

to stimulate the pathways in the neurons responsible for communication in real life making students feel that they have already been able to practice their skill of speaking English.

CONCLUSION

In a final word, I would like to mention the analogy of how droplets of water can even cut a rock. Dripped consistently and towards the same point, the droplets of water may affect and cut hard layers of rock. The power of small droplets of liquid is not in its amount but in the water's consistency. We are human being, small beings. The secret of mankind toward achieving its goal has been due to one's consistency, repetition of the action and making it a habit. Likewise, this can be applicable to the notion of teaching speaking i.e regarding it as a skill, not as something that is only memorized. Speaking is memorizing partially, and then the repetition of the habit, not information.

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THE ROLE OF NATIVE LANGUAGE IN LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES: A BALANCING ACT

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Annotation. In this article, we will explore the correlation between one's native language and their ability to acquire foreign languages. We will emphasize the importance of effective linguistic navigation by examining three sources: How does the first language affect the acquisition of foreign languages? *Bilingualism*

and strong sides of the Native Language and Strategies for Effective Language Learning and keeping the balance between them.

Keywords. *Language, language skills, native language influence, foreign language learning, bilingualism, language transfer, cognitive processes, language proficiency, importance of language, balance between languages*

Introduction. The complex and fascinating process of learning a language involves many different factors. Acquiring a new language is significantly affected by the language that a person grew up speaking. The article will explore the intricate connection between acquiring a new language and the language one grew up with, emphasizing the delicate balance required to navigate this linguistic challenge effectively.

How first language affects the acquisition of foreign languages. In the first part of this article, we delve into the impact of the native language on learning a second language. Language transfer, the process in which learners utilize the linguistic rules and structures of their native language when learning a new language, is a key factor to consider. This process can support with creating and understanding, but it can also lead to errors and overlap, particularly when there are significant differences in syntax, morphology, or phonology between the languages. Additionally, the linguistic features of a person's mother tongue play a crucial role in cognitive functions such as recognizing patterns, acquiring vocabulary, and processing language. For instance, it may be easier for students to recognize patterns and memorize terms if they align with the grammar of their mother language. Encountering linguistic components different from the native language can also cause challenges.[1]

In the second section, I explore the advantages of being able to speak several languages and highlight how proficiency in one's first language can concrete the way to acquire other languages. Individuals who are able to speak two languages often show inflated cognitive abilities, such as being better at problem-solving and the ability to handle multiple tasks, as well as a postponed development of dementia in their later years. Moreover, individuals will be provided with various

opportunities such as engaging with different cultures, perspectives and opportunities for communication as well as for collaboration only by being able to speak multiple languages.

Finally, in this part, we will discuss techniques for becoming proficient in differentiating a language from a native one. Both, teachers and learners need to understand how language transfer can help or complicate the learning process. Using various techniques such as contrastive analysis, students will be able to identify potential areas of interference and come up with different strategies to address them by comparing and contrasting both native and foreign languages systematically. Improving language acquisition can also be achieved by creating a friendly and stimulating learning atmosphere that encourages active engagement with the language being learned. This may involve utilizing actual materials, engaging in discussions, and seeking opportunities to practice the language in daily life through immersion programs or language exchange arrangements.

In conclusion, mastering a foreign language requires carefully managing the use of one's mother tongue. Success in acquiring a new language depends on understanding the impact of one's native language and using effective learning strategies, which can either facilitate or impede the learning process. Language learners can enhance their skills in a second language and broaden their understanding of different cultures by utilizing their native language's benefits and proactively addressing any challenges that come their way.

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