

CHALLENGES AND APPROACHES IN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

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Abstract

In this article, parents who can speak English in the language learning process, if they put all the responsibility on the child, the child will grow up to be a natural speaker and the reasons for this will be given. It is argued that the German language is easier to learn than the Russian language and its factors, the difference between American and British English, the pronunciation of Birmingham and Glasgow are ugly. Also, the article opposes the idea that language has a complex nature and is unique to humans, and animals also the fact that birds and plants have language is analyzed in depth. It is explained about the ways to eliminate the mistakes and shortcomings encountered while learning the language.

Keywords: Language, American English, British English, language learning atmosphere, pronunciation, primitive language.

Introduction

Left on its own, a child of English-speaking parents would grow up naturally speaking English. If left to their own devices, an English-speaking parent's child would presumably naturally pick up the language at a native level. It is necessary to take both standard and non-traditional English classes online. Get married to secure much-needed assistance from family or caregivers. A Haifa University study found that bilingual children have an easier time learning new languages. If a child is reared in a home where their parents or other adult caregivers speak English, they will soon become accustomed to using it. Parents, caregivers, and other family members can involve their children in a variety of activities to encourage them to learn English at home. The study examines how a child's home environment impacts their capacity for English communication. There is usually a connection between a student's academic success and how it affects their families. According to the author, children of parents who are unable to foster a pleasant home life are lacking in self-assurance and self-esteem.

In conclusion, all relevant educational information must be made available in a variety of languages to ensure that parents can access the fundamentals.

German is an easier language to learn than Russian.

This strategy does not appeal to me much because I believe learning Russian is easier than learning German. Due to its history in eastern Europe and some regions of Asia, Russian is more difficult for English speakers to learn. German and Russian are distinguished primarily because they belong to two different language families. Russian is a Germanic language, while



German is a Slavic language. They do. What exactly does the word "contrast" mean? Kids show stark variations in grammar, pronunciation, and sharing of historical events. Because I'm Uzbek and had many Russian friends growing up in the Soviet Union, I find learning, speaking, and teaching Russian to be much more fun hobbies.

American English is not as precise as British English.

The word "American English," in my opinion, refers to the English spoken in the United States of America. Those who live in British Commonwealth countries speak British English. The syntax, vocabulary, spelling, and pronunciation of American and British English are different. There are almost 500 million individuals who speak English as their first language; in British English, the word "travel" is written with a double "l" syllable and stressed. It's true that both British and American English are wonderful. Which is preferable over the other will depend on personal preference. Since they grew up watching and listening to American movies and music, some people prefer an American accent. There aren't many differences between the two forms of English. If you can learn one, you should have no trouble learning the other, especially if you get used to the peculiar pronunciation and pick up a few new words. Learn British or American English if you intend to live, work, or pursue your education in the UK or the USA. Due to its widespread use, American English is favored by many students. In any case, it all comes down to your personal choices. It is crucial that we are able to communicate with people from all over the world using English.

The Birmingham and Glasgow accents are ugly.

Since every country and state has a unique accent, I am unable to respond to this claim. I won't categorize anything as beautiful or ugly since I appreciate all races and nations. According to one of the pieces I read, many of the slang expressions used in the Black country are similar to those used in the Anglo-Saxon dialects of the northeast. They think it's amazing that some words from this era are still used in regional languages today. Glasgow's immigrant population is diverse nowadays. Queens English is commonly spoken in Glasgow, however with a remarkably distinctive accent.

Language is a complex symbolic system of arbitrary sounds.

In my opinion, language is a sophisticated symbolic system composed of random sounds. A language is a system of illogical verbal symbols that enables interaction or communication between members of the same culture and with outsiders who have mastered that culture's system. Symbols reflect unobservable events in a random, abstract manner. If a mark, sign, or word implies, represents, or is understood to stand for an idea, something, or a relationship, it is said to be a symbol. Symbols are arbitrary and have no meaningful connection to the ideas they represent. There are a sizable number of arbitrary terms in all languages. There is a symbolic connection between how we feel and how we communicate. The word form cannot be used to infer the underlying meaning. Another possibility is semantic change, which happens when a term's meaning changes from one thing to another. What does a seemingly arbitrary



example actually mean? based more on chance or passion than on reason: She was chosen at random, but her clothes were fantastic. The only exceptions to the general rule that human language is wholly random are onomatopoeia and sound symbolism. Animals do not have language.

Language is one method that people can interact. Words are regularly used by people to convey their needs and emotions. However, unlike us, animals cannot truly communicate. Despite the fact that human nature may not fully grasp them, animals use a variety of sounds, gestures, and signs to communicate with one another. Animals communicate with one another by utilizing symbols to signal or warn. For instance, bees may dance a certain way to find the location of the food source. Bees have the capacity to change their messaging. A foraging bee will perform a circle dance when food is nearby; when food is far away from the hive, they will perform two intersecting circle dances. Every intersection of two circles results in a straight line. Other bees would need to fly in that direction to look for food based on how that line's angle with the sun. Language can be taught out of its situational context.

