

English Has Become the World's One of the Most Important Language in all Spheres of Education

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Abstract: At the beginning of my article, I would like to say that learning foreign languages is especially important nowadays. Some people learn foreign languages because they need them in their work. Others travel abroad. For the thirds studying languages is a hobby. Nowadays English has become the world's one of the most important language in politics, science, trade and cultural relations. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for every good specialist. The reasons for learning a new language are varied, but the importance of learning foreign languages is universal: it will always benefit you in one way or another. First and foremost, one of the most important reasons to learn a foreign language is the stimulation it offers your mind.

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Knowing a foreign language other than your native language has evolved to be extremely beneficial. Whether viewed from the financial or social aspect, being able to communicate in a foreign language helps to make real connection with people and provides a better understanding of your language. At this point, all of us have a question. "Why should learn a foreign language in today's world?" Learning a foreign language open up employment opportunities. For businesses, it is essential to develop and sustain a strong footing in the global economy. It is better achievable if they can understand the psychology and the language of their foreign clients. Most companies therefore, look for candidates with foreign language skills. If you are already working knowing a foreign language may lead to special recognition or promotions. As an employer it will help encourage staff performance, improve customer services and increase revenue for your company. Moreover, every year thousands of people from our county go to different countries as tourists or to work. They cannot go without knowing the language of the county they are going to.

A modern engineer or even a worker cannot work with important instrument or machines if he's not able to read the instructions or to understand them correctly.

It is the most spoken language in international communication. 75% of the world's mail and 60% of the world's telephone calls are in English. Half of the world's scientific literature is written in English. It is the language of computer technology. In fact, we are becoming more and more globalized each passing year, and more and more people are getting in touch with people of other cultures. Therefore, English classes are taught at almost every school, college, lyceum and

universities in our countries. In today's time, multilingualism has become more than just "important". I believe that everybody can do everything if they want to know in true.

In today's competitive world many linguistics find necessity of teaching languages for both children and adults. Some teachers say teaching young learners is very challenging; however, philologists and linguistics to be hold different beliefs on it. In developing countries some researchers showed that school factors were more important for young learners' English achievement. Due to the past researchers and experiments of teachers, so young children as a little tree which grows where the wind blows.

Personally, I am inclined to believe that, a young child's learning process up to the active learning atmosphere. Thus, a good teacher would be such a guide whose can make children to learn, to know new things and whose could show a true way. Needless to say, up to the characteristics and potentials of learners, we could divide learners into 2 groups; active learners and passive learners. Sometimes, passive learners and naughty children would be an important problem for non-experimental teachers. Young children also, could bring personal experiences and characteristics which have been formed already in their family. From my personal experience, when senior students have a practicum, I was in shock so, couldn't manage the whole group and couldn't create active learning atmosphere. There was a huge number of difficulties which was occurred with me, such as, managing and making young learners to study. Firstly, it strikes me that there would be several solutions for that problem. First of all, raising their motivation to learning, I understood that, motivation has a huge role on children's learning awareness. There are several ways of motivating young learners. Motivation about the language could found to be of particular importance in predicting outcomes, along with modern technologies that develop language by the help of technologies.

The early childhood years have a time which could be a huge role of primary educators take an active role in the young learner's encouraging and motivating of learning and understandings. In the primary schools' teachers have a role in child's intellectual, social, emotional, physical, spiritual and moral potential? Lots of researchers, linguists and teachers had investigated young learners' encouraging process and distinguished the differences of passive learners and active learners' achievement.

Most of them mentioned that qualified teachers can encourage not only active learners also, passive learners, teachers should be known how to encourage passive learners with active learning methods. Some of them had determined that the major features of encouraging young learner's learning awareness related to their personal characteristics and motives. There are some activities which can be helpful for new teachers including, "Icebreakers", "Minute-paper", "Four corners", "Discussion", "Think-Pair-Share", "Snowball", "Fishbowl", and "Jigsaw", "Group Concept Maps" etc. Such activities, carried on within a social context in which an alert and sensitive adult is a participant-observer, makes it possible for the child to be involved in intrinsically interesting experiences that may produce contradictory conclusions and a consequent reorganization of the child understands of the world. According to the, James MC Lellan High/Scope centers and classrooms, children are active agents who construct their own knowledge of the world as they transform their ideas and interactions into logical and intuitive sequences of thought and action, work with diverse materials to create personally meaningful experiences and outcomes, and talk about their experiences in their own words. Young children tend to make judgments about "how much" and "how many" based on appearances. For instance, young children reason that a nickel is more than a dime because it is bigger. They might also think that a cup of juice in a small glass is more than a cup of juice in a bigger glass simply because the smaller glass is fuller. The cornerstone of the High/Scope approach to early childhood education is the belief that active learning occurs most effectively in settings that provide developmentally appropriate learning opportunities.

