

THE ROLE OF LITERATURE IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Abstract

The role of literature in language learning is incomparable. In the deep and complete acquisition of any language, it is necessary to get acquainted not only with the wealth of grammatical rules and vocabulary, but also with culture, history and the worldview of the people. Literature, on the other hand, is an important tool that unites exactly this trinity, enlivening the language and allowing it to be used in life situations. Referring to literature in the language learning process teaches the reader not only to learn new words and expressions, but also to use them correctly in context.

Keywords: Literature, language, context, style, genre, educational materials, culture, drama.

Introduction

The most delicate and elegant forms of language are embodied in the literature. Poems, stories, novels, dramatic works demonstrate the beauty, tonality and possibilities of expression of language. Therefore, for language learners, literature is not only educational material, but also a source of inspiration, a means of deep understanding of the language and its lively assimilation. Through literature, the learner examines the different styles, dialects, international and cultural identities of the language, which contributes to a broader and deeper understanding of the language. Literature also reveals a cultural context in language learning. Each language has its own historical and cultural layers, which are most clearly and vividly manifested through literature. For example, a person who studies English, when reading the works of Shakespeare or Joan Rowling, realizes not only the language, but also the cultural values, historical events and worldview of the English people. This makes language learning more effective and interesting. Literature also plays an important role in the development of communicative skills in language learning. Students learn dialogues, monologues, various speech styles through literature, which increases their speaking and writing skills. Also, the different genres and styles found in literature allow language learners to learn different ways of expressing their thoughts. This helps them to use the language freely and freely.[1]

Literature also serves as a source of motivation in language learning. Interesting stories, exciting events, works with deep spiritual content encourage the reader to learn a language, increase his interest. The process of learning a language can often be difficult and tedious, but through literature this process becomes more lively and meaningful. The reader feels in the real world of language, which makes learning more effective. Literature also gives language teachers great opportunities. They will be able to use the works of literature in the course of the lesson to develop the language skills of students, enrich them culturally, make the



educational process interesting and interactive. Literature also develops students ' critical thinking skills, teaching them to analyze, comment, and debate.[2]

Literature also shows the historical development of language in language learning. Each work reflects the linguistic characteristics of its time, lexical and grammatical identities. This helps language learners to better understand the state of the language today. It is also possible to observe the changes and development of language in different periods through literature, which is important in linguistics. Phraseological compounds, proverbs, aphorisms found in literature help language learners learn the rich means of expression of language. These units give the language a unique variety and vitality. Learning and applying them makes it possible to use the language more naturally and freely. Literature also provides the basis for the application of interactive techniques in language learning. Students strengthen language skills by reading and discussing works and completing various creative tasks. This process makes language learning a practical and interesting activity, rather than just gaining theoretical knowledge. Literature is important in the development of language skills. Literature not only teaches the theoretical rules of language, but also makes it possible to apply it practically. Through literature, students discover the rich and colorful possibilities of language, which makes their speech more enriching and expressive. The texts found in Literature come in a variety of genres and styles, each with distinct linguistic characteristics. For example, in the poem, the musicality and rhythm of language are prominent, and in stories and novels, different facets of language are revealed through the development of the story and the image of the characters. In the process of reading these texts, students increase vocabulary, learn complex sentence structures, and understand different styles of language. Literature plays a particularly large role in the development of language skills, both grammatically and methodically. By reading texts, learners see language rules in context and understand them more deeply. This helps strengthen theoretical knowledge in language acquisition with practice. At the same time, dialogues and monologues found in literature increase the culture of speech, develop eloquent skills. Also, literature forms critical thinking in readers. In the process of analyzing texts, understanding the author's opinion and expressing one's own opinion, learners develop thinking skills. This serves to enhance not only language skills but the culture of communication in general. The role of literature in the development of written speech is also incomparable. Well-written literary texts teach readers to write correctly, clearly and expressively. They learn texts and master new styles and techniques in expressing their thoughts in writing. This significantly improves written language skills. Literature also reveals the cultural and historical context of the language. Each literary work reflects the social, cultural and spiritual atmosphere of its time. This helps to understand the language more deeply, to understand the process of its development. Thus, literature is not only a means of learning a language, but also of enriching it vital and cultural. In general, literature has a complex influence on the development of language skills. It increases vocabulary richness, strengthens grammar, teaches speech styles, forms thinking and analysis skills, improves communicative and written speech, and helps to understand the cultural context. For this reason, reading literature is one of the most effective ways to master the language profoundly and efficiently.[3]



Conclusion:

In conclusion, literature serves not only as a source of knowledge in language learning, but also as a means of understanding culture and human values. It develops the communicative, cultural and intellectual potential of a language learner, helping to acquire language more deeply and more efficiently. Therefore, in the process of language learning, it is very important to pay special attention to literature, read and analyze it regularly.

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