To ensure that the language being taught is legitimate, it seems to me that all words and phrases must have their origins in some made-up or real-life context, in line with the Situational Approach. As a result, a word's meaning depends on the context in which it is used. Teachers need to reconsider how they classify children and how they evaluate academic achievement. A supportive environment could be exemplified by a class that places a strong emphasis on improvement. Through structure, accuracy in pronunciation and grammar, the ability to respond swiftly and appropriately to speech situations, and an intuitive control of basic structures and sentence patterns, the technique aims to provide a practical mastery of the four essential language abilities.

There is a complete description of English giving all the grammatical rules.

The morphology and syntax of words in the English language are governed by certain principles or norms, in my opinion. This encompasses how words, phrases, sentence fragments, and entire texts are organized. Although there are significant syntactic variations across the several forms of English that are currently in use, these variations are overshadowed by regional and social variations in vocabulary and accent. In English, grammar and use are two distinct ideas. On occasion, the term "prescriptive grammar" is employed. The construction of utterances and sentences is governed by grammar rules. The two main grammar rules of element arrangement and element structure, often known as syntax and morphology, are both evident in a typical English phrase.

Primitive languages restrict their speakers to primitive thoughts.

In reality, using linguistic data from a language, primitive languages were a way to show how primitive the associated culture was. It was often thought that simple languages were spoken by members of ancient cultures. Primals are words that are primary or original, that is, words that are not derived from other terms (plural: primals). a member of a long-gone culture. a person having uncomplicated thought processes. Additionally, a pre-configured data type rather than more complex computer language structures. No matter where people come from or what kind of lifestyle they lead, all languages contain underlying patterns that are rigorously ordered by rules. Therefore, there can be no primitive languages. It is well known that ancient



thought, particularly magico-religious concepts, displays weird logic and contradictions. This article argues that the inconsistencies and anomalies disappear if one considers such reasoning to have a specific non-standard logic.

People should learn a second language in the same way they learn their first.

Learning a language enables one to acquire the capacity to produce, comprehend, and use words and expressions for communication. Learning a language is a skill that everyone may acquire. In general, youngsters find it simpler to learn a second language than adults do. In reality, learning occurs through intentional education and conscious, active parenting. Similar to how young children learn their first language, students should study a second language. Meaning is prioritized over linguistic use, for instance, when parents speak to their kids. A parent will probably say, "Yes, you're accurate, there's a fish in the river; there is a fish in the river," if a child requests to "fish water." rather than correcting the kid's grammar. Occasionally, children will speak a language other than their own. Regardless of whether they utilize it or not, until they master the language and speak their first words.

Teachers should never use translation when teaching English.

It is frequently not necessary to translate the lesson into the student's first or native language when teaching English vocabulary to speakers of other languages. Traditional linguists have long advocated that all new vocabulary should be translated into the student's native tongue before a learner is permitted to read or speak an unfamiliar book. I'm not saying that translation should not be covered in vocabulary classes. It should only be used in dire situations when the teacher is confident that the translation is correct and is unable to communicate the word using thoughts or illustrations. In order to learn a language, one must naturally expand their vocabulary, just like they would when learning their native tongues. The accurate translation of a word's grammatical, semantic, and pragmatic meaning is its main objective. If this difficult procedure is successfully performed, the ultimate goal of translation may be deemed to have been achieved. All explanations are delivered in the students' mother tongues, so the teacher does not communicate with the students in the other languages.

Teaching students to speak English is more important than teaching them to write English.

Due to the various laws that govern written language, it is thought to be complex and difficult, whereas spoken language is seen as more universal and natural among people.

Students who want to become more fluent in a language must study both spoken and written language. Some people feel that speaking is more significant than writing, although the inverse is also accurate. Despite the fact that some individuals believe that spoken and written language are equivalent. Another claim is that the written word is more valuable than spoken language because it is presented in a more appropriate way. Speaking a language naturally allows your grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation to go from your "slow memory" to your "quick memory," or from the back of your mind to the front. Eventually, your fluency and memory will both get better.



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Children learn language by direct mimicry.

I believe that all of us acquired our first languages in this manner as children. When individuals around us used sound to convey meaning, we emulated them. We first started to link noises with familiar things, including food and family members. Then, we learned how to employ sound combinations to convey more complex sentiments and concepts. To establish an immediate and audiovisual connection between experience and expression, words and phrases, idioms and meanings, rules and performances, a language must be taught via the direct method without the help of the students' native tongue. Gestures used during instruction may have an impact on children's understanding and learning. One explanation is that pointing encourages children to mimic what they observe.

If a person memorised 5,000 words and learnt grammatical structures, they would be able to function effectively in a foreign language.

