language; bilinguals, who know it as a second language; and those people who have to use it for practical purposes (during school or work). Every seventh inhabitant of the Earth belongs to one of these three categories. The importance of the English language in the modern world is so great that its knowledge is not a privilege and luxury. Once upon a time, computers, as well as mobile phones, could only afford people of a certain social stratum.

Now such things are essential items. The same can be said about English. It is taught everywhere: in schools, universities, and courses. There are many ways to learn foreign languages. For self-study, the Internet offers us a wide range of educational materials, online courses, smartphone applications, training channels on youtube, special social networks, etc. In addition, each city is now experiencing an increase in the number of language centers with qualified local as well as foreign teachers. It is assumed that any educated person is simply obliged to speak English, since it is the key to further self-education and self-improvement. That's why there are so many organizations offering to teach you English right now.

However, do not think that it is so easy to do this. Learning any language is a long process that requires certain costs, both mental and financial. Since the development of mental activity is an

integral part of the process of mastering both the native and foreign languages, training should not be based only on the mechanical memorization of structures, phrases, speech patterns and rules. The implementation of this task in practice is carried out through the introduction of the principle of cognitive learning. Leo Tolstoy was one of the first to formulate a prototype of the cognitive principle of learning: "It is impossible to force explanations, memorization and repetition to teach students against their will the language. It is almost always not the word itself that is incomprehensible, but the student does not have the concept that expresses the word at all. The word is almost always ready when the concept is ready. At the same time, the relation of word to thought and the formation of new concepts is such a mysterious, complex and tender process of the soul that any intervention is a rude, clumsy force that delays the process of development... But to consciously give a student a new concept and form of the word... is as impossible and futile as teaching a child to walk according to the laws of balance. Any such attempt does not bring the disciple closer, but removes him from the proposed goal, like a rough hand of a man who, wishing to help a flower to bloom, would begin to unfold the flower by the petals and crush everything around." Psychological research and learning practices show that learning is successful when the brain creates its own mental structures, and it slows down if ready-made structures are imposed on it. Therefore, it is necessary not to impose linguistic knowledge, but to help it to be born and develop it. It can be born out of the need for communication and self-expression.

In this case, learning foreign languages or improving them through watching movies, TV shows in the original language is one of the most effective, because it is learning through perception. First, a person passes through his head a lot of correct sentences, then he can reproduce them and build his own sentences. This method can be divided into several stages:

Stage 0-viewing with translation into the native language. This stage can be called an introductory one, since here there is a direct acquaintance with the plot. If you want and have a certain level of knowledge of the language being studied, you can skip this stage.

Stage 1-viewing with a translation in your native language and subtitles in the original language. At this stage, you can expand your vocabulary and improve your grammar.

Stage 2-viewing with translation in the original language and subtitles in the native language. Here is the habituation to the sound of foreign speech, the manner of conversation of the characters, the accent.

Stage 3-viewing with translation and subtitles in the original language. At this stage, not only the



language and individual words are perceived, but also there is an understanding of what exactly it is about, at the same time the spelling of the words is remembered.

Stage 4-viewing in the original language, without subtitles. It is often impossible to understand and translate even familiar words in the flow of speech, since they are not perceived by ear. After this stage, it will be much easier to understand the interlocutor in real life. Watching movies in the original language as a way to learn a foreign language will increase the level of knowledge of the student. Since most often the choice in favor of this method is made consciously, the benefits will be significant.

In addition, movies allow you to learn slang and informal words that are not yet in dictionaries, and improve your pronunciation. Clearly, English is the most important means of communication in the modern world.

REFERENCES

1. Averina, E. D. *Methods of studying foreign languages-2009*, 127 p.
2. Ergashev I., Farxodjonova N. *Integration of national culture in the process of globalization //Journal of Critical Reviews.* – 2020. – T. 7. – №. 2. – C. 477.
3. Qizi F. N. F. *Modernization Of Uzbek Language And National-Spiritual Heritage In National Culture //The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations.* – 2021. – T. 3. – №. 01. – C. 585-594.
4. Farxodjonova N. F. *FORMATION OF NATIONAL IDEA THROUGH FACTORS OF NATIONAL CULTURE //МИРОВАЯ НАУКА 2020. ПРОБЛЕМЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ.* – 2020. – C. 3-6.
5. Isroilovich I. M. et al. *PHILOSOPHICAL IDEAS AND VIEWS OF NATIONAL CULTURE IN THE CONDITION OF GLOBALIZATION //PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology.* – 2020. – T. 17. – №. 7. – C. 14289-14295.
6. Shevchuk, D. A. *Methodology of learning a foreign language-2014.*
7. Farxodjonova N. F., Abdurahimov V. A. *MODERN TECHNOLOGIES OF STUDENTS TRAINING IN HIGHER EDUCATION //НАУКА И ТЕХНИКА. МИРОВЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ.* – 2020. – C. 5-7.
8. Ergashev I. *UZBEKISTAN'S NATIONAL IDEOLOGY IN THE CONTEXT OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT Ибодулла Эргашев //1000 kopii.* – C. 18.
9. Farxodjonova N. F. *RELATION TO NATIONAL CULTURE IN THE CONDITION SPIRITUAL RENEW OF SOCIETY IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN //Мировая наука.* – 2018. – №. 6. – C. 14-17.
10. Numonjonov S. D. *Innovative methods of professional training //ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 01 (81).* – 2020. – C. 747-750.