



## THE KEY BENEFITS AND DRAWBACKS OF LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES AT AN EARLY AGE

Eshboyev Zulfiddin Baxtiyor ugli

Student of Chirchik Pedagogical University of Tashkent Region

Aminova Sokhila

teacher of Tashkent region Chirchik State

Pedagogical University.

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**Annotation.** Given the expanding global trend of language acquisition, this article examines relevant studies and articles to emphasize the advantages and disadvantages of learning a second language. The brain's prefrontal cortex, which can assist cognitive development including creativity, memory, and attention span, is the source of the advantages of learning a second language. The development of one's intellect and cognitive abilities can facilitate the learning of a second language. However, learning a second language too soon can lead to the loss of the first tongue, and learning a foreign language becomes more difficult when one's mother tongue is not sufficiently spoken.

**Keywords:** language, people, vocabulary, modern world, technologies, books, current methods

### INTRODUCTION.

As time goes on, globalization will continue to accelerate the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa. In the context of globalization, language is crucial since it facilitates communication between individuals and places while also being affected by external factors. Therefore, to keep up with the pace of globalization, there is a surge in the number of people learning a new language to connect with people in many nations and places.

Language learning improves one's ability to empathize or see a situation from another's point of view, according to social studies. When you learn a new language, you not only pick up new words and sounds, but you also pick up new thoughts. It's as if you're looking at the world through various lenses. Language abilities might also help you get work and increase your international trade opportunities. Languages are an essential aspect of the 21st-century skill set in an increasingly multicultural and multilingual employment environment. In the case of learning a second language, however, recently the issue of whether should students learn a second language at a young age has attracted people. For example, there are numerous advantages and disadvantages that children have when learning English as a foreign language to become bilinguals. Some people think that learning a second language has a significant advantage in that it teaches youngsters to focus their attention on the important variables in the context, including ambiguous or contradictory information. Enhanced cognitive abilities could facilitate the growth of the abilities believed to be necessary for successful communication in children. Being aware of two words that convey the same idea, like "good" and "great," for instance, can teach kids that there are several ways to describe an item or event, which can help them grasp other people's perspectives. Studies

have demonstrated that because the brain continues to form new connections between neurons until age 12, language interpretation changes after that point. When we are young, the frontal lobe of the brain is where language processing occurs, when we learn a language as adults or teenagers.

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **The main advantages.**

External feedback, such as language from other people, gradually gets more complex and regulated. The youngster develops the ability to postpone gratification. From the ages of 7 to 11, language and behavior become more structured, less reliant on external stimuli, and more inventive. Enter games, sports, erector sets, and problem-solving. These two stages in the Stage Theory show us how language learning and other abilities improve as the development of cognition. Also, the acquisition of language may have an impact on cognitive growth. It also affects how well children's frontal lobes regulate their attention. Children's everyday learning experiences, which include language acquisition, have an impact on the development of their cognitive and neurological systems. Throughout the process of learning a language, children encounter a range of linguistic and sociolinguistic situations, all of which are needed for some kind of conflict resolution. For instance, they must decide how to interpret similar words, like "I" and "eye."

We formed two groups out of students at the International Journalism Faculty who were at the intermediate level. One group studied the words from the specific passages by heart, utilized dictionaries to translate them, and then performed the rendering for the class, while the other used Ilya Frank's method to change the texts they read, and they presented their findings in class. They had been given several days to prepare after receiving all of the texts ahead of time as a homework assignment. The outcomes were striking. The second group produced better results on all of the readings because they had committed all of the necessary terminology to memory. After discussing the findings with the students, we revealed the following answers. "Rote-learning was boring", "there was no need to refer to dictionaries all the time", "it was less time-consuming", and "convenient and up-to-date the method was". Moreover, the students pointed out a few disadvantages of the method saying: "Many words in the text were old-fashioned", "First it was very hard to understand the text and prompts but then I got used to it", "I was puzzled by every explanation even of the familiar words"

### **RESULTS.**

#### **Main disadvantages.**

The information above demonstrates that age is a significant factor in second language learning and that acquiring a language early in life has numerous advantages for younger language learners. a second language. However, it's unclear if starting to acquire a second language early speeds up the process. Students who have mastered their first language as early as primary and middle school may perform better when learning a second language. Learning a second language at a young age promotes flexible thinking and communication skills, allowing youngsters to approach challenges from multiple perspectives. Furthermore, studies demonstrate that multilinguals have better memory, planning, and multitasking abilities. When learning many languages as a child, the brain is educated to pay attention to key information and ignore irrelevant information, a skill that subsequently enables improved focus, memory, planning, and multitasking abilities.

Another disadvantage is that bilingual children will have to deal with the additional academic load that comes with learning to read and write in another language on top of the first; this means that they will have to work twice as hard. If parents want their children to not only speak another language but also read and write it, they will need to provide extra instruction outside of regular school hours. Silke Rehman believes "Organizing language lessons requires considerable effort, both financially and in terms of time. However, all parents would agree that the advantages outweigh the effort." An additional academic burden or supplementary tuition, on the other hand, becomes boring and difficult for children. As a result, they prefer to engage in other types of activities, such as sports, and as a result, they decide to discontinue their bilingual education. As a result, children are not receiving enough English education to become fluent in the language. It means that public schools are not interested in helping their children become multilingual, which is a significant disadvantage.

### CONCLUSION.

The benefits and drawbacks of learning a second language are methodically discussed in this essay. The growth of the prefrontal cortex is linked to cognitive language, which can aid in the acquisition of a second language, which is the first benefit of learning a second language. Second, acquiring a second language has an impact on cognitive growth as well. As one continues to acquire a second language, their capacity for creativity, memory, and attentional control all increases. Thirdly, children who acquire a second language surpass their peers in the same phase of intellectual development. In contrast, there are disadvantages to learning a second language early. To begin with, "the earlier to learn a second language is better" is wrong. Effective native-language acquisition is crucial for learning a second one which means that it is not efficient enough for a kid who has not mastered his mother tongue to learn a second language. Moreover, learning a second language means impairing the use of the first one. After analyzing the phenomenon in the United States that immigrant kids can lose their languages after assimilating into the English-speaking environment. On the other hand, early acquisition of a second language has drawbacks. It is incorrect to say that learning a second language early in life is preferable. It is not effective enough for a child who has not mastered his mother tongue to acquire a second language because good native-language acquisition is necessary for learning a second one. Additionally, after examining the American occurrence whereby immigrant children can lose their languages after assimilating into the English-speaking environment, learning a second language impedes the usage of the first one. The burdens and the education can be handled correctly with the help of parents and professional teachers. The native language and the second language should be treated equally as kids grow up to become bilingual. Not only because of the natural edge that kids have but also the benefits that learning a second language brings, kids are supposed to learn a foreign language as early as possible.

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