According to studies, 800 words in our native tongue that we are familiar with and competent in using may be sufficient to carry on a simple conversation. For instance, people can start a conversation even when performing a straightforward task like giving a presentation or placing an order. There are undoubtedly 171,000 words in the English language now. It's a good thing we don't have to know every phrase because we aren't native speakers and can't always utilize every word in a language. We need to study more than 1,500 words before we can go on to a pre-level. A learner can converse fluently and at a high level in a foreign language if they can recall more than 5,000 words and have mastered the grammatical structure.

You should always speak in the same way, no matter who you are talking to.

If you believe that your partner and you communicate ineffectively, you might want to think about adopting a somewhat different approach to your partner's communication. The alteration need not be substantial. It shouldn't be, though, as a significant alteration will surely come off as superficial and uncomfortable. Various cultures have different expectations for "small chat," as well as variations in the volume at which people speak and the way they convey their emotions. When conversing with individuals from various cultures, especially those you are unfamiliar with, be prepared to handle such variances. By being aware of it, you can determine whether your favored communication method is causing problems in your relationships or adding to your stress.

People with close ties frequently have a distinguishable accent or speaking style that helps them stand out from other groups in a variety of settings. Convergence is a tactic we use to pull people to us by becoming more like them. It is based on the similarity-attraction principle, which states that "the more similar our attitudes and beliefs are to those of others, the more probable it is that others will be drawn to us."

'Working class' children are deprived of good language.

In schools, kids are taught how to speak properly. Sociologists assert that it has to do with the working class in society and that working class children have a reduced chance of achieving since they lacked the requisite knowledge when they were younger. According to cultural deprivation, socialization in our homes helps us form the fundamental beliefs, attitudes, and



abilities needed for success. It encompasses cognitive abilities that are culturally distinctive, such as language and reasoning. Working-class families find it difficult to properly socialize their kids. These are the youngsters that lack cultural exposure as they develop. As a result of cultural deprivation, they lack the resources, intellectual development, and language necessary to excel in their academic years.

'We was looking at the penguins' is bad English.

Actually, compared to poor English, which is more formal, awful English is more informal. When conversing with friends or sending a humorous email, using slack English is acceptable. However, you should refrain from doing so when writing essays or giving speeches in front of larger crowds. What is seen as "poor English" in the conventional sense could be extremely successful in the right situation. a colloquial phrase for English that is poor because it uses poor grammar, misspells words, or contains expletives. The biggest and most glaring example of improper grammar is when a sentence's subject and verb have different numbers. This suggests that a plural noun and plural verb are required. An alternative would be to use a singular noun and verb. For instance, the females spring forward when the boy rushes. The main causes of students' poor English writing include a lack of creative ideas, writing anxiety, and a lack of structural organization.

Language teaching is a matter of instilling good habits, like learning to drive.

As a result, we decided to hire a driving instructor who would begin her lessons firmly and without any form of trepidation. As afraid as I was of the concept of driving a big truck by myself and the possible harm I could cause, I was also terrified of the prospect of teaching and wondered if I could get my students to learn and provide solutions to their problems. The most important thing to note is that we were concerned that getting older could make it harder for us to instruct. primarily as a result of the majority of parents not wanting their kids to attend our school. The only difficulty was our age, and this also occurred when we were driving. We could always give it a go because it's never too late to start something new.

The first few lessons surprised us with how much we enjoyed them. Then, in spite of our youth, we started to practice a lot. After everything was said and done, we eventually attained mastery of those subjects.

When children are learning their own language, you should always correct their mistakes.

Numerous factors, like the situation, the man's age, his linguistic abilities, and his degree of confidence, to name a few, affect the response. The rule that says you shouldn't alter your son's vocabulary in front of others may only apply to your immediate family. focused on accuracy and correcting errors in schooling. If you suspect that someone's error relates to the rule in question, you can correct them right away if they are participating in a class or activity that emphasizes precision, such as applying a new grammatical rule in a conversation. Only your immediate family may be bound by the custom that bans you from modifying your son's speech in front of others. By pointing out his mistakes to other people, you risk hurting his self-esteem. Avoid correcting him if he doesn't feel comfortable using the terms. Respond to all of your child's questions about language. Regardless of whether he inquires as to whether you believe the language he used is accurate, say you do and suggest an alternative that is as close to it as



you can manage. Don't correct him too harshly if he says something that you think amusing but that other people find insulting.

The direct method is more effective than older methods such as grammar. The fundamental method is also known as the natural approach. The goal of this strategy, which was developed in opposition to the grammar-translation method, is to expose learners to the target language as organically as possible. The main objective is to convey complete fluency in a foreign language. The direct method prioritizes total immersion in a monolingual learning environment. Grammar is not stressed; speaking and listening are. The first is the traditional order in which children learn their native language. GTM, however, prioritizes reading teaching over language instruction. On the other hand, DM is a widely used strategy. because students learn their mother tongue first and then the English language in the same order while utilizing this method. There are several significant differences between the Direct Approach and Grammar Translation.

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