THE PROBLEMS OF LEARNING MULTIPLE LANGUAGE. ABOUT BLINGISM

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Abstract: *This article reflects the environment of multilingualism and its processes. Also, the concept of blingism includes its problems and solutions, advantages*.

Key words: *and concepts: multilingualism, polylingualism, bilingualism, education, relationships, influence of languages.*

Although the world seems to be civilized. Although the whole planet has enough access to information, the reality is not. There are still many problems in the studios, trying to solve them in the shortest possible time. But it is clear that in order to achieve the set goals (that is, for all people to study freely and freely), many efforts will be necessary. Even in Spain, learning languages is something that can get very complicated. Who hasn't been teased for pronouncing a phrase well in English or shamed for still speaking correctly in their mother tongue? These things seem insignificant, but the truth is that it is very important not to consider them.

Before talking about the national mentality of the Uzbek people, it is important to mention this. It should be noted that the Uzbek people have four major religious and ideological stages that he experienced and every how many generations passed before the end of the period of ideological and religious influences and this it should not be forgotten that the processes left an indelible mark on the character of the nation. The Uzbek nation and Uzbek families have a unique formation process. History testifies that the Uzbek people are descended from indigenous ethnic groups that lived in this region received The second root started from the ancient Turkic peoples. Both are basic the union of the roots - the mutual synthesis of the Uzbek people and later the Uzbek nation organized.

In a multilingual environment, young people have a high level of interest in the customs of other nations it has a great role in observing the family, that is, the qualities of tolerance. Family it is a complex social group, a combination of ideological and medical relations a merger occurs. Family is the personal social of the society is a joint. It contains the damage, upbringing, inclinations of family members and reflects other types of social activity. Parents' scientific knowledge of the child's personality worldviews, spiritual-ethical, sophistication, labor and other basis of social life a group of systematic exposure process is called physical education.

Bilingualism refers to the ability of people to speak two languages equally well. They are called bilingual. On the other hand, those who speak more than two languages are multilingual, and those who speak more than six are polyglots. Since the language fully reflects the national, social and cultural characteristics of people, bilinguals belong to two

different groups of people at the same time. Such a person without hesitation uses one language, then another, without confusing grammatical patterns and phonetics.

Differentiation: Natural bilingualism - from birth, children communicate with representatives of different nationalities. Both cultures have their own characteristics for a child. When an artificial child is deliberately taught a second language. A person who begins to learn a new language already has the skills of his native language and tries to transfer it to the new language.

Overuse of the mother tongue in the audience Learners learn another language well only when they are forced to use it. The teacher should require students to communicate in the language being studied. Only in this case, the level of achievement in language learning and fluency in pronunciation will increase. Learning a foreign language will be successful only if it is strictly required and restrictions are set during the lesson.

Not to be taken seriously. It should be noted that students often do not take language learning seriously. Problems such as sticking to grammar rules and language barriers cause students to lose interest in learning the language and not take it seriously. In fact, I believe that the idea that the sentences formed for communication to be understandable do not have to be grammatically correct is partly correct and partly incorrect at the same time. Because during the conversation, the fluency of the language is damaged if the sentences are made by constantly replacing the grammatical rules. Students do not and cannot always follow the rules learned in the training. In addition, students in non-philological higher educational institutions treat foreign languages as a secondary subject. Unfortunately, in most cases, students learn the language during training. After the lessons, they try to learn new words by practicing pronunciation and writing essays independently. It is not a secret that one of the biggest disadvantages is that when mistakes are corrected, students often think "this is not my language". This has a negative impact on learning a foreign language.

Restricted learning environment When talking about a restricted learning environment, it does not mean the presence of furniture in the classrooms or the location of the learning center. In most cases, students only try to speak English under the teacher's supervision. In addition, there is a lack of people who can communicate in English around the students. As a result, it becomes difficult to learn English and communicate in this language. Educational materials, especially books, audio materials are tools that help in the educational process. If the student follows the tasks given on the subject of the language through audio and video, he will learn how to pronounce words and sentences. It should be noted that students tend to learn through movies, but movies contain slang and dialects. Therefore, language learners should be careful. Me Typical problems of bilingualism: ● ● Mixing phonetic and lexical systems; Simplifying words; ● Avoid complex structures; The limited vocabulary of each language; Incorrect placement of stresses; Mixing languages in communication.

Forms of communication in the conditions of multilingualism (such as languages, dialects, dialects, social and professional jargon) functionally form a hierarchy (level), for example:

1) limited means of intergroup communication ("local" languages) ;

2) intergroup communication in life - specific means of intervention ("market" language in multi-tribal rural communities);

3) administrative (or national) regional language;

4) multi-national region or state language;

5) the national language (it can also be "dominant in the state" or an international language).

If the languages of the first two stages mainly serve for informal oral communication, then for those of the next stage, in addition to these tasks, public and official (often written) communication services are added, which are education, information media, literature, Culture is divided into languages of science.

In the environment of multilingualism, the family plays a big role in forming a positive attitude towards the customs of other nations, i.e. the qualities of tolerance. The family is a complex social group, which is formed as a result of the integration of ideological and psychological relations. Family is the primary social unit of society. It reflects the needs, interests, inclinations, education and other types of social activities of family members. Family upbringing is the process of systematic influence of parents on the child's personality in order to form the foundations of scientific worldview, spiritual-ethical, sophistication, work and other social factors. In our people, the saying "from the beginning of childhood" is not for nothing. Because in the family environment there is a basis for the education, growth and maturity of the child. In a family where there is a healthy environment, warmth in relations, and mutual understanding, not only a prosperous and happy life, but also child-rearing and growing up will take place properly. Therefore, the healthy birth of a child, healthy growth, healthy education, and finally the formation of a healthy person depends on the family. "Family education is always distinguished by its complex and multifaceted, wonderful and beautiful," says A. Munavvarov. Every family is a unique world, it shows unique, unique features in the work of education.

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