KEY PRINCIPLES OF LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Annotation: *The main purpose of this article is to express some views on solving some of the problems that we may encounter when learning a language. Learning a language is a complex, time-consuming task that requires dedication, persistence and hard work. Moreover, the basic principles that greatly help linguists in studying the processes of language learning will be discussed, and their study will accelerate these principles.*

Izoh: *Ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi til o'rganishda duch kelishimiz mumkin bo'lgan ba'zi muammolarni hal qilish bo'yicha ayrim fikrlarni bildirishdir. Til o'rganish - bu fidoyilik, qat'iyat va mashaqqatli mehnatni talab qiladigan murakkab, ko'p vaqt talab qiladigan ish. Bundan tashqari, tilshunoslarga til o'rganish jarayonlarini o'rganishda katta yordam beradigan asosiy tamoyillar muhokama qilinadi va ularni o'rganish bu tamoyillarni tezlashtiradi.*

Аннотация: *Основная цель этой статьи — выразить некоторые взгляды на решение некоторых проблем, с которыми мы можем столкнуться при изучении языка. Изучение языка — сложная, трудоемкая задача, требующая самоотверженности, настойчивости и упорного труда. Более того, будут обсуждаться основные принципы, которые очень помогают лингвистам в изучении процессов изучения языка, а их изучение ускорит эти принципы.*

Keywords: *principles, language competency , review, feedback.*

Kalit so'zlar: *tamoyillar, til malakasi, , qayta ko'rib chiqish, fikr-mulohaza.*

Ключевые слова: *принципы, языковая компетентность, обзор, обратная связь.*

INTRODUCTION

There are elements that help us in learning process, and research has shown that there are three main elements to learning a new language (called second language acquisition in academia).

• The first is comprehensible input, which is a fancy way of saying being exposed to (hearing or reading) something in the new language and learning to understand it.

• Comprehensible output is the second element, and unsurprisingly it means learning to produce (speak or write) something in the new language.

• The third element is review or feedback, which basically means identifying errors and making changes in response.[1]

These three elements are the building blocks of your language practice, and an effective study plan will maximize all three. The more you listen and read (input), the

more you speak and write (output), the more you go back over what you've done and learn from your errors (review & feedback), the more your language skills will grow.

Comprehensible input

The first is comprehensible input, which is a great way to be exposed to (hearing or reading) something in a new language and learn to understand it. This method has been found useful by many language learners and teachers. For this reason, it is still used by almost all language learners. Comprehensible input is an instructional technique in which teachers provide input that allows EL students to understand most, but not necessarily all, of the language.

The concept comes from American linguist, education researcher, and activist Dr. Stephen Krashen. In his Theory of Second Language Acquisition, he states that students are able to acquire new language when instruction is delivered in language just beyond students' current level of proficiency. Comprehensible input is simply an instructional shift when teachers provide input where students understand most, but not all, of the language.

Comprehensible output

Comprehensible output is the second element, and unsurprisingly it means learning to produce (speak or write) something in the new language. Comprehensible Output is a language acquisition theory developed by Merill Swain. It states that although students need to receive a lot of comprehensible input, this is not enough. They also need to produce comprehensible output, i.e., using language that is understood by other people. According to research, learners need opportunities to practice language at their level of English language competency. This practice with English-speaking peers is called Comprehensible Output. Many researchers feel that comprehensible output is nearly as important as input. Cooperative learning groups are one way for new learners of English to receive plenty of understandable input and output.

Review or feedback

The third element is review or feedback, which basically means identifying errors and making changes in response.[1]Sometimes, the biggest challenge to language learning is overcoming our own fears: fear of making a mistake, of saying the wrong thing, of embarrassing yourself, of not being able to find the right word, and so on. This is all perfectly rational: anyone learning a language is going to make mistakes, and sometimes those mistakes will be very public. The thing is, you NEED to make those mistakes. One of the key principles of language learning is all about making errors and then learning from them: this is what review & feedback means. Plus, if you're not willing to make errors, then the amount of language you produce (your output) goes way down. In other words, being afraid of making a mistake negatively affects two of the three key principles of language learning!

Summary

Based on the above principles, you learned about the basis of many techniques that speed up the language learning process and are used almost today. The reason is that every language learner will encounter in life and knowing the learning methods in harmony with the language learning goals will undoubtedly help a lot. In the process, each skill helps to increase your overall knowledge of that language.

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