

The Ways And Methods Of Learning Foreign Languages

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ABSTRACT: this article provides information on language strategies for learning languages learning strategies as well as different types of learning styles and language learning styles.

Key words: many countries, workforce, primary and secondary school, common languages, learning styles.

In the globalization era has created a great need for people in the workforce who can communicate in multiple languages. Common languages are used in areas such as trade, tourism, international relations, technology, media, and science. According to some surveys many countries such as Korea, Japan and China frame education policies to teach at least one foreign language at the primary and secondary school levels. Also in our country has such kind of great opportunities for each citizens who are learning second or foreign language. However, some countries such as India, Singapore, Malaysia, Pakistan, and the Philippines use a second official language in their governments. China has recently been putting enormous importance on foreign language learning, especially the English language [2, 266].

There are many ways of learning second language. During the period of learning foreign languages we can use several methods of learning. Language strategies are very efficient to learn language. The learning strategies are referred as learning styles also. There are 4 type of language learning styles. They are:

1. Listening as a way of learning
2. Reading as a way to learn
3. Learning vocabulary
4. Guessing

When it comes to define the features of learning strategies, followings are presented:

Listening as a way of learning: Clearly listening is used to learn, but not all language learners employ it consciously. Listening to understand is one level of listening but focused listening is not something that most learners employ as a strategy.

Reading as a way of learning: Many people read to understand but the strategy of reading text to learn grammar and discourse styles can also be employed.

Learning vocabulary: Translation and rote memorization have been the two strategies that have been employed traditionally.

There are other strategies that also can be used such as guessing, based on looking for contextual clues, spaced repetition with a use of various apps, games and tools. This way called guessing.

There are 4 general main styles among modern second-language methods and approaches:

1. First of all structural or linguistic: This is based on beliefs about the structure of language and descriptive or contrastive linguistics. Involves isolation of grammatical and syntactic elements of foreign language taught either deductively or inductively in a predetermined sequence. Often involves much meta-linguistic content or "learning about the language" in order to learn the language.

2. Second one is cognitive: This is based on theories of learning applied specifically to second language learning. Focus is on the learning strategies that are compatible with the learners own style. Second language or foreign languages

content is selected according to concepts and techniques that facilitate generalizations about the language, memorization and "competence" leading to "performance".

3. Third one is called affective or interpersonal: This focuses on the psychological and affective pre-dispositions of the learner that enhance or inhibit learning. Emphasizes interaction among and between teacher and students and the atmosphere of the learning situation as well as students' motivation for learning. Based on concepts adapted from counseling and social psychology [1, 23].

4. Fourth one is famous for functional or communicative: This is based on theories of language acquisition, often referred to as the "natural" approach, and on the use of language for communication. Encompasses multiple aspects of the communicative act, with language structures selected according to their utility in achieving a communicative purpose. Instruction is concerned with the input students receive, comprehension of the "message" of language and student involvement at the students' level of competence.

There are also some approaches. For example: grammar-translation approach, direct approach, reading approach, audio-lingual approach and so on. Grammar-translation approach was historically used in teaching Greek and Latin. The approach was generalized to teaching modern languages. Direct approach was developed initially as a reaction to the grammar-translation approach in an attempt to integrate more use of the target language in instruction. Reading approach is selected for practical and academic reasons. For specific uses of the language in graduate or scientific studies. The approach is for people who do not travel abroad for whom reading is the one usable skill in a foreign language. Audio-lingual approach is based on the principles of behavior psychology. It adapted many of the principles and procedures of the Direct Method, in part as a reaction to the lack of speaking skills of the Reading Approach [3, 98].

In conclusion of this article, these methods and ways of learning second and foreign languages are very important to learn languages. In our country also have many qualities of learning second language. Nowadays in most offices are required two or more languages to work in it. Especially English, Russian. So that teaching foreign languages is increasing day by day. Someone who completely learn these methods he or she can speak and very fluently, easily and fast.

The list of used literature:

1. Phillips, J. K. (2007). Foreign Language Education: Whose Definition? P. 23
2. TheModernLanguageJournal, 91(2), p. 266
3. Theodore S. Rodgers (2001). Approaches and Methods in Language Teaching.p.98
4. <http://esl.fis.edu>