

THE IMPORTANCE AND ADVANTAGES OF LEARNING A SECOND LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This article is aimed to discuss the importance and benefits of learning languages. In addition, the important role of language in human life has been highlighted using scientific researches and sources of language. The article focuses on many areas of language learning, especially the importance of English, which is the main language of modern professions.

Keywords: native language, second language, process of learning languages, benefits, modern professions, learning skills, methodology.

INTRODUCTION

Today, beginning a new skill is one of the most useful methods to utilize your free time. People who are eager to learn something new every day—whether it's studying about different cultures or picking up a new language—always succeed. In our multilingual world, relationships are more crucial than ever. Knowing a second language always provides you a lot of advantages in an increasingly globalized world.

The advantages of being bilingual are clear. Our memory and brain processes will improve, our job will benefit, and our understanding of the languages we currently speak will improve.

Through learning a second language, and our job will alter dramatically. Being a part of a globally linked society means that an increasing number of jobs are offering opportunities where speaking is required. Employees are frequently required to travel for work, strengthen these contacts, or be relocated abroad as more businesses engage in international commerce and forge relationships with other nations.

Learning a second language may help you gain insight into various cultures in addition to increasing your chances of getting a good job or moving forward in your profession. You will be more experienced and more self-assured to travel the world and discover various cultures.

For the majority of nations, a serious issue is a lack of integration. The linguistic barrier is usually at blame for this. People who live outside from their nations interact with neighbors who speak the same language as them.



LITERATURE REVIEW

A branch of applied linguistics is the academic field of second-language acquisition. It has a wide scope and is relatively new. Second-language acquisition is intimately connected to psychology, education, and the numerous areas of linguistics. The words second-language acquisition research, second-language studies, and second-language acquisition studies are also used to distinguish the academic field from the learning process itself.

The process of learning a second language, according to Stephen Krashen, may be broken down into five stages: preproduction, early production, speech emergence, intermediate fluency, and advanced fluency. Preproduction, the initial phase, is sometimes referred to as the quiet period. Although they have a receptive vocabulary of up to 500 words at this level, learners still do not speak their second language. Not all students experience a quiet period. Some students talk right soon, although their speech may only be imitation rather than original use of language. Some people can be expected to speak right away as part of a language-learning programme. For students who do have a quiet phase, it may endure between three and six months.

Beginning in the early 1980s, a sizable SLA research project was conducted out at the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics. It examined the acquisition of second languages by adult immigrants moving to Europe. The study was overseen by Wolfgang Klein and supervised by Clive Perdue. The findings, which were published in the early 1990s, suggested that the learning of a second language happens in three stages: pre-basic variety (or nominal utterance organization), basic variety (or infinite utterance organization), and post-basic variety.

The pre-basic level is often relatively brief, has a limited number of nouns, and missing verbs. Verbs are introduced in their most basic, non-finite form at the basic stage (like participles). With the flexion of nouns and verbs, the third stage sees the emergence of functional morphology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research has shown that when the measure of language knowledge is one of more informal language usage, knowledge of language structures exhibited on discrete-point exams does not guarantee communicative skills. Additional research has revealed that there is minimal connection between the rules that are taught to students and how well they are learning the second language.

The process through which humans acquire a second language is known as second-language acquisition (SLA), sometimes known as second-language learning or L2



(language 2) acquisition. Second-language acquisition is the scientific field that focuses on understanding this procedure. Some people, but not all, view the study of second-language acquisition as a branch of applied linguistics, but it also attracts research from a number of other fields, including psychology and education.

When learning a new skill, it is extremely important to motivate yourself additionally. It gives meaning to learning, it allows you to keep in mind a list of benefits that will become a reality after learning the skill. Given that it sometimes takes a long time to learn a skill, a person needs to overcome moments of apathy. There are advantages to learning a foreign language besides your own knowledge of the language itself. Consider the most pleasant of them - they will become your support in difficult times.

As you learn a new language, your cognitive abilities will improve. For example, when memorizing words, you will train your memory. In addition, you will be able to learn other languages indirectly without learning them. You will be able to understand the general concepts of languages and intuitively understand others (not only phonetically, but also structurally).

This is a wonderful skill that we need anytime, anywhere. If you think about it, you can see in any situation the advantage of listening to a person without interruption (Carnegie devoted an entire chapter to this issue in his book). When learning a new language, you essentially have no choice but to listen carefully to a person, try to catch his accent and the meaning of what was said. In addition, you simply cannot interrupt a person, because you are not particularly versed in a new language for you. It also allows you to develop empathy.

The University of Massachusetts conducted a study in 2007 and concluded that children who learn a second language, even though they sacrifice time studying mathematics, increase their mathematical abilities. If you just think about it, the conclusion suggests itself - learning a language involves your structural and logical processes in the brain, which is the same as mathematics. That is, you still have to learn mathematics itself, but the brain will be more disposed to it if you study other languages.

It is almost impossible to learn a new language and be constantly distracted. In order to not only learn, but also to understand a new rule, to understand a sentence, you need to stay focused (as with learning any new skill). You will realize that the slightest distraction can ruin the progress you have made in the past few minutes. Which will automatically show you the harm of the included mobile phone and other irritants.



In addition to these studies, scientists have recently shown that it also affects the way you think and how you perceive the world. For example, German speakers focus on the scene to describe the situation, while English speakers focus on how you got there. These nuances stem from cultural and grammatical restrictions, and by speaking these two languages, you can adapt your way of thinking to suit the situation. It is assumed that for bilinguals, two perceptions coexist, which provide them with greater flexibility in cognition of a person.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, the process of language learning serves to increase our knowledge. This conclusion can be made based on the above information. Many scientists have contributed to the field of language and have brought forth unique easy ways of language learning. From the information given above, we learned that it is possible to form habits in a new world by thinking in a new way. Otherwise, it will be difficult to learn the knowledge of the modern world. It is natural for a person who has entered the language wave to meet success both in the field of work and in the field of education. Because of this, it is necessary to learn the language and master it in depth to teach it to others.

Everyday life has an influence on people of every race, religion, and geographic location. Language enables us to communicate our thoughts, aspirations, and questions to others around us. Together, words, gestures, and tone are used to convey a wide range of emotions. Humans are different from the rest of the animal kingdom in that we can harness our intrinsic ability to create enduring ties with one another via the use of written and spoken language in a variety of distinct and varied ways.

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