

SOME CHALLENGES OF MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The definition of the English language adopted in Russian linguistics as multi-ethnic, or multinational, reflects not so much its functional role as ethnographic distribution, assignment to different ethnic groups, which is the result of its function as a language of international communication. One of the criteria for the international status of a language is considered to be a large number of functions performed by it: its recognition as a state or official language in the country where it operates in such areas as administration, court, media, and the educational system English in the modern world has become an "additional" language for a number of peoples, and this status is manifested in the expansion of functioning, an increase in intercultural areas of use, and a deepening of social use.

Keywords: grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, historical development, word parts, difficulties.

Introduction

As you know, English is spoken not only in England, but also abroad. It is the official language in many countries of the world. At the same time, the English language of each state has its own characteristics, its own distinctive features, which were formed in the course of historical development, as a result of the influence of the languages of neighboring countries, as well as the language of the indigenous population. This course work is devoted to the study of the history and problems of the English language. At first glance, it may seem very simple, but on closer inspection, you can find a very interesting way of developing the English language at the moment and common language problems even among native speakers.

Methodology.

«To most people, grammar is the rules of a language set out in a terminology which is hard to remember, with many exceptions appended to each rule. Few people stop to think of the origin of these "rules" or of their validity; still fewer ask themselves why there are so

many exceptions. Most people have been taught "grammar rules" at school and are convinced that these rules have existed since schools began; they may not be questioned; they tell us what is right and what is wrong in what people write and say. They seem immutable despite the fact that the language we hear and read every day does not necessarily conform to the standard established in the rules ».¹

Grammar. Grammar teaching cannot be underestimated. Communication would not be perfect without grammar. By having good grammar knowledge, students can improve their English proficiency and promote higher levels of English use. Hence, teachers should reconsider the exploration of grammar teaching techniques. In fact, the aspects of language such as grammar and vocabulary play important roles in learning a language. Thus, grammar cannot be ignored in accordance with the fluency and accuracy of a language although vocabulary may hold a more vital role. Broadly speaking, the importance of grammar as an aspect of language is probably to make it easier to talk about language.

However, for many language teachers and learners, grammar is very important because it relates to the accuracy of language for effective communication. Whereas, asserted that learning English grammar is regarded as a way to improve the students English skills and abilities to use it in a suitable and correct way. Indeed, if the students master English grammar, they will be able to communicate in good English. On the other hand, learning English grammar also equips the students English with good ability in reading English texts at the university level, especially for those who take the English Language Study Program where all of the texts given are in English.

Vocabulary. «The experience of most language teachers that the single, biggest component of any language course is vocabulary. No matter how well the student learns grammar, no matter how successfully the sounds of L2 are mastered, without words to express a wide range of meanings, communication in an L2 just cannot happen in any meaningful way. And yet vocabulary often seems to be the least systematized and the least well catered for of all the aspects of learning a foreign language ».²

We know that, on average, students add 2,000-3,000 words a year to their reading vocabularies. This means that they learn from six to eight new words each day — an enormous achievement. Individual differences in vocabulary size also involve large numbers. Some fifth-grade students may know thousands more words than other students in the same classroom. As a teacher, you know the difference this can make: students who know the meanings of many words catch

¹ Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics. Pearson Education

² McCarthy, M. (1995) Vocabulary. Oxford: Oxford University Press



on to and understand new ideas and concepts much faster than do those students with limited vocabularies

The differences between spoken and written English can pose major problems for students learning English, whose vocabulary difficulties sometimes can be disguised by their conversational fluency. For example, children of immigrant parents can become proficient in everyday conversation in less than two years. However, it may take a longer period of time for these children to become proficient in literate English. If teachers are not aware of the difference in the time it takes to achieve conversational fluency and proficiency with written English, they might diagnose as learning or reading disabled a conversationally proficient English language learner who has trouble understanding textbooks.

Word parts. Students' ability to use word parts — prefixes, suffixes, and roots — to interpret new words can contribute greatly to their vocabulary growth. Nevertheless, word parts are not a completely reliable source of information about word meanings. To illustrate, consider pairs of words such as the following, which share recognizable parts, but which are not clearly related in meaning: casual/casualty, emerge/emergency, sign/resign, sign/design, awe/awful.

Finally, to use dictionary definitions, word parts, and context effectively requires awareness of words and flexible thinking-metacognitive and metalinguistic sophistication that many students do not possess. In fact, the students who are most in need of vocabulary growth are likely to be the ones least effective at using these sources of information.

Pronunciation. A key factor of communication many English learners are concerned about how to practice pronunciation correctly and effectively. Correct pronunciation has always played an important role in learning English communication.

Every language in the world, including English, has distinct pronunciation characteristics. Learning to pronounce words correctly is difficult for learners because the intonation of English differs from that of their mother tongue. In short, English learners frequently encounter the following issues while learning to pronounce:

Difficulty pronouncing sounds that are not native to your mother tongue.

There are many special syllables in English that do not exist in other languages. In English, for example, there will be consonants, final sounds, and so on listeners will easily misinterpret what the speaker means if these sounds aren't pronounced correctly. Learners are used to pronouncing sounds in their mother tongue. As a result, they have difficulty

controlling muscles and sound-producing parts such as the lips, teeth, and tongue to correctly pronounce English.

«In every language, characteristic intonation contours carry both referential and affective meaning. In their referential function, intonation contours provide an interpretation for a sentence by indicating which part of the information is viewed as new versus known, salient versus less salient, or topic versus comment. Intonation and stress are highly context-dependent, so that the patterns of stress and pitch that characterize isolated words or phrases are typically modified when these words or phrases occur in the context of longer utterances».³

Incorrect accent - Stress is regarded as a critical component of learning English pronunciation. A typical English word has several syllables. There are syllables that need to be emphasized and syllables that need to be softened. In many cases, stress alters the definition of a word. Many English words have the same spelling, but changing the position of the stress changes their meaning.

However, stress does not exist in all languages. That is why “wrong accent” has become one of the most common obstacles to learning English pronunciation.

Incorrect intonation: In addition to stress, intonation is very important in English. Intonation expresses emotions while also conveying the meaning that the speaker wishes to convey. In English, there are several types of intonation. Changing the way, the speaker’s voice rises and falls can alter the meaning of the message he wishes to convey.

All of the above pronunciation issues are minor, but they all play an important role in practicing English pronunciation. Many English learners admit to feeling tired and helpless because they can’t control their lips to pronounce English correctly. Therefore, they don’t know how to improve their own limitations when pronouncing English. To overcome the common problems in practicing English pronunciation, English learners need standard pronunciation training techniques, and a simple, easy-to-understand method.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the history of language from ancient period is a testament to the importance of language in our lives. By studying the evolution of language, we can gain a deeper understanding of how language works and how it shapes our world. Continued research and innovation in this field will undoubtedly lead to further improvements in language learning and communication, helping

³ Gimson A. C. Jones and Standards of English Pronunciation // English Studies. Vol. 58. № 2. 1997. pp.152-157.



us to better understand each other and the world around. In addition, you need to understand that with the development of technology and the spread of the language, new aspects of the modern language appear, which is transformed over the years.

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