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Attitude of young people to learning languages

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Abstract. For half a century, the study of foreign languages has changed a lot. Previously, learning was most often limited in educational institutions, but now languages have become available to everyone. First of all, the system of teaching has changed, now the language has become more colloquial. The time to search for information was significantly reduced, so the brain began to consume it in large quantities. The reason for the popularity of the English language is due to historical events. England and the United States had and still have a great influence on all spheres of our life, just as the United States had more colonies, which means more countries where they "settled" their language. So does the countries' economy. In countries where the economy is more developed, people try to live and learn the language accordingly. In most cases, it is teenagers who study languages, who are focused on education, as you cannot do without a language. But it's not just personal growth that is the reason for learning a language. It also develops the brain well, makes thinking broader. The knowledge of languages offers many opportunities and prospects for the future.

Keywords. Foreign languages, learning, youth, development.

Introduction.

We live at a time when knowledge of other languages is simply necessary and is one of the most significant qualities of a successful person, because knowledge in the field of foreign languages helps in many areas of our life: in work, in communication with other people, in establishing various ties between states as well as in our development.

The study of languages in our time is very developed. You can study in any way that is convenient for you: online, independently, with the help of special programs and applications, courses, in various schools. The study of foreign languages is also very developed in our education system and is practiced in every school. So, we can safely say that the study of this issue is quite high.

The main objectives of this research are to study young people's attitude to the study of foreign languages, whether it is popular, what methods are used for learning foreign languages and what prospects this activity brings. The research solves a few problems:

-Analyzes the attitude of young people to learning foreign languages.

- Gives us an understanding of the means and methods of learning foreign languages among young people.
- Forms an idea in the consciousness of society about what language learning entails and what prospects it gives.

Materials and methods.

In our research we interviewed people of different age categories, searched for information on the Internet, watched various videos on social networks, and thus used such methods of obtaining material as analytical search of information, analysis of data and its classification, survey of young people.

Compared to the past, learning languages nowadays is becoming much easier. While in the past we had to do it with the help of tutors, textbooks, various courses, newspapers and articles, which, by the way, were limited, now the list has been supplemented by various apps and play-based learning (for example for children), adapted for different ages. In other words, from the paper world, learning has gone digital, which has made the task easier and made it completely independent of the government, and learning itself has become flexible and convenient for anyone. For instance, if a person doesn't have money for education, he can study it remotely on YouTube or TikTok, where a lot of different specialists present the information in such an interesting way, that it's possible to gain the basic knowledge there, though not professionally. It is also possible to create a simulated language environment by watching soap operas in a foreign language with foreign subtitles. It's entertaining and helps you better understand pronunciation and learn new words.

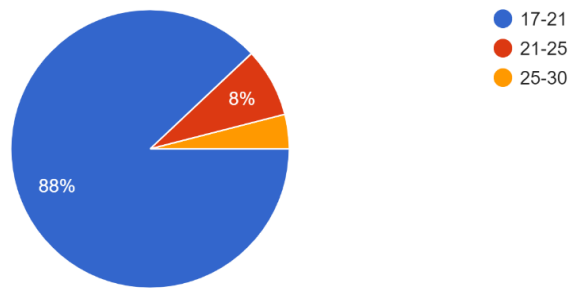
To get a better idea of how much foreign languages have entered our lives, it's enough to compare our lives now and just 50 years ago. Information was passed from hand to hand, from sheet to sheet, and there was little freedom of choice. The freedom was limited to the library, where searching took up a lot of time, and to the knowledge of acquaintances, who could not always tell you the right information. Now, however, the search is much faster and more accurate, because in the Internet we most often ask a specific question rather than search for articles on a topic, especially if time is limited. To put it simply, we have become freer, communication has become easier, and learning has naturally become more up-to-date and forward-looking. But what is the reason for the popularity of English, for example? According to a survey, only 1% of people know that as a result of the scientific, political, military, economic and cultural influence of the British Empire in the 18th and 19th centuries and the influence of the United States

in the 20th century, English has become the most popular language in almost all parts of the world.

The reason for the popularity of this language is that 9% of people think it is necessary for work, 7% think it is easy to learn (although this is far from being a decisive factor because Spanish is number one in terms of ease of learning). Looking deeper into the question we understand that these are not all the reasons. Why has not Russia, for example, taken the title of one of the most popular languages? It is simple. The country's economic situation is just as important to learn. The top 5 most promising languages to learn in addition to English are German, French, Spanish and Italian. The reason for this is precisely the development of the countries, and the languages of these countries are among the most technologically advanced in Europe!

