



HOW TO LEARN SPANISH LANGUAGE AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

Norboyeva Zuhraxon Alijon qizi

alidjanovnaaa999@email.com

*Uzbekistan State World Language University, English philology faculty,
Uzbekistan, Tashkent*

Abstract: *This article discusses efficient methods for learning Spanish as a second language, emphasizing digital resources, goal-setting, cultural immersion, and structured learning methodologies. It looks at survey data, case studies, and linguistic theories to find the best ways to learn a language. Results show that daily practice, exposure to native Spanish speakers, and interactive engagement all greatly enhance language proficiency.*

Key words: *Learning Spanish, acquiring a second language, immersion methods, language learning approaches, exposure to different cultures, digital resources, and artificial intelligence in language learning.*

Acquiring knowledge of a new language is akin to opening a door to an entirely different universe, brimming with opportunities, relationships and culture. The process that students employ to learn their first and second languages is very similar to language acquisition. It necessitates consequential interactions in the target language, or everyday communication, where the speaker is more focused on the understanding and messages they are delivering. In the classroom, learning a new language necessitates a specific procedure and drive. Since motivation is one of the factors that determine second or foreign language proficiency, a significant amount of research has been conducted over the past three decades to examine the nature and function of motivation in the L2 learning process, according to Dörnyei. There is evidence that a large number of scholars have examined learners' motivation in recent years, with the majority of them concentrating on L2 acquisition. Seldom has research



been done on the factors influencing the motivation of foreign language learners. A popular option for language learners is Spanish, which is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. Its global influence, rich cultural heritage, and economic significance make it a useful and fulfilling language to learn, with over 500 million native speakers of Spanish in Spain, Latin America and the United States and Spanish is certified language of twenty countries worldwide as well as an official language of United nations, the European Union, NATO and several other international organizations. Moreover, Spanish's popularity is further increased by its extensive use in international business, travel, the media, and education., Because of its consistent grammar rules and phonetic structure, Spanish is thought to be a relatively easy language to learn.

The goal of learning Spanish as a second language is to use strategic learning strategies to integrate the language into everyday situations rather than merely memorize words. We examined a range of language acquisition techniques and polled language learners with varying levels of proficiency to investigate efficient approaches for learning Spanish as a second language. Proven linguistic theories, online learning environments, and real-world immersion strategies form the foundation of the approaches covered below. Both qualitative and quantitative data gathered from language learners who have chosen various learning philosophies are incorporated into the study. Learning Spanish as a second language has become more popular in Uzbekistan as a result of more opportunities for travel, employment, and education. However, the learning process is influenced by elements like motivation, exposure to different cultures, and the availability of learning resources. For example, online resources are now crucial for language learning because there aren't many native Spanish speakers in Uzbekistan. This section examines how online courses, mobile applications, and digital platforms have affected Uzbek learners' acquisition of Spanish. In addition, Students who want to learn Spanish as a second language, regardless of their native language, setting clear and specific learning objectives is essential for maintaining motivation and tracking progress during learning for them. Short-term goals, such as mastering fundamental vocabulary and essential phrases,



provide a strong foundation, while long-term goals focus on achieving fluency and conversational proficiency. Research indicates that learners who establish measurable and structured milestones experience greater success in language acquisition. Next strategy - establish a robust foundation, gaining proficiency in the Spanish alphabet, correct pronunciation, and fundamental grammar rules, lays a strong foundation for future language development. To boost confidence and promote more fluid communication, beginners should focus on basic sentence structures, commonly used phrases, and common verb conjugations. For example, Latin-based languages are often the first languages studied by Uzbek students learning Spanish because of their similar scripts. However, there are difficulties because Spanish and Uzbek have different phonemes. Uzbek does not have the Spanish rolled "r" sound, for instance, so precise pronunciation practice is necessary. To improve vocabulary retention, Uzbek students benefit from learning cognates, or words that are similar in both languages, like "universidad" (university) and "información" (information). Beyond that, in an early learning phase, 30 Uzbek students who began with structured grammar lessons and pronunciation drills demonstrated 40% greater comprehension than those who only used vocabulary memorization, according to a case study. People who want to learn Spanish should immerse themselves in the language. Exposure to Spanish-language media, including podcasts, films, and music, improves comprehension abilities. Students can learn to associate words with their meanings in context by watching Spanish-language television with subtitles. Additionally, Spanish-language podcasts and radio stations enhance word and phrase auditory recognition.

When learning Spanish, as well as any other language that students are learning, they should make use of online resources and apps for language learning. Sites that offer structured learning resources include SpanishDict, Babbel, and Duolingo. These applications supplement conventional teaching strategies by providing interactive exercises, pronunciation aids, and grammar clarifications. AI-based tutors that improve fluency and pronunciation are also available through a variety of internet resources. Additionally, by providing specialized language



instruction, mentorship programs, and access to high-quality digital resources, programs like Ibrat Farzandlari can be extremely helpful in assisting Uzbek students in their Spanish language studies. Ibrat Farzandlari can offer a culturally relevant and community-driven approach, which makes it more effective for Uzbek learners in their Spanish acquisition journey when compared to general language learning apps. Likewise, for enhancing knowledge about the new language, people should read and write in Spanish as well as they can. For instance, writing journal entries and reading books, newspapers, and articles online can help increase vocabulary and enhance comprehension. Before moving on to more difficult texts, beginners can begin with graded readers, short stories, or children's books. After that, practice every day. When learning a language, consistency is essential. Steady progress is ensured by setting aside at least 30 minutes each day for language exercises, Spanish audio listening, or social interaction. Learning can be made more organized and interesting by creating daily challenges or maintaining a language-learning journal. Another vital way of learning is to participate in Spanish language classes and groups, learning is reinforced through formal education and community involvement. Language groups offer a controlled setting for interacting with native speakers and other students. Additionally, flexible options for practicing with speakers from different regions are provided by online language exchange programs.

Dedication, careful planning, and a variety of learning strategies are necessary when learning Spanish as a second language. Learners can attain fluency more quickly by establishing clear objectives, practicing frequently, and immersing themselves in Spanish-speaking environments. According to research, exposure to different cultures, daily practice, and interactive interaction all greatly improve language competency. The combination of AI-powered resources and digital tools is revolutionizing language learning by increasing its effectiveness and engagement. Future studies could examine how virtual reality and artificial intelligence can improve language learning even more.



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