

DIFFERENCES IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES FROM CHILDREN
AND ADULTS

Sulton Karshiboyev

Student of SamSIFL

Liliya Iskandarova

Scientific supervisor: Teacher of SamSIFL

Abstract: *Most of the people of today's rapidly developing world can speak two or more languages. When it comes to languages, some languages are easy to learn, some are more difficult to learn, and it takes a lot of time and effort. But I also think that if you try with a little passion and dedication, you can learn any language. The article describes the differences between children and adults in learning foreign languages.*

Key words: *foreign languages, importance of foreign languages, psychology of children, psychology of adults, motivation, learning methods.*

From today's point of view, as a result of the reforms in the study of foreign languages, the young generation who are entering language learning, from pre-school education to higher education, learn by comparing their mother tongue and a foreign language at the same time. It is in linguistics that this method is one of the best ways to achieve a positive and effective result in accelerating students' learning. Because the student who is learning a language has studied his mother tongue in depth, this thing is much more useful, and if he learns a comparison of his mother tongue and a foreign language at the same time, this has been tried and tested over the years. It is an effective method, and learning foreign languages through current modern technologies is one of the most effective and convenient methods. This method is one of the most popular language learning methods for people of all ages. The main differences between children and adults in learning foreign languages

Children and adults require unique methods and approaches to learning a foreign language. These differences are related to their physiological, psychological and social characteristics. Below are the main differences:

Children: Their brains have a high degree of plasticity, which helps them absorb new information faster. Young children are especially good at speaking without pronunciation and accent.

Adults: Although brain plasticity is reduced, adults are efficient at experiential learning. They tend to understand language through rules and logic. **Children:** Learn new sounds naturally and can speak without an accent. This is more effective the younger they are in school. **Adults:** Pronunciation and accent may be more difficult to overcome. They often retain their native pronunciation. **Children:** They learn the language naturally through play, songs, and everyday interactions. Not being afraid of making mistakes makes the approach easier for children. **Adults:** Adults often learn a language for work or personal

development. They set clear goals, but the fear of making mistakes can slow down language acquisition. Children: Memorize quickly, but long-term memory takes time to form. Their way of learning is based more on imitation. Adults: Learn by understanding information. Although they are slower in memorization, their long-term memory works well.

Children: More games, visual materials, songs and interactive activities are effective methods. Adults: More emphasis on grammar rules, written exercises and analytical approaches. Children: Language learning process often related to the environment in which they live. In a multilingual environment, they naturally acquire the language. Adults: Communication opportunities may be limited, so it is necessary to create special conditions for practicing the language. Children: Although the process takes more time, the results are long-lasting. will be temporary. They acquire language naturally and gain a deeper understanding of cultural aspects. Adults: Can learn faster and more purposefully, but what they learn is influenced by their mother tongue. Children learn foreign languages in a natural and flexible way. However, adults prefer learning methods based on logic and rules. Choosing an approach suitable for the characteristics of each group makes the process more effective. In our country, which is developing day by day, great attention is paid to learning foreign languages. As a clear example of this, we can cite the fact that in accordance with the decisions of the President of 10.12.2012 on "Measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages", teaching foreign languages to the young generation in our country has been strengthened. But learning foreign languages also has its own difficulties, just like every job has its own difficulties. What are the problems faced in learning English, which has a great place in the world today and is the first in the scale of world languages. It's no secret to everyone who loves and wants to learn English that we have two forms of English, i.e. (version). These are: American English and British English. Residents of these two regions use almost the same words, sentences or phrases. In Uzbekistan, the foreign language education system has made a radical change in the desire to learn foreign language is an inheritance from our mature ancestors like Kashgari, who has a wide observation and is at the level of comparative study of several languages. Based on this, it is no secret to any of us that knowledge of foreign languages is the demand for today's youth. By learning foreign languages on the basis of modern technologies, learning foreign languages is relevant and important in order to ensure the special place of our country Uzbekistan in the world community and to apply it more widely. The role of young people and the foreign languages they learn is invaluable in ensuring that Uzbekistan gains its place among the nations of the world. To further strengthen this, the language metaphor acts as a bridge.

Psychological differences between children and adults in learning foreign languages depend on many factors. These differences are mainly manifested in cognitive abilities, motivation, learning methods and flexibility. Here are the main differences:

1. Age and flexibility

Children are more flexible in language learning because their brains are ready to receive and analyze new information. This is explained by the theory of the critical period: language skills develop faster at a child's age. They learn pronunciation and intonation naturally, which is due to their high sensitivity to the environment.

