



THE ROLE OF DISCIPLINE IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Xushmurodova Umida

SamSIFL, student

Ibadova Nafisa

SamSIFL, teacher

Abstract: Language teaching is generally considered a scientific discipline in the field of "applied linguistics", at least the way the answer is conceptualized in English education. However, if we consider language teaching as a practice, this alignment is not as good as it might seem at first glance. Teaching, learning and using a foreign language is complex and multifaceted; language, culture, education, communication, identity, etc. include topics. Therefore, the study of language teaching and learning is collaborative because various disciplines can provide different perspectives on understanding the same phenomenon and create new understandings about the object. In addition, language teaching, as a field where language and culture have different connections, is at the intersection of different disciplines that develop thinking and make a difference between language and learning. For example, "language teaching" as a field of study does not overlap with its French counterpart, *didactique des langues*. These interdisciplinary interactions represent an often overlooked form of collaboration. This article will explore how language teaching and learning can both be informed by a discussion of thinking.

It will be examined how different disciplines and disciplines contribute to the formation of the understanding of the field, with particular emphasis on the concept of language learning through dialogue. It will also consider some of the multidisciplinary ways of understanding this challenge.

Keywords: discipline, cultural nuances, time-bound, flashcards, podcasts, textbooks, gamification, feedback, methods.

Introduction

Language learning is a challenging task that requires dedication and discipline. Learning a new language involves mastering grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and cultural nuances. It is a long-term process that demands consistent effort and practice. However, many language learners struggle with maintaining discipline and motivation throughout their journey. Discipline plays a crucial role in language learning. It is the foundation that supports all the other



skills and strategies needed to succeed in language acquisition. Discipline refers to the ability to control one's behavior and actions in pursuit of a goal. In language learning, discipline means setting clear goals, creating a study routine, and sticking to it despite obstacles and distractions. Setting clear goals is the first step towards building discipline in language learning. Goals provide direction and motivation, and they help learners measure their progress. A goal should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART). For example, a learner's goal could be to learn 50 new words per week or to have a 30-minute conversation in the target language every day. Once goals are set, learners need to create a study routine that fits their schedule and learning style. A routine should include regular practice of all language skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. It should also incorporate different learning strategies such as flashcards, podcasts, textbooks, or language exchange partners. The key is to find a balance between variety and consistency. Sticking to the routine is where discipline comes into play. Language learners face many challenges that can derail their progress: lack of time, boredom, frustration, or social pressure. However, disciplined learners know how to overcome these obstacles by using self-control and self-motivation. They prioritize their language learning over other activities that are less important or rewarding. They also find ways to make learning fun and engaging by using gamification, rewards, or social support.

Discipline in language learning is not only about the individual effort but also about the social context. Learners who surround themselves with supportive and knowledgeable people are more likely to succeed than those who isolate themselves or rely on ineffective methods. Language learning communities, tutors, or language schools can provide learners with feedback, encouragement, and accountability.

Conclusion

Discipline is a fundamental skill for language learners. It enables them to set clear goals, create effective routines, and overcome obstacles. Discipline also fosters self-awareness, self-confidence, and self-improvement. Therefore, learners should cultivate discipline as part of their language learning journey and reap the benefits of this valuable trait.

REFERENCE:

1. Отабоева М. П. Чет тилини о'qitishda zamonaviy innovatsion texnologiyalaridan foydalanish va uning samaradorligi // Молодой ученый. –



2017. – №4.2. – С. 36- 37. – URL <https://moluch.ru/archive/138/39058/> (дата обращения: 14.02.2020).

2. Zhou, G. & Niu, X. (2015). Approaches to language teaching and learning. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 6(4), p. 798

3. Reimann, Andrew (January 2018). Behaviorist Learning Theory. *The TESOL Encyclopedia of English Language Teaching*. pp. 1-6. doi:10.1002/9781118784235.eelt0155. ISBN 9781118784228.

4. " Modern method of teaching Adollescanta a second Language" *American Journal of Social and Humanitarian Research* 25 January 2022, 189-192p.