

TEACHING ENGLISH METHODS TO CHILDREN

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Abstract: This article refers to that there are many theories developed about different methods and approaches to teaching foreign languages to young children. Today, teaching other countries' languages, especially English pedagogies should consider using easy and modern methods which is their main duty.

Keywords. preschool education, modern pedagogy, ability, method, label, TPR, skill, qualification, psychology.

Introduction. Innovative pedagogy is a new direction of educational development at the moment. Innovative – means,, introduction (dissemination) of news'' in English means the social-psychological aspect of innovation by an American researcher designed by E. Rodgers. According to Professor N. A. Bonk, teaching a foreign language to a young child is necessary to take into account their psychology because the young learner is curious and does not like to be bored. Therefore, it is one of the topics that is close to kindergarten children use appropriately. These are toys, animals, family, home, kindergarten, etc. Early education process of foreign language teaching to children of preschool educational organizations to motivate them to study deeply and to ensure fluency in their speech in the future [2]. According to Ushinsky's teachings, a young child can learn to speak a foreign language better in months than adults. Also, this scientist claims that learning a foreign language helps to achieve the following goals. The first goal is to become acquainted with people's work who are learning the language. The second is to expand logical thinking because language learning itself has a positive effect on human brain activity and develops it in every way. The third goal is to get to know the culture of these people and to be easy with them and be able to communicate. And the next one is to develop the skills of writing letters in their language [3].

As Rihon (1999) pointed out, the conditions offered by youth education programs should also be taken into account than just teaching young children. These include outside and inside classroom settings (e.g., social, cultural, and economic value of language). According to him, the learning process of small children includes

- Natural
- Contextual and part of the same event
- Fun and cuteness
- Relevance

- Sociability
- Belonging to a child
- Aiming one goal for the child
- Based on what the child already knows
- Adequately supported
- Being part of a coherent whole
- Multi-sensory
- Active and being experienced
- Memorable
- To provide personal, diverse responses and multiple intelligences
- Must be in a free and warm learning environment. [4]

Analysis and results. Teaching language to preschool children is not an obligation and should be conducted in a fun, pleasant and natural way of daily exercise. This requires teaching using several effective methods. Let's look at the methods:

Total Physical Response or TPR was created by American psychologist Dr. James Asher, which focuses on the experience of how people learn a first language. For example, while children are learning their mother tongue, their parents and teachers are actively involved in language teaching. They show and give instructions and the child responds kindly. No one does not require too small children to speak: only listen and understand. As a result, children also learn another language by learning their own language. Therefore, the idea of TPR, in short, is creating the connection between speech and action. Why TPR (Total Physical Response), especially new language has many advantages for young learners. The combination of language and action provides effective learning. Students actively use the right and left parts of the brain. It improves students' listening skills. Students do not have to speak until they are ready, so the 'safe zone' is created, which significantly reduces stress. Kinesthetic learners (who respond well to physical activity) and visual learners (who learn best with cues) get a lot from TPR. (This is the cause of learning pupils' personality and the importance of their abilities.) Since no one is called out individually, TPR is very appealing for introverted students. The main way to use common physical responses in the classroom: The teacher performs the action, shows it, and says it (for example, „I brush my teeth’’).

If it is necessary, we should be ready to exaggerate, gesture, use facial expressions. Students will have to repeat the action.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it can be said that the goal of teaching a foreign language through games is to develop language skills. Teaching English to young children has its characteristics. Children are very curious and quick to communicate due to the strong tendency to imitate, they are given a game style and it is appropriate to take lessons and teach the language without obligations. They are repetitive, they are taught through listening, and as a result, their ability to speak develops. We know

that children's character and personality are developing during this period, therefore, every method and approach used by the educator is positive for the child's development. To improve the knowledge of preschool children's learning foreign languages is effective to use modern methods and approaches to improving their skills.

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