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Introduction: Of course, each person seeks to achieve a certain goal by getting involved in something. In addition, new language learners who have entered the study of English, French, German or some oriental language also seek to achieve a certain goal, a result, through the study of these languages.

Unfortunately some language learners make a mistake as early as this step and later face a number of difficulties in the language learning process. The fact is that nowadays, most foreign language learners aim to achieve a one-sided result by learning this language, that is, they aim to achieve a good result only on entrance tests by learning a new foreign language, to obtain a certificate of language proficiency in the language they are learning, or simply to form a speaking skill in this language.

This causes the language being studied to form a superficial attitude. In its place, such a superficial attitude towards the language being studied prevents them from fully realizing this language, the specific phrases and complexities in it, and as a result, they cannot achieve the same success from learning this language as they expect.

This negatively affects their passion for learning foreign languages, and they conclude that "this is not my native language, I do not need to know this language fully". In fact, this view of the language learning process is a complete mistake. Learning foreign languages and being able to speak the language being studied fluently requires a serious introduction to the study of this language.



Only a serious, rather than superficial, approach to language learning opens the way to a complete understanding of this language, the complexities in it, and communication in this language without difficulties in the future. Another of the problematic situations in front of learning young people who have just begun to learn the xorili languages is their fear of making mistakes during the acquisition and application of this language.

Of course avoiding making mistakes in the language learning process forms the language responsibility skill in language learners, but this process can lead to language learning becoming sluggish and the learning learner having difficulty fully developing the bora-bora skill to speak the language.

Usually, a language learner is distracted by his attempt to avoid making mistakes in grammatical norms during the process of conversing in the languages he is learning, causing the content of the spoken thought to be magnified. This causes the listener to be unable to fully realize the thought. It is important to remember that any newly started work that has errors and flaws is a natural occurrence.

Pronunciation disorders and grammatical errors in the speech of new language learners find their solution by constantly working on themselves and increasing the practice of speaking the language in question. Another mistake that new learners who are starting to learn foreign languages make is that learners become too attached to teacher support and avoid working on themselves.

Of course, relying on the teacher's explanation and help in the language learning process is the optimal situation, but the fact that the Reapers avoid working on themselves, that does not try to find solutions to the small complexities associated with language learning that arise in the process of independent work, leads to a slowdown in language learning skills of It should be remembered that foreign language skills cannot be built on the speech of exactly one person, since usually the speech of teachers in that foreign language will have a much greater difference with the speech of Indigenous people speaking that foreign language.



One of the most complete ways to avoid such problems is to watch movies in that language and listen to podcasts and radio broadcasts.

One of the problematic situations associated with new foreign language learners is the overabundance of foreign language learning curricula and the inability of young people to choose what is generally appropriate for the teaching programs themselves and then get used to the teaching programs.

What method is sometimes more effective in learning foreign languages? face to face with the teacher in a separate study or attachment to groups? the question arises before young people who have just entered language learning.

Observations show that both of the above methods aimed at learning foreign languages have their own advantages and disadvantages. For example, by studying foreign languages in groups, it is possible to achieve a rapid formation of the skills of speaking a foreign language, further strengthening the information mentioned in the lesson through mutual questions.

However, it is also possible that the time allotted during the study of foreign languages in groups sometimes does not reach working with all students, and the information provided on the lesson is not as understandable to everyone. In the process of studying foreign languages with the teacher alone, however, the learner will have the opportunity to get answers to all the questions that arise in him from the surface of the language, be relatively understandable to the subject and not be distracted by excesses in the course of the lesson. But this language learning prevents the development of the skill of speaking this language.

Usually such a problem is the absence of speakers of this language or speakers of this language around the language learner. This can cause the language learner to quickly memorize new Dead words and information in the wake of the problem.

The optimal way to solve this problem is the creation by the learner of the language environment under study. In this regard, it is most useful for anachronistically the language learner to try to remember the name of the items that he most uses in everyday life, and if possible to write down these items in the name of the newly rolled language on their own.



This method helps to easily master the name of objects in a foreign language and keep them in memory for a long time. In addition, listening to music in a foreign language and observing the loss of words during the singing of music, taking the text of this music, contributes to the successful formation of the skill of singing and clapping.

Conclusion

Learning a new foreign language may come with its difficulties, but with an active approach, these obstacles can be overcome. By expanding vocabulary, improving pronunciation, understanding grammar, embracing cultural differences, managing language anxiety, seeking immersion opportunities, committing time, and staying motivated, language learners can achieve their goals and embark on a successful linguistic journey.

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