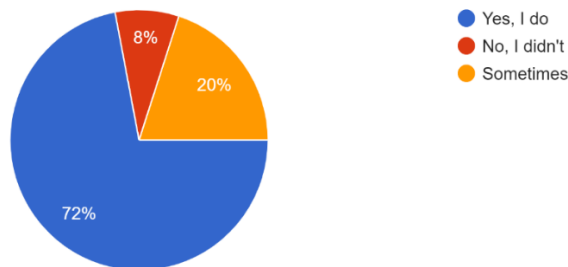
Results. We conducted a survey among different age groups and can draw the following conclusions about language learning. Most people study foreign languages, only a small proportion of respondents said that they do not study other languages. the main category of persons engaged in language learning is young people aged 17 to 21 years. Also, respondents from 21 to 25 years old answered that they mostly study foreign languages. respondents from 25 to 30 years of age answered that they do not study languages. Based on the results of the survey, we can say that the most popular language to study is English, despite the fact that many people study Chinese, French, and Turkish. The purpose of learning this language is different for everyone, but almost everyone said that this language is the most popular language in the world, which is easy to learn and is needed at work. But despite the prospect of learning foreign languages, 20% of respondents do not study them at all, 8% do it only sometimes, but 72% said that they study them regularly. Of course, in most cases it is English (71%), Spanish (11%), French (13%), other (5%). This minority includes those who study Korean, Turkish, Latvian, Uzbek, German and Japanese. The absolute majority in the study of languages, of course, takes the youth, and this is 88% of 17 to 20 years. Similarly, 64% of people study languages in schools/universities and 33% study them independently, the rest study at online schools or with a tutor (Pictures 1, 2).

How old are you?



Pic. 1

Do you study foreign languages?



Pic. 2

From all this we conclude that teenagers who are getting an education aim at learning languages. It turns out that it is very important for a modern person to study this subject, because the vast majority of professions are aimed at possible communication with foreigners. For example, the profession of a journalist, a lawyer, a flight attendant, a teacher, a model and an office worker. As you can understand, foreign language has filled many fields, but of course in some cases you can do without it, working only in Russia and the CIS, but then the chance of getting development and career advancement is very small.

But how long does it take to learn a language that is new to us? In the mode of our lives that passes very quickly, this is a very typical question. It all depends on several factors: how similar the new language is to your native language or to those already learned, the complexity of the new language, the time devoted to it, the learning resources and of course the desire for the new language. For the easiest languages it can take an average of 23-24 weeks to learn a new language as long as it is English. You can easily learn Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian, Romanian, Swedish and Norwegian. They're all

very similar in structure, so if you have learnt one, the other will be much easier! Intermediate languages take twice as long! We need forty-four weeks to learn Hindi, Russian, Vietnamese, Polish, Turkish and Greek. There are also harder languages to learn. It takes more than a year and a half for an English speaker to get some idea of them. Let's start with Chinese. Even though it's a language that's spoken by over 1 billion people, it's difficult to learn because the meaning of a word can change depending on the tone! Arabic is difficult because it's difficult to pronounce vowel sounds and it lacks the letters that we're accustomed to. The Arabic script is written from right to left which is problematic. Finally, Japanese. There are 3 different writing systems in this unique language with thousands of characters and two syllabic alphabets. That's why, if a person decided to learn any language, they should take it as seriously as possible, spend a lot of time and make sure they have a great desire for it! It is also necessary to know why they should do it. Is it a temporary hobby or a need for education? Of course, if you study at school or with a tutor, the chance of learning the language is much higher, because there is discipline and regular assignments, but free learning also has its advantages, such as flexible schedule, freedom in learning and independent choice of material.

In addition to personal growth and job prospects, that learning foreign languages can give a person, this skill characterizes a person well and strongly affects the brain. For example, the study of ancient Greek or Latin is unlikely to be needed in life, the brain will hardly remember 10% of the information for the rest of your life, but what a benefit it will bring to the development of thinking, it becomes more flexible and wider, and perception becomes easier. For example, if our brain knows three variants of each word from the dictionary, this will allow a person to discover new things, come up with new ideas. Because most often it is the result when you have guessed to apply ideas from another system or field to one area of knowledge. Obsolete languages are especially useful, because they have a special system with which there are no associations in our lives.

Thus, we can conclude that learning languages is an incredibly important process that has changed the lives of many people globally in every sense. In the last 26 years alone, 4.5 million people have officially emigrated from Russia. Everyone finds something different in this, someone likes it, someone does not like to study them. Despite everything, this science gives us more opportunities.

Conclusion.

In today's multicultural world, where everything is governed by globalization, the knowledge of foreign languages is not just a useful skill, but a vital necessity. Our research helped to prove that learning is really important for people, namely for young people, because learning foreign languages at this age opens up an opportunity for many achievements, connections, skills and personal development. We prove that the demand for language learning among young people really exists and that there is nowhere in the world without such a skill.

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