

Effective Ways to Teach English to Young Children

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Abstract: *In this article, students' language competence and the knowledge using information technology are mentioned as essential skills to have. It also based on one of the five initiatives which were adduced by our President Sh.M.Mirziyoyev. As the result of research, it has concluded several types of teaching methods to younger generation and its useful effects. In addition, implementation procedure of innovative methods to school curriculum had explained systematically.*

Keywords: effective ways, children psychology, kids English, methods, language to young children, younger generation, and teaching language.

I. INTRODUCTION

After the independence of our country, great attention has been paid to the study of foreign languages. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 10, 2012 "On further improving the system of learning foreign languages" and the introduction of foreign languages in the first grades of secondary schools from 2013-2014 academic year. the introduction of continuous training is proof of this.

Nowadays, not only school, lyceum, college and university students, but also preschool education institution students and employees working in various fields are taught foreign languages, especially English. There is a reason for this, of course. The study of the languages of economically, scientifically and culturally developed countries is a key factor in the achievement of world science and development.

II. METHODOLOGY

Language learning also depends on age. According to psychologists, children learn language faster and easier than adults. The natural tendency of children to learn a language, the fact that they have a strong ability to imitate, and the fact that children spend more time than adults are the main reasons for this. It should be noted that children aged 6-7 do not understand the meaning of information, but memorize it mechanically.

Therefore, teaching English to primary school students should not start with giving them a grammatical understanding. Otherwise, it is possible to strain the child from the very first step of learning a foreign language and extinguish his interest. It is no coincidence that one of our great thinkers, Yusuf Has Hajib, said, "The beginning of etiquette is the tongue." It is difficult to enumerate all the proverbs that have such a light meaning about the verbal behavior of our people in the oral and written vocabulary.

III. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Therefore, teaching a foreign language to young children is much more difficult and responsible. Use songs and music, cartoons, real life objects, or puzzles, remember the more you mix the better they distinguish. Remember the difference between recognizing and producing words: to drill identification the words have to be provided by you; then children use them to fill in blanks or match them. For students to effectively and accurately make vocabulary, they should automatically bring to mind the words. Take as an example music and song. Music is an appealing and fun way to teach new vocabulary as well as proper pronunciation and some grammar. Songs are easily learnt and kept in young learners mind. For you learners, you can use one of the most interesting songs "Head and Shoulders, Knees and Toes". Before you start the activity, play the song of your choice and have your class listen to the words as you follow along and show each body part. As this song comprises visual, verbal, kinesthetic and aural learners, any learners can understand and get easily. In order to make the lessons more interesting, you can use this method with older learners too. And they take a listen to the song "Parts of the Body" with or without its video. This melody is catchy and has a great deal of repetition that helps learners commit to memory with greater comfort. The following methods can be used to teach children meaningful and interesting English:

- to teach to sing or make meaningless letters or combinations that are difficult to explain or remember through songs and poems. An example of this is the fact that children learn the English alphabet by singing is more effective than just memorizing.

- games related to mental and physical activities;

- **cartoons;** Although children do not understand the words in the cartoon during language learning, they try to understand the words they use through the actions of the cartoon characters. This is an interesting and effective way for children to learn the language.

- **role play ;** When a teacher teaches a piece of information, such as the names of an animal or a bird, he or she must play it through the children. For example: the barking of a student dog, the meowing of a cat

if it shows, another reader needs to know which animal these sounds belong to and say its English name.

- **thematic environment;** If the teacher can create that environment depending on the topic, the children will learn the language well. For example: traveling, birthday, in the kitchen, etc. Information on how to travel, how to travel (foot, bicycle, automobile, train, boat, airplane), where to travel (Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, England, USA) This hoi enhances students' vocabulary, language skills, and worldview.

- **riddles;** Children have a strong interest in finding answers to riddles. Therefore, even if the teacher says the riddle in English or Uzbek, he should ask the children to answer it in English. Then the children learn the words quickly.

- Practical exercises (tasting fruits and other foods, smelling flowers); This sentence can be explained by the thoughts of a practicing psychologist: "An educator who wants something to be firmly ingrained in the children's memory should use as many of the child's senses as possible in the eyes, ears, vocal organs, muscle senses, and even if it possible, try to involve the sense of smell and taste in the process of remembering. "For example, when a teacher tastes an apple, its color is red or green. He should inform the students about the sweet (tasty) or sour , fragrant , smell, and feed the other students the fruit, and ask them to give the children information in English about the fruit. When the teacher asks the students the English name of the colors, the child immediately remembers when he ate the fruit, quickly remembers that it is red-red, green-green. In long-term memory ensures that it stays cool.

- through gestures, facial expressions; When a teacher says or commands a child to use a gesture, such as come here, open the book, stand up, or look at the blackboard. will be clear.

- through visual aids, posters, books;

- something that is visible and often used in everyday life, writing on objects. For example: writing on a door, a book, a table, a blackboard, a window, and so on. Because such objects are always visible and used a lot in practice, the child learns these words involuntarily.

In addition, lexico-grammar games and exercises are very effective in learning English for young children.

- remember and respond. The speech therapist shows the children a picture and asks, "What did we talk to you about today?"

Children: "We talked about autumn (rain, wind, leaves, birds, grass, hay, autumn clothes, cold days, crops, clouds and vegetables)."

- answer the questions game. The aim of this game is to use verbs that represent different tenses in speech.

The game is repeated with rain, grass, leaves and other words.

IV. DISCUSSIONS

We know kids are curious. They get bored quickly of uniformity. Therefore, they should not always be taught using the same methods, but should be taught by changing and updating such methods. Otherwise, the children will understand what the teacher is teaching and prepare for it. Teaching by updating methods increases children's aspirations.

In short, teaching language to young children is not an obligation, but a fun activity, and teaching using several effective methods can serve as a foundation for their future knowledge. The importance of learning foreign languages should be properly explained to children through natural conditions. For example, the great thinker Abu Nasr al-Farabi was fluent in many foreign languages, was able to speak them fluently and wrote in these languages. Such an opportunity motivated the scientist to study world science and do great things. After all, as our ancestor Navoi said, "He who knows the language knows the hand."

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