

WHAT ARE THE PRINCIPLES OF LANGUAGE LEARNING FOR YOUNG AND OLD STUDENTS.

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Annotatsiya: Til o'rganish psixologiyasi, insonning tilni o'rganish jarayonini va bu jarayonda yuzaga keladigan psixologik omillarni o'rganadi. Yosh va katta yoshdagi o'quvchilar o'rtasidagi farqlar, ularning til o'rganishidagi xususiyatlar va uslublari, o'ziga xos jihatlari bilan ajralib turadi. Ushbu maqolada yosh va katta yoshdagi o'quvchilarning til o'rganish jarayonidagi psixologik xususiyatlari haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: ingliz tili, til o'rganish, o'yinlar, interaktiv metodlar, platformalar, o'yinlar, amaliy ko'nikmalar, mashqlar.

Аннотация: Психология изучения языка изучает процесс изучения языка человеком и психологические факторы, участвующие в этом процессе. Различия между младшими и старшими школьниками, их особенности и стили изучения языка отличаются своими особенностями. В данной статье представлена информация о психологических особенностях школьников младшего и старшего возраста в процессе изучения языка.

Ключевые слова: английский язык, изучение языка, игры, интерактивные методы, платформы, игры, практические навыки, упражнения.

Abstract: The psychology of language learning studies the process of human language learning and the psychological factors involved in this process. Differences between young and older students, their language learning characteristics and styles, are distinguished by their own characteristics. This article provides information about the psychological characteristics of young and old students in the process of language learning.

Keywords: English language, language learning, games, interactive methods, platforms, games, practical skills, exercises.

Younger learners are usually more comfortable with the language learning process. Their brains are very flexible in receiving and assimilating new information. Young children are highly capable of learning from their environment and taking on new language naturally. They often learn language through games and interactive activities, which is one of their unique characteristics. Interesting and interactive materials are needed to attract their attention. The language learning process is more effective through games, songs and stories. In addition, young learners feel free in the language learning process. They are often not afraid to make mistakes and express themselves freely in the process. This is important in learning a new language, because learning is done through mistakes. The role of the social environment in young children's language learning is also significant. They learn language by interacting with their peers and naturally develop language through interaction. Older students face more difficulties in the language learning process. Their brains may be less flexible in absorbing new information than younger children. Older learners often try to learn a new language by relying on their previous experiences and knowledge. They focus more on theoretical knowledge and emphasize more on theory than practice. This can slow down their language learning process. Older students are also afraid of making mistakes and this can lower their self-confidence. They often feel that they are less capable than others, and this can have a negative impact on their language learning. Motivation is also important for older students. They tend to learn languages



in a more goal-oriented manner and have to work harder to achieve their goals. Taking into account the differences between younger and older learners is important to make the language learning process more effective. Teachers should help younger students through games and interactive activities, and older students through theoretical knowledge and practical exercises. Taking into account the characteristics of each age group helps to make the language learning process more effective and interesting.[1]

The importance of age in the psychology of language learning is related to the motivation and characteristics of learners. Younger students need more play and interactivity, while older students pay more attention to theoretical knowledge and practice. Taking into account these differences helps to make the language learning process individual and effective for each student. The language learning process for young students should be built on the basis of more play and creativity. Creating interesting and interactive materials for them plays an important role in attracting their attention. Older students need more help in mastering theoretical knowledge. For them, the learning process can be made more effective through practical exercises and examples.[2]

It is also important to consider the social environment of students. Younger learners learn language by interacting with their peers, while older learners learn new knowledge by sharing their experiences. Teachers should plan their lessons, taking into account the characteristics of each age group. Language learning is a psychologically complex process. Students' self-confidence, motivation and communication skills directly affect the language learning process. Younger students tend to learn more through freedom and play, while older students tend to focus more on theoretical knowledge. Taking into account these differences helps to make the language learning process more effective and interesting. The principles of language learning of young and older students differ from each other, because their psychological, social and intellectual development levels are different. Each age group has its own characteristics and styles in language learning. For young students, the language learning process develops more on the basis of play and creativity. They prefer experiments and games in learning new information. Interactive activities, songs, stories and games are important to keep their attention. Young learners are not afraid to make mistakes and feel free to do so. Support and positive feedback from their teachers is important for them, as it increases their self-confidence. Older learners, on the other hand, tend to learn a language in a more goal-oriented manner. They are often motivated to learn a language at work or to travel. Their learning process is more based on theoretical knowledge and practical exercises. Older students strive to minimize errors and may be demanding of themselves in the process. They want more theoretical knowledge and practical guidance from teachers. The social environment also determines the differences between younger students and older students. Young learners learn language by interacting with their peers. They prefer to interact through games and activities. Older students, on the other hand, learn language more by sharing experiences and exchanging ideas.[3]

Their interaction is more based on communication and discussion. Relationships with teachers also play an important role in this process. Young students are more open and free to their teachers' instructions. They want more positive feedback from teachers. Older students may have a more professional and formal relationship with their teachers. They seek to learn from teachers the knowledge they need to achieve their goals. Young and older students have different principles of language learning. Teachers need to plan their lessons taking into account the characteristics of each age group. This helps to make the language learning process



of students effective and interesting. In the process of language learning, the creative approach of young learners and the goal-oriented approach of older learners are important and serve to meet the specific needs of both groups.[4]

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the psychology of language learning allows teachers to teach more effectively by analyzing the differences between younger and older learners. Taking into account the characteristics of each age group helps to make the language learning process individual and effective. In planning their lessons, teachers need to take into account the needs of young students for play and interactive activities, and the interest of older students in theoretical knowledge. This helps to make the language learning process more effective and interesting.

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