Thus, he mentioned some basic assumptions about young children's personal development and human growth. They are: 1) Human beings develop capacities in predictable sequences

throughout their lives. As people mature, new capabilities emerge. 2) Despite the general predictability of human development, each person displays unique characteristics from birth, which through everyday interactions progressively differentiate into a unique personality. Learning always occurs in the context of each person's unique characteristics abilities, and opportunities. 3) There are times during the life cycle when certain kinds of things are learned best or most efficiently and there are teaching methods that are more appropriate at certain times in the developmental sequence but that each person is also developmentally unique, and that there are optimal times for particular kinds of learning, developmentally appropriate education can be defined by three criteria. With the reference to Kohlberg and Mayer children's learning awareness related to their cognitive development.

The cognitive-development lists describe learning as a process in which the child acts on and interacts with the immediate world to construct an increasingly elaborate concept of reality. On the whole, encouraging by the help of active learning methods is the key of raising young learners' awareness and motivate.

Teaching young learners are different from teaching adults. Young children tend to change their mood every minute and they find it extremely difficult to sit still. On the other hand, they show a greater motivation than adults to do things that appeal somebody to do them. Since it is almost impossible to cater to the interests of about 25 young individuals, the teacher has to be creative in selecting interesting activities, and should provide great variety of recourse to her students. If a person's first language is English, it is certainly not necessary for that person to learn a second language, in most circumstances. If a person's first language is not English, that person probably needs to learn English to be successful in a professional career or a career at the higher levels of the business world. In my opinion, learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts. The teacher could then change the mode again and ask students to describe orally either one more person or the whole picture, using their written notes as a beginning. Another possibility is to commence with the starting sentences from the blackboard and carry on, involving different students in sequence. The teacher can collect catchy words from the students and note them on the blackboard in a kind of brainstorming activity.

For instance, most Uzbekistan schools choose English either as the first or the second compulsory foreign language. Warm-up step is also essential in preparing learners for the lesson. Imagine that their previous lesson was mathematics or history, and how far away their thoughts may be from English. As for as my experience is consumed children respond enthusiastically to songs and welcome them as a warm-up activity. There are no supporting examples for your point! Some of them are listed by Garcia-Saez, creating, a positive feeling for language learning, awaking interest during the lesson, stimulating students to greater participation, and breaking the monotony of the day. The song chosen for this lesson has, the learners are using the new tense form subconsciously; this, it breaks the ice in introducing difficult and strange grammar.

If we contrast our educational system to Europeans there all through in the school year the committee has special activities contests and celebrations (such as the Foreign Languages Day, Halloween, Christmas) every semester they have meetings with all teachers of English in the region where matters such as effective planning or teaching methods and materials are discussed. The children's environment is favorable to learning English. Their families encourage them to learn the language as they consider it useful to be proficient in a global language, or because they have older relatives who study English. They also listen to modern international and English music extensively, and these days are in English, children are curious about what the lyrics mean. In addition, most pupils in the class have personal computers and Internet connection at home.

Therefore, they are exposed to lots of information or games in English. To sum up, in order to expand learner's knowledge and broaden their horizon in every country should have modern and

convenient educational places. Moreover, the educational system should be well-organized and appropriate for young learners' capacities. A scientist, a historian, a diplomat – these people are polyglots as a rule, because they need foreign languages in their work. In my conclusion, I would like to say that Language learning helps develop strong cognitive skills, such as a better concept formation, mental flexibility, multitasking, listening skills and problem-solving, in addition to improving social interaction. In short, if we are serious about educating global leaders for tomorrow, need to have students who can engage many different societies and be able to build cooperation between them.

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