

TEACHING ENGLISH TO PRESCHOOLERS THROUGH KINESTHETIC LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

This article is written about effective ways to teach English to young children using a kinesthetic method, and since English is becoming a world language today, it is important to start teaching a foreign language from a young age. Through this article it can be found out that the importance of the kinesthetic method and its place among the methods in the process of teaching a foreign language through movements and sounds.

Key words: English language, new words, young children, methodology, practical training.

We all know that in recent years, the demand and attention to learning foreign languages in our country is increasing year by year. As a clear proof of this opinion, there is a decree which was approved on December 10, 2012, by the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main reformation and scaffolding step that is on measures to further improve the system of learning foreign languages and from the 2013-2014 academic year the introduction of compulsory and continuous teaching and learning of foreign languages to students from the first grade in public education schools and still in the process of development.

Nowadays, foreign languages are being taught not only to schoolchildren, students of higher educational institutions, but also to the younger generation in pre-school educational institutions. According to Harvard professor Wilga M. Rivers, one of the famous representatives of foreign language teaching methodology said, "being literate means to know how to read and write." Learning a language also has age-related aspects, and according to psychologists, young children acquire language knowledge quickly, easily and effectively compared to adults. Teaching a language to young children is a very difficult task, and in this process, it should not be forgotten that children who are up to 6-7 years of age learn knowledge not by their own understanding, but by memorization. Taking this into account, children of this age should not be put under the pressure of grammar or theoretical knowledge and it would be better to train them to be more autonomous and follow self-study direction.

As an effective method of teaching foreign languages to young children, it can be productive and beneficial through various activities and games, avoiding boring and ineffective methods. There are a lot of ways which can be actual in this process:

1. It is more essential to present new vocabulary through actions by role playing. For example, a teacher can use his hands to show a rain or wind to teach the word "rain" or "wind". Imitating the appropriate words may help a learner catch the meaning through the actions and the content of the word, this method has proved its effectiveness while expanding the L2 vocabulary. Another option while running out a lesson to know the names of animals, it would be interesting to explore them by their sounds, it can be barking and meowing like a dog and a cat, respectively, to teach pre-school learners how to pronounce the words and use them is more vital rather than make them write. Actually, children also remember the names of these animals in L1 by imitating their sounds in the process of language development, and it is effective to teach the alternative of these animals in a foreign language in this given way.

2. Creating an atmosphere related to a topic and organizing practical training can also affect learners in a significant way. For instance, a teacher can take children on a trip as they are more tend to be kinesthetic learners and teach a foreign language while seeing and describing them a content at nature. This methodological approach is devoted to use realia in the learning course. Students prefer to use authentic materials and explore new information for themselves. Process of 'eating an apple', they can learn huge information connected with it: the color, shape, size, verbs and so on. Then, pupils may organize practicing of learnt material. In addition, if teachers instruct pupils to give a short description of an item, this will also help them to increase a vocabulary.

In conclusion, it is clear that being a teacher requires being flexible, creative, facilitating and involve learners in the process of learning L2 language to young children. In the following article it was discussed two main ways how to inspire learners to learn the new vocabulary daily. Kinesthetic learning or active learning refers to learning that involves physical activity. As cited by Favre (2009), kinesthetic learners are defined as learners who use whole body movement to process new and challenging information, and this type of learning is particularly appropriate for younger students. We have considered that it is possible. As a professional expert and a pedagogical view teacher creates the atmosphere of a lesson with a unique approach and conduct the lesson in an interesting way. Young children in their turn are quick to learn, represent the given material and we should take into consideration that children can get bored rapidly so activities in class should be designed in various ways including learning styles. It is undeniable that each lesson requires a special approach and afford, as well as liability and attention.

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