In adults, brain development is stable, so adaptation to a new language is relatively slow. But they tend to quickly understand complex rules through their analytical skills. Pronunciation and intonation are more difficult to acquire naturally because they are influenced by the mother tongue.

2. Motivation.

Children enjoy engaging activities through play. Their motivation is often intrinsic, and learning is taken as a natural process. They learn spontaneously by hearing the language around them, and the stress level is low. Adults' motivation is often extrinsic (for example, for work, for education, or for personal development). This helps them clearly define their language learning goals. Even with high levels of motivation, older learners may feel stressed or scared while learning a language.

3. Learning methods

Children learn more through natural immersion. They acquire language by hearing, repeating and playing. They can acquire language without consciously learning grammar rules. Adults prefer to learn grammar consciously. For them, structural approaches are more effective. Adults use technology and manuals more widely in language learning.

4. Reaction to errors

Children are less afraid of mistakes and they try to express themselves freely. This will help them in the process of acquiring the language.

Adults are often afraid of making mistakes, which can prevent them from expressing themselves. This fear can slow down the language learning process.

5. Cognitive approach.

Because of the elasticity of the brain, children easily create new associations when learning a language. They are highly dependent on the external environment when learning a language. Adults rely on logic and analysis. They understand the rules of the language faster, but may have difficulties in putting them into practice. Children are distinguished by a natural and sensitive approach to learning foreign languages, while adults prefer conscious and goal-oriented methods. Effective learning methods for both groups must be flexible and responsive to individual needs.

Each language differs from others in its own way. Just like our language, other languages also reflect the past of the people. You won't know the benefits of learning a language until you master it. While learning a foreign language, you will get to know the lifestyle, mentality, and worldview of that people. It is not noticeable from the first days you start learning the language, but as you master it well and perfectly, you will be sure that life is brighter and more colorful. Modern psychology suggests that learning a foreign language partially changes a person's character. Practical outcomes of language learning include:

1. Internet coverage will expand for you. Since many people know one foreign language, they search for the necessary information on the Internet mainly in that language. But those who know English and several other languages will have a hundred times more knowledge than that, because the number of primary sources for them will increase several dozen times.

2. Knowing a foreign language allows you to watch foreign films in reality. You will have the opportunity to listen to the real voice of your favorite movie actors and watch the movie, not the voice actors for the roles played by both men and women. It also helps you pick up the puns and jokes in the dialogues. The only people who don't know the language barrier are children. They learn the language naturally by imitating the teacher. Due to the game form of education, they are not afraid to make mistakes, because they are not criticized and reprimanded. At an early age, children act with curiosity, a passion for learning new, unexplored things - it's time to direct energy in the right direction and introduce the child to a foreign language. In addition, it is necessary to stop choosing the "right" teacher who takes into account all the psychological characteristics of the student, to reveal his potential and help him learn in a comfortable, free environment. by repeating and teaching the use of words, language structures - all this will help you meet your interlocutor face to face. So we came to the conclusion that it is better to learn a language at an early age, then it The "step" can completely pass. It should be added that a good mood, a positive inner mental experience and a good rest are also important in learning a foreign language. is 20 percent. The remaining 80 percent depends on human psychology." On the basis of training the young generation in foreign languages and improving the training of specialists who can speak these languages fluently, the main goal was to create conditions for the development of international cooperation and communication, the achievements of world civilization and the use of information resources of the world by young people. The famous German scientist Y.V. As von Goethe said: "He who does not know foreign languages does not know his own." For this reason, not only foreign language specialists, but also all future personnel studying in universities that do not specialize in languages, learning foreign languages and freely exchanging ideas in them is one of the most important tasks.

Children and adults have different advantages and difficulties in language learning. Children's main advantage is that their brains are highly malleable and can naturally absorb new sounds and pronunciations. Also, children are effective in learning language through play and daily communication, without fear of mistakes. However, their memory is short-term, and the formation of learned language skills takes time.

Adults, on the other hand, have the opportunity to learn language through rules, logic, and understanding. Their long-term memory is stronger, which allows them to keep the learned knowledge stable. Adults can achieve results in the short term by using a goal-oriented approach. But overcoming the accent, making the pronunciation natural and not being afraid of mistakes is a challenge for adults.

In short, a natural environment and fun activities for children, and targeted strategies and practical exercises for adults make the process more effective. For both groups, the right method and motivation is the key to success in language learning.

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