

THE CRUCIAL IMPACT OF LANGUAGE LEARNING ON HUMAN LIFE OR CULTURAL INTEGRATION

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Annotation: The purpose of this scientific article is to highlight the importance of language learning in the process of current rapid development and its reflection in renewal and changes. Also, in this article, you can learn about the function of language which is changing the culture.

Key Terms: Mandatory, "Hope of the Country", strengthen and improve cultural ties, "affective filter", self-esteem, socio-economic comforts,

INTRODUCTION

The language is a social tool, and it is important for the formation, development and progress of human society. There are about 6,500 languages on earth today, of which more than 2,000 are spoken by less than 1,000 people. Despite the low level of use, they are still preserved and show the customs and mentality of that nation or tribe. That is, whatever language you learn, you are not limited only to the language, but to its worldview. You also indirectly absorb the lifestyle. And this is also called cultural appropriation in scientific language. This means that in the process of language learning, the learner tries to see the new things he is getting acquainted with in his own example, and at the same time preserves his own culture. Unification of language is the basis for a new culture (either for oneself or for society).

LITERATURE REVIEW

In one of the latest studies shows that “The brain is always working in the background. When you’re overhearing conversations in other languages, you pick up that information because you know it or not,” said Kinsey Bice, one of postdoctoral fellows in the UW Department of Psychology and the Institute for Learning and Brain Sciences and lead author of the study, which is published in the September issue of the journal *Brain and Language*.¹

According to the ancient researches: Early in 1977, Dulay and Burt first propounded that affect factors can filter language input. In the 1980s, Krashen proposed “Affective Filter

1 <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0093934X18303274>

2 [Yanyan Bao, Shuzhen Liu Ningbo University of Technology, Ningbo, China. DOI:](#)

[10.4236/jss.2021.93030](#))

3 Bencie Woll FBA, Faculty of Brain Sciences, University College London; Li

Wei, Institute of Education, University College London

4 From a magazine

Hypothesis” (Krashen, 1985), which demonstrates the learner’s motivation, attitude, anxiety and self-esteem are the major affective factors which influence SLA. These factors, like a filter, can promote or impede language input. If the second language learner has strong self-esteem, clear study purpose and moderate anxiety, they will have much more language input, which means the “affective filter” plays an important role.²

Studies specifically of the process of language learning include Kroll and Bialystok (2013), who note " parallel activation of the two languages has been demonstrated for second language learners and appears to be present even when distinct properties of the languages themselves might be sufficient to bias attention towards the language in use." Zavaleta (2014) states "Results show some group effects for executive function and language learning tasks, but the results are not consistent with previous research. Furthermore, the relationship between executive function skills and language learning success is complex and inconsistent, suggesting that further research is needed."³

Also, language is a means of communication in our social lives, and it has an indispensable relationship with culture.

Kramsch has proposed that “Culture and language are inseparable and constitute a single universe or domain of experience” (Hinkel, 2001:p6). Language is a symbolic system of human communication and also a part of the conventional culture.”⁴

It means the languages are the carrier of cultures, so a society’s language is an aspect of its culture. Culture and language influence each other. Every language is part of a culture and every culture is part of a language. As such, language can only reflect cultural needs and no one cannot separate the two without losing the significance of either language or culture.

METHODOLOGY

A key aspect of language learning is the exchange of experiences and skills through communication. That is, learned skills create prospects for development, and the efficiency it brings can be the basis for correcting our mistakes, keeping up with the times, and creating socio-economic comforts. In recent years, several projects and new programs supporting language learning have been established at the initiative of developed countries. In particular, every year in the summer, the countries of America and Germany implement their "Work and travel" internship programs. Higher education institutions in Malaysia, Great Britain and France introduce language training through summer training camps and advanced skills while living for a certain period of time. Their goal is to strengthen and improve cultural ties.

RESULT

As a result of the reforms of recent years, many decisions have been made for language learning in Uzbekistan. The teaching of 2 foreign languages: English and Russian has been made mandatory in schools. The Goethe Institute of German Culture, which was established in co-operation with Germany, was established, and on the initiative of the joint institute, scholarships at German state universities were established for those who knew the German language.

According to 2023 data, 53,000 Uzbeks are studying abroad. And most of them are financially supported by the "Hope of the Country" fund .

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, learning a second language serves as a huge renewal wave for the country's development, people's peace and well-being on all fronts, and significantly enriches our culture.

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