

THE PROBLEM OF LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract: Language is the most important means of communication between people, a tool for transmitting knowledge, culture, and traditions. It reflects the history of a people, the peculiarities of their thinking and worldview. Therefore, language learning has always been and remains one of the main goals of education. However, in the modern world, society is increasingly faced with the question: why does language learning cause so many difficulties and how can they be overcome?

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The problem of language learning is multifaceted. First of all, it is connected with the fact that language is a living, constantly changing phenomenon. It develops along with society: new words, terms, and borrowings appear, and old expressions fall into disuse. This means that textbooks and curricula often fail to reflect all changes, and students feel a gap between theoretical knowledge and real-life speech practice. Furthermore, the modern information environment influences the process of language learning. The internet, social media, and instant messaging apps are shaping a unique speech culture, where brevity, simplified forms, abbreviations, and Anglicisms prevail. Young people are increasingly using rich synonyms, metaphors, and figurative expressions. All this leads to the impoverishment of speech, a decline in literacy, and a loss of interest in language. Another serious problem is a lack of motivation. For many, language becomes simply a subject to be learned for a grade. Meanwhile, language is not a set of rules, but a living organism through which a person expresses thoughts, feelings, and attitudes toward the world. To stimulate interest, language learning must be creative and practice-oriented: using texts by contemporary authors, interactive tasks, and analysis of films, songs, and spoken language. The problem of language learning cannot be solved overnight, because it is closely linked to the general processes occurring in society. Language lives with a person, and as life changes, so will speech. Therefore, the task of modern education is not only to teach norms but also to cultivate linguistic awareness and the ability to use words meaningfully. Particular attention should be paid to the development of communicative culture. Today, it is important not only to know grammar, but also to be able to build a dialogue, respect one's interlocutor, and sense the appropriateness of one's statements. After all, speech culture is not only knowledge of rules but also a manifestation of ethics, intelligence, and personal inner culture. Furthermore, it is essential to develop intercultural linguistic competence. In today's world, where different peoples and languages actively interact, it is crucial to preserve national characteristics without losing respect for other cultures. This helps avoid indifference

and the mindless mixing of languages, which often leads to the loss of distinctiveness. The psychological aspect of language learning should also not be forgotten. For many, the fear of mistakes becomes a serious barrier to speech development. Therefore, it is important to create an educational atmosphere where language is perceived not as a source of anxiety, but as a means of self-expression and creativity. The role of scientific research in addressing this issue is also worth noting. Linguists, educators, and psychologists must collaborate to find ways to improve teaching methods. Language is a complex system, and to study it effectively, one must consider not only the rules but also the thinking, emotions, and perceptions of a person. It is equally important to cultivate respect for one's native language. Without this, it is impossible to preserve a people's culture. Teachers must not only teach norms but also demonstrate that language is a source of beauty, inspiration, and spiritual strength. Only through a love of words can one truly understand their depth. When discussing the problem of language learning, one cannot help but touch upon the responsibility of each person to preserve the purity and richness of speech. Language exists only when it is used consciously. We shape its state: the way we speak and write determines what the language will be like decades from now. If we allow carelessness, cluttering our speech with empty words and foreign expressions, we gradually lose touch with our cultural heritage.

It's especially important to develop linguistic intuition—an inner sense of the correctness and beauty of speech. It can't be learned from a textbook; it develops through constant reading, listening, and practice. The more a person engages with good literature and the classics, the richer their speech becomes. It's also important to remember that language is a reflection of a person's inner world. When speech is poor, crude, or careless, it indicates not only a lack of knowledge but also indifference. Literate, expressive speech, on the contrary, demonstrates culture, attentiveness, and a sense of the word. Therefore, learning a language is a path not only to education but also to moral development. In our time, the influence of technology on speech plays a particularly important role. On the one hand, the internet offers unlimited opportunities for learning and communication, but on the other, it undermines the habit of thoughtful reading and literate writing. To keep a language alive and vibrant, we must use the digital environment wisely: read e-books, listen to lectures, and create texts, rather than limiting ourselves to short messages. The future of language depends on how we treat it today. If everyone understands that language is not just a means of expression, but spiritual wealth, then the continuity of cultural values will be preserved. After all, language connects the past, present, and future of a nation. Learning a language means not only understanding grammar and spelling, but also being able to hear the music of words and sense their vitality. Through language, a person connects with culture, becoming an individual capable of thinking, feeling, and creating. Conclusion Thus, the challenge of language learning lies not only in the difficulty of mastering grammar or spelling, but also in a person's overall attitude toward their native language. This can be resolved by combining traditional teaching methods with modern technologies and cultivating interest and respect for language. After all, a careful attitude toward words is the key to preserving national culture and the spiritual wealth of a nation.

From a methodological perspective, difficulties in foreign language teaching are often linked to an unbalanced approach to developing verbal skills. Traditional methods, focused primarily on grammar and translation exercises, fail to develop students' ability to freely interact verbally. Modern teaching methods employ a communicative-activity approach, which views language not

as a set of rules, but as a means of communication in real-life situations. However, the implementation of communicative technologies requires a high level of teacher training and the ability to combine interactive methods, authentic materials, and digital resources. Unfortunately, in teaching practice, there is often a discrepancy between stated principles and the actual organization of the educational process, which reduces its effectiveness. Another significant problem is the lack of a natural language environment. When a foreign language isn't used daily, acquired skills are quickly lost. The lack of opportunities to communicate with native speakers, the rare exposure to authentic texts, and the limited number of practical situations create an artificial barrier between theory and practice. Modern technologies partially address this issue. Online courses, multimedia resources, and virtual language clubs create the illusion of immersion in a language environment. However, such experiences cannot always replace real-life communication, which fosters spontaneity, flexibility, and emotional expressiveness. Learning a foreign language is impossible without understanding the cultural realities of the people who speak it. Language is closely linked to culture, traditions, and ways of thinking. Ignorance of the sociocultural context leads to perceptual errors and communicative misunderstandings. For example, many set expressions or metaphors can have figurative meanings understood only by native speakers of that culture. Therefore, modern language teaching must include elements of regional studies, cultural analysis, and intercultural communication.

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