

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF
WORLD LANGUAGES

ДОБРЕДОЉОВТЕ WÉLLKOMM स्वागत छ
VÄLKOMMEN FÄILTE VÍTEJTE HERZLICH ΚΑΛΩΣ ΗΡΘΑΤΕ
Laipni lūdzam كَبَّالْهَأُ WILLKOMMEN
BEM VINDA Сaрдэчна запрашаем 환영
ÜDVÖZÖLJÜK 歡迎 ようこそ
आपले स्वागत आहे DOBRODOŠLI स्वागत हे
BIENVENUE HOŞGELDİNİZ FÄILTE
BENVENUTO Tuhiŋga o mua SELAMAT DATANG
VELKOMINN walujeung sumping
SALUTATIO வரவரேலா BI XÊR HATÍ
BINE ATI VENIT ಸವಾಗತ

International Journal of World Languages

Volume 2, No. 2, March 2022

Internet address: <http://ejournals.id/index.php/IJWL/issue/archive>

E-mail: info@ejournals.id

Published by ejournals PVT LTD

Issued Bimonthly

Requirements for the authors.

The manuscript authors must provide reliable results of the work done, as well as an objective judgment on the significance of the study. The data underlying the work should be presented accurately, without errors. The work should contain enough details and bibliographic references for possible reproduction. False or knowingly erroneous statements are perceived as unethical behavior and unacceptable.

Authors should make sure that the original work is submitted and, if other authors' works or claims are used, provide appropriate bibliographic references or citations. Plagiarism can exist in many forms - from representing someone else's work as copyright to copying or paraphrasing significant parts of another's work without attribution, as well as claiming one's rights to the results of another's research. Plagiarism in all forms constitutes unethical acts and is unacceptable. Responsibility for plagiarism is entirely on the shoulders of the authors.

Significant errors in published works. If the author detects significant errors or inaccuracies in the publication, the author must inform the editor of the journal or the publisher about this and interact with them in order to remove the publication as soon as possible or correct errors. If the editor or publisher has received information from a third party that the publication contains significant errors, the author must withdraw the work or correct the errors as soon as possible.

OPEN ACCESS

Copyright © 2022 by Thematics Journals of Applied Sciences

EDITORIAL BOARD

Ambreen Safdar Kharbe,
Najran University,, Saudi Arabia

Erdem Akbaş,
Erciyes University, Turkey

Oksana Chaika,
National University of Life and Environmental
Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine

Fatma Kalpakli,
Selçuk University, Turkey

Zekai Gül,
University of Minnesota, Islamic College of
Languages and Translation

Birsen Tütüniş,
Kültür University, Turkey

Nurdan Kavakli,
Izmir Democracy University, Turkey

Anette Ipsen,
University College Copenhagen, Denmark

Lotte Lindberg,
University College Copenhagen, Denmark

Miriam Eisenstein,
New York University, United States

Boudjemaa Dendenne,
University of Constantine I, Algeria

Ismail Hakki Mirici,
Hacettepe University, Turkey

Lily Orland Barak,
University of Haifa, Israel

Maggie Sokolik,
University of California, Berkeley, United States

Manana Rusieshvili-Cartledge,
Tbilisi State University, Georgia

Maryam Zeinali,
Urmia University, Iran Islamic Republic

Mehmet Demirezen,
Ufuk University, Turkey

Sejdi M. Gashi,
Institute of Albanology-Pristina(Kosovo), Albania

Priti Chopra,
The University of Greenwich, Greece

Rome Aboh,
University of Uyo, Nigeria

Salam Yusuf Nuhu Inuwa,
Kano State College of Arts and Sciences, Nigeria

Zelege Arficho Ayele,
Hawassa University, Ethiopia

Mustafo Zhabborovich Bozorov
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Martaba Numonovna Melikova
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Mastura Mizrobovna Oblokulova
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Erkinov Sukhrob Erkinovich
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Eko Susanto
Menegment of journal Indonesia

Shirinova Inobat Anvarovna
Guliston State University

Akramjon Abdikhakimovich Shermatov
Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Akhmedova Shoira Nematovna
Professor of the Department of Uzbek Literature,
Bukhara State University

Aslonova Malokhat
Akramovna PhD, associate professor Navoi State
Pedagogical Institute

Bobojanov Sharipboy Xudoshukirovich
Dr., associate professor at
Pedagogical Institute of Karshi State University

THE PERSPECTIVES OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE MODERN SOCIETY.

