

METHODS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO YUONG LEARNERS

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ABSTRACT: *Methodical guide on ways to teach young learners a foreign language easily and quickly, and a new approach to teach learners to how to easily adapt to a foreign language.*

Key word: *strong passion, daily exercise ability type, grammatical category, vocabulary memorization, pronunciation, english communication.*

First of all, with your help in reading, writing and interpreting words, your child will quickly master the meaning and pronunciation of foreign words. You can also read a simple bedtime story in a foreign language. Such stories usually contain common phrases, so children will easily remember them. Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) this approach is currently the most popular teaching model for teaching English in the world. Part of this aims to put students in a variety of real life situations so they can learn how to use their language skills to communicate in the real world.

This allows students to make suggestions, ask questions, answer questions, and actively create and communicate new knowledge. It build studens’ confidence and helps them assert their cultural identity. This, in turn, has a positive effect on students’ perception of the relevance of school in their lives. Language is one of the most important parts of any cultural. It is a way for people to communicate with each other, build relationships and create a sense of community. There are approximately 6,500 spoken language in the world today, and each one is unique in some way.

The secret to learning a foreign language quickly: Today, life cannot be imagined without a foreign language. As the process of globalization accelerates, learning a foreign language has become the need of the day. Today, to be a good professional in any field, knowing English has become a simple requirement. When I learn a foreign language, the question I ask myself is: ”How can I learn a foreign language quickly? “How can I speak a foreign language easily ?” “What is the secret of learning a language quickly and being able to speak quickly?” Why do so many students study a foreign language for four years if they cannot say three or four words in the language? Learning a foreign language it is not as difficult as we think. I understand more every day. It’s important to choose the latest method to learn a foreign language. The Soviet methodology used in most of our educational institutions is outdated and today language depends on the language learners, not the teacher.

Passion is strong: The most important thing in learning a language is passion, as in everything in life. Always ask yourself why I need to learn this language and whenever you have problems or doubt, ask yourself to remember your goal of learning the language. The main thing is to understand that everything is simple and you can learn a language and there

is no inferiority in learning a language. Once you have confidence, you can learn the language.

Daily exercise: Today, many language courses hold two-hour lessons one or two days a week, and language learners who are busy with their daily lives cannot spare time for language on the other days and usually forget the topic of the previous lesson until the next lesson and this slows down the language learning process. Therefore, when you learn a foreign language on your own, you should study every day, and the language learning process will be faster due to daily repetition. So if you want to learn a language well, commit to yourself every day; “Every day, anyway, I study English for half an hour or an hour!”. Only then will your chances of remembering the language increase significantly.

Grammar: Usually, most foreign languages students feel nervous when talking about grammar. Like it or not, the hardest part of learning a language is grammar. That’s why learning grammar is so important. Do not be afraid, this can also be easily learned. In our grammar class, thousands of rules are learned and memorized that are not even used by native speakers of the language. The biggest problem in our education system is these memories. Most people who study English philology at the Uzbekistan State University of Languages, after graduation, forget thousands of rules of English grammar and phonetics, but cannot form more complex words in this language. Forget all about memorizing the rules and learn what need in grammar; An often spoken but unspoken rule like buying a car but long distance to garage and operate.

Vocabulary learning: This is the worst way to force yourself to memorize words in years. During my school days, I challenged myself to memorize 10 words every day. The problem is that I cannot use these words when I speak German, most of them are not used in everyday life and are quickly forgotten. Later I realized that this method is very wrong in acquiring vocabulary in the language. Over time, I become aware of that the easiest way to memorize words is to read them again in the foreign language learning. If you are learning English, instead of reading boring, irrelevant texts, read books and magazines online. Don’t think about words that not everyone understands, but if you come across an unfamiliar word that you need to understand, find the translation in a dictionary or a service like Google Translate and enter it in your notebook. If possible, try to read 3-4 pages of the foreign language text you are learning every day and write down every time you come across an unusual word translation. Don’t try to remember what you wrote, I usually don’t read what I write. Our memory is built in such a way that if we see a word and translate it, we will not remember it, but if we write it down, our brain emphasizes the importance of that thing and the word starts to stick. Finally, we remember 5-6 times in different texts.

Pronunciation: Every language has its own pronunciation. According to linguists, there are more than 150 sounds, and each language uses an average of 30 sounds. As a result, there is a big difference in the pronunciation of the language. Unlike Uzbek and French, Russian has no “o” sound. Usually, after learning to read a language the easiest way to improve your pronunciation is to listen to foreign language as much as possible. This is necessary to watch movies, listen to songs and various radio texts in this language. If you

search on Yandex, you will find hundreds, if not thousands, of audio courses only in English. Listening to them on your player or phone will facilitate your understanding of the language and your pronunciation will improve.

One of the most important factors in language learning is age. Teachers should first take into account the fact that young students learn languages differently than older students. Young learners tend to thrive in environment where play is an essential part of the learning process. Play encourages creativity, fosters social interactions, and allows children to explore new concepts in a fun and engaging way. Through play, young learners can develop cognitive skills, motor skills, and emotional intelligence. Activities like role-playing, building blocks, or interactive games provide hands-on experiences that help children connect abstract ideas with real-world contexts. This approach makes learning more relatable and memorable for them, as they are actively involved in the process rather than passively receiving information.

Young learners exhibit distinct characteristics that differentiate them from older learners in language acquisition. I noticed in my practice that young children quickly lose interest, that is, they get bored quickly. Additionally, young learners are more egocentric and require individual attention to stay engaged. While they may excel at imitating their teacher’s pronunciation, they are generally less successful at grasping abstract concepts. Research by Lightbown and Spada (2006) indicates that older learners are equally effective, if not more so, in language learning. Although they may struggle with achieving near-native pronunciation, they are typically better at attaining high levels of proficiency in a second or foreign language. Therefore, understanding the unique traits of young learners is crucial for effective language teaching, and the following list the most significant characteristics of the age group.

1. YOUNG LEARNERS GET BORED QUICKLY.

Young learners tend to get bored quickly if activities are not interesting and engaging enough, as they have a limited attention span. Typically, after about ten minutes, they may lose interest in the task, particularly if the teaching approach is direct and lacks the element of play.

2. YOUNG LEARNERS LIKE TO DISCOVER THING.

They display curiosity and enthusiasm, seeking to understand the world through interactive and motivating experiences that encourage self-discovery instead of simply receiving information. Additionally, they frequently learn indirectly from their environment, not necessarily concentrating solely on the subject at hand.

3. THEY PREFER CONCRETE ACTIVITIES

Piaget’s theory of cognitive development suggests that young learners are in a stage of growth. They are transitioning from concrete to abstract thinking. In contrast to adults who possess stronger analytical skills, young learners are not fully prepared to grasp abstract ideas like grammar rules. Furthermore, they tend to learn better through sensory experiences- what they hear, see, and touch – rather than just through verbal explanations.

4. THEY ARE MORE EGOCENTRIC

Their preference is to converse about their own lives. They thrive in activities that are about their experiences. Additionally, kids under 12 years old need personalized attention and encouragement from their teachers.

5.THEY IMITATE

Children learn by mimicking adults. It is remarkable how humans replicate actions and explore their environment from an early age. Kids develop their communication abilities through social interactions. As a results, since imitation serves as an effective learning method, utