



KNOWING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE OPENS GATES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
Learning a language is a complex, time-intensive task that requires dedication, persistence, and hard work. If you're reading this, then you probably already know that. What you might not know is that there are strategies that can help you study more effectively, so that you make the most of your time and energy. This article first explains some of the key principles that guide effective language learning, and then look through that can help you put these principles into practice. Use these tools to create a strategic study plan that helps your language skills grow.	Learning codes, false cognates, alternative spelling, Ambiguity or confusion, cultural trends and beliefs.

Introduction

Capacity of learning a language

The reason why people learn a language is to enable to communicate with the community. In that case, people must have the capacity of producing meaningful sounds, and realizing how to work with language learning codes in people pronunciation. Despite of this, each modest speech demands full instructions of functional rules and meaningful formulation in relating words.

Importance of factors in awaring a language skill;

Real and false friends

Each language consists of details such as phonemic structure, , a lexical meaning , and the origin of existing word. These order might occur in different language variously. For instance, If you're reading a book in a foreign language that you're trying to learn, and you spot a familiar word. It's similar to one in your mother tongue, so it must have a similar meaning, right?. Stumbling across these words can be a bit like when you think you recognize an old friend walking across the street, but when you get closer, you realize it isn't who you thought. This happens within the world of languages, words that look or sound similar but mean completely different things in different languages, are known as "false cognates" or "false friends." And, when you're learning a new language, false friends can easily trip you up.

Many languages share common origins so some similar-looking or sounding words will actually be, well, real friends, and still mean pretty much the same thing. For example, the English and Spanish words accident and accidente, or the English and German words for a dad — father and vater. These

are known as cognates. But not all cognates are created equal; as languages evolve the meanings can shift separately too, resulting in word pairings that look like cognates but actually aren't. Cue: false cognates, or false friends. These are often found in groups of languages with shared etymology such as the Romance languages (including French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian) or the Germanic languages (like German, English and Dutch).

Some false friends look the same, others sound the same

Let's take the word pain. In English, these four letters describe feelings of hurt — you'd feel pain if you broke your arm. Meanwhile, in France, pain is the word for bread, so ordering a pain au chocolat from the café will result in a sweet treat, not a trip to the hospital. These meanings are so similar that mistakes here are easily made. A library in English is a public book rental store. Meanwhile, in French, bibliothèque is the word for a library, while librairie is the word for a bookshop. You leave both with books, but one of them expects you to bring them back... We should take these factors into consideration in communicating with people, comprehending the meaning and usage of a word in the context.

The role of spelling in learning language

Accurate spelling is important for people to develop a strong connection between the letters and their sounds and learning high-frequency 'sight words' (i.e. words that can not easily be sounded out) will assist a person in both their reading and writing. The more thoroughly one knows a word, the more likely it is that they will be able to recognise it in unfamiliar texts, spell it and use it appropriately in their own speech and writing. Studies have identified that the importance of learning the alternative spellings for words that sound the same (e.g. rain, rein, reign) means that it is easier to quickly discern the correct meaning of that word.

Given the advent of technology there has been much debate about the relevance of teaching to spell. One of the disadvantages of the spell check in technology is that one must be able to start the word correctly and get most of the letters right. BUT what happens when the student spells the word 'does' as 'dose'? The spell check on the computer will not recognise this as an incorrect word and consequently the student will continue to entrench the incorrect spelling habit and the reader of the document will become confused. Spelling is not an easy process, but when people understand its clear structure and rules, unfamiliar words become more easily decodable (i.e. able to be sounded out).

Culture influences language and language influences culture.

Besides form, structure, spelling and phonetics, anyone wishing to learn a language should pay attention on the culture(s) where the language is spoken. Language is inherently cultural, as it reflects these norms and factors in both subtle and explicit ways. A language may develop sayings that reflect cultural norms, slang terminology that reflects cultural trends, or even syntax that reflects cultural beliefs. For instance, the Algonquin languages of North America do not follow the Subject-Verb-Object or Subject-Object-Verb order that eighty percent of the world's languages follow. Algonquin sentences are heavily verb-focused, reflecting the Algonquin culture's ontological focus on process over fixed state of being. Members of Algonquin tribes do not see the physical world as objects in interaction with one another but rather as process and transformation which happens to include objects. So they might say, "Singing is happening" rather than "She sings to him." Culture influences language and language influences culture.

“If children are given cultural knowledge, immersed in a culturally rich environment, and exposed to culturally basic material, they may learn the second language with more ease because their background knowledge about the second-language culture will make comprehension less difficult,” write Kuo and Lai.

Grammar is Essential

The use of correct grammar is essential for unambiguous and effective communication. Ambiguity or confusion can arise from incorrect sentence structure, incorrect word choice, or improper use of punctuation marks. Here are some examples: Incorrect sentence structure: “I saw the man with the telescope.” In this case, it is unclear whether the speaker or the man was holding the telescope. Incorrect word choice: “The affect of climate change on the planet is significant.” Here, ‘affect’ should be replaced with ‘effect’ to convey the intended meaning correctly.

Improper use of punctuation: “Let’s eat grandma.” Versus “Let’s eat, grandma.” In the first example, the lack of a comma changes the intended meaning from an invitation to eat with grandma to the suggestion of eating grandma herself.

One of the importance of grammar is that it helps to organize your thoughts and ideas, making them easier to communicate with others. When writing an essay or report, organizing your thoughts into clear and concise sentences can help you better understand the material you are working with. Similarly, while giving a presentation, using correct grammar will make your ideas easier to understand, hence, making your presentation more effective.

Conclusion

Considering all points, one may find out that language transforms language speakers into instruments of construction and contribution; into agents that can take the production in the language to create new dimensions of knowledge; and it allows speakers to distill degrees of truth and falsity in information in order to classify it. Consequently, we may comprehend that linguistic knowledge is not solely limited to language use and dominance, but also embraces world conceptions and is, clearly, a determining factor in the evolution of human communication and the creation of new knowledge.

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