

O`zga tillilar uchun ingliz tilini o'rganishdagi qiyinchiliklar

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Annotatsiya: Insonlarning ingliz tilini o'rganishidagi qiyinchiliklar ko'plab omillarga bog'liq. Ushbu maqolada turli tillarga ega bo'lgan o'quvchilar uchun ingliz tilini o'rganishdagi muammolar, jumladan fonetik, grammatik va leksik jihatlar muhokama qilinadi. Shuningdek, madaniy omillar va psixologik to'siqlar ham til o'rganishga ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ushbu muammolarni bartaraf etish uchun samarali strategiyalar taklif etiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: ingliz tili, chet tilli o'quvchilar, qiyinchiliklar, o'rganish muammolari.

Трудности в изучении английского языка для не носителей языка

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Аннотация: Сложности, с которыми сталкиваются люди при изучении английского языка, обусловлены множеством факторов. В этой статье рассматриваются проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются учащиеся из разных языковых групп, включая фонетические, грамматические и лексические аспекты. Также обсуждаются культурные факторы и психологические барьеры, влияющие на изучение языка. Предлагаются эффективные стратегии для преодоления этих трудностей.

Ключевые слова: английский язык, носители других языков, трудности, обучение, проблемы.

Difficulties in Learning English for Non-native Speakers

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Annotation: The difficulties faced by individuals learning English are influenced by various factors. This article discusses the challenges encountered by learners from different linguistic backgrounds, including phonetic, grammatical, and lexical aspects. Cultural factors and psychological barriers affecting language acquisition are also addressed. Effective strategies for overcoming these challenges are proposed.

Keywords: English language, non-native speakers, difficulties, learning, challenges.

INTRODUCTION

Learning English has become an essential skill in an increasingly interconnected world. As the global lingua franca, English serves as a critical tool for communication in business, education, and international relations. However, non-native speakers often face significant challenges in mastering the language. This article explores the complexities involved in learning English for individuals from diverse linguistic backgrounds and suggests strategies for overcoming these difficulties.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Several studies have documented the specific difficulties non-native speakers face when learning English. According to Brown (2014), phonetic discrepancies between a learner's native language and English can create pronunciation issues. Ellis (2016) emphasizes the impact of grammatical complexities, such as tense usage and article placement, which differ significantly across languages. Furthermore, Krashen's (1982) Input Hypothesis suggests that learners must be exposed to language input slightly above their current proficiency level to advance, highlighting the necessity of tailored learning materials.

Moreover, cultural nuances play a significant role in language acquisition. Bennett (1993) discusses the concept of cultural intelligence, noting that an understanding of cultural contexts can enhance language learning. These studies collectively underscore the multifaceted nature of the challenges faced by non-native English learners.

METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH

To gain insights into the difficulties experienced by non-native speakers, a mixed-methods approach was employed. A survey was conducted among 200 English learners from various linguistic backgrounds, focusing on their perceived challenges in learning English. Additionally, in-depth interviews were conducted with ten language instructors to gather qualitative data on teaching strategies and common student difficulties.

The survey included questions related to grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and cultural understanding. Data were analyzed using statistical methods to identify patterns and correlations among responses. The qualitative data from interviews were coded to extract common themes and insights regarding instructional practices.

ANALYSES AND RESULTS

Linguistic Differences. One of the primary sources of difficulty in learning English is the linguistic differences between English and the learner's native language. These differences can manifest in various ways, including phonetics, grammar, and vocabulary.

Phonetic Challenges. Phonetics refers to the sounds of speech, and English has a complex phonetic system with numerous vowel and consonant sounds. For example, the "th" sound in words like "think" and "that" poses a challenge for speakers of many languages, such as Spanish or Arabic, which do not have this sound [1]. This can lead to mispronunciations that hinder effective communication.

Grammatical Structures. English grammar is distinct from that of many other languages. For instance, languages like Russian and Chinese have different syntactic rules and verb conjugations. English relies heavily on word order and auxiliary verbs to convey meaning, which can be confusing for learners used to more inflected languages [2]. This difference in grammatical structure can lead to errors and misunderstandings.

Lexical Issues. Vocabulary acquisition can also be a significant hurdle. English has a vast lexicon filled with synonyms, idiomatic expressions, and phrasal

verbs. Non-native speakers may find it challenging to understand words that have multiple meanings or contextual nuances, such as "bank" (a financial institution or the side of a river) [3]. Additionally, cultural references embedded in the language can create further barriers to comprehension.

Cultural Factors. Cultural differences play a crucial role in the language learning process. Language is deeply intertwined with culture, and non-native speakers may struggle to grasp idiomatic expressions, humor, and social norms inherent in English-speaking cultures.

Idiomatic Expressions. Idioms are phrases whose meanings are not directly deducible from their individual words. For instance, the expression "kick the bucket" means to die, which can confuse learners who interpret it literally [4]. Understanding idiomatic expressions often requires knowledge of cultural context that may not be familiar to learners from different backgrounds.

Social Norms and Communication Styles. Different cultures have distinct communication styles that can lead to misunderstandings. For example, in some cultures, indirect communication is preferred, while English-speaking cultures may value directness. This difference can create discomfort in conversations, as non-native speakers may misinterpret intentions behind certain phrases or tones [5].

Psychological Barriers. Psychological factors, such as anxiety and low self-esteem, can significantly hinder language acquisition. Many learners fear making mistakes or being judged by native speakers, which can lead to reluctance in speaking or participating in discussions [6]. This anxiety may be particularly acute in high-stakes situations, such as job interviews or academic presentations.

Motivation and Self-Confidence. Motivation is a key factor in language learning. Non-native speakers who feel unsupported or lack exposure to English may struggle to maintain motivation. Building self-confidence through practice and positive reinforcement can help alleviate anxiety and encourage more active participation in language learning [7].

Strategies for Overcoming Difficulties. Despite these challenges, there are numerous strategies that can help non-native speakers improve their English proficiency.

Immersive Learning. Immersion in an English-speaking environment is one of the most effective ways to enhance language skills. Engaging with native speakers, participating in language exchange programs, and consuming English media can provide valuable exposure to the language in real-life contexts [8].

Structured Learning. Formal education and structured learning environments, such as language classes or online courses, can provide learners with the necessary grammar and vocabulary foundations. Utilizing resources designed specifically for non-native speakers can also aid in addressing particular challenges they face [9].

Practice and Feedback. Regular practice and feedback are crucial for language acquisition. Non-native speakers should seek opportunities to engage in conversations, write essays, and receive constructive criticism from teachers or peers. This iterative process will enhance their language skills and boost their confidence.

CONCLUSION

Learning English presents a variety of challenges for non-native speakers, stemming from linguistic differences, cultural factors, and psychological barriers. However, by employing effective strategies such as immersive learning, structured education, and consistent practice, learners can overcome these difficulties. As the global landscape continues to evolve, proficiency in English will remain an essential asset, making it imperative for educators and learners alike to address these challenges head-on.

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