Dilnoza Xalikovna Ruzikulova

an English teacher of Shakhrisabz branch of Chemical Technology

Abstract: Given about the perspectives of learning foreign languages in the modern society. On the prospects for the development of foreign languages in modern society.

Keywords: Foreign, language, international, perspectives, cultures, connections, comparisons, study, society.

In our modern and urban area are developing by several way of systems and some developments such as languages. Foreign language is the not the kind of tongue but it is the type of communications among people. These days foreign languages is becoming the most common speaking- languages and staying in the top level in our urban areas.

Besides that, going abroad only depends on languages which you are going to foreign country. Due to, majority of people are communicating in diversity of languages. Moreover, it has a several positive aspects that having a adequate skills which needs to you during your life.

Furthermore, knowing a foreign languages can help to you whether you are working or studying. To illustrate, foreign languages includes English are spreading to all over the world. As an example, if you know English you will have a sustainability to study abroad and think more globally. Also people who knows more than 3 languages they can build their future career.

The purposes and uses of foreign languages are as diverse as the students who study them. Some students study another language in hopes of finding a rewarding career in the international marketplace or government service. Others are interested in the intellectual challenge and cognitive benefits that accrue to those who master multiple languages. Still others seek greater understanding of other people and other cultures. Many approach foreign language study, as they do other courses, simply to fulfill a graduation requirement. Regardless of the reason for study, foreign language have something to offer everyone. It is with this philosophy in mind that the standard task force identified five goal areas that encompass all of reasons :Communication, Cultures, Connections Comparisons and Communities- the five foreign language education.

- Communication is the main part of second language study, whether the communication takes place face-to-face in writing or across centuries through the reading of literature.

- Through the study of other languages, students gain a knowledge and understanding of the cultures that use that language and in fact, cannot truly master the language until they have also mastered the cultural context in what the language occurs.

- Learning languages provides connections to additional bodies of knowledge that may be unavailable to the monolingual English speaker.

- Through comparisons and contrasts with the language being studied, students develop insight into the nature of language and the main concept of culture and realize that there are multiple ways of viewing the world.

- Together, these elements are able to the student of languages to participate in multilingual communities at home and around the world in a variety of contexts and in culturally in an appropriate ways.

- What reasons to study languages in modern society?

- Promoting better relationships. The most appeared point to be strong endorsement among participants for the view that language proficiency facilitates better relationships with other countries. Reasons for studying languages which stress the importance of the relationships with people, such as cultural understanding of others, wanting to communicate, meeting people and making friends also featured prominently.

- Language learners are interested in learning about culture. For example
- clear interest was expressed in learning about and gaining an appreciation of other cultures as well as the study of related subjects such as history, geography and politics along with the language.

- Finding easy way to learn languages, while others seems difficult. Related to the previous experience of success, being good at language and finding them easy were a clear factor for some of the learners surveyed. Conversely, the main idea that languages are challenging and appeared to underpin other reasons produced by participants.

According to learning foreign language may aims in any step of life. Moreover, it can helps to improve communication skills and several developments every sphere of life. Foreign language are look like magic speaking way of among people and among population.

Formerly, most teaching in foreign language classrooms concentrated on the how (grammar) to say what (vocabulary). While these components of language are indeed crucial the current organizing principle for foreign language study is communication, which also points out why, the whom and whom as well. So, while grammar and vocabulary are essential tools for communication, it is acquire of the ability to communicate in meaningful and appropriate ways with users of other languages that you ultimate goal of today's foreign language classroom.

Learning today is no longer restricted to a specific discipline, it has become interdisciplinary. To illustrate, just reading cannot be limited to a particular segment of the school day, so it can helps to build upon the knowledge that students acquire in other subject areas.

Besides that, students can relate the information studied in any other subjects to their learning of the foreign language and culture.

Foreign language instruction thus becomes a means to expand and deepen students understanding of and exposure to, other areas of knowledge. The every new information and concepts presented in one class become the most basis continued learning in the foreign language classroom.

As a consequence of learning another language and gaining access to it is unique means of communications, students are able to broaden the sources of information available to them. They have a "new window on the world". At the early levels of language learning, students can begin to examine diversity of sources intended for native speakers, and extract specific information. As they become more proficient users of foreign language they can seek out materials of interest to them, analyse the content, compare it to information available in their own language, and assess the language and cultural differences.

Used literature.

1. www.researchgate.net
2. www.core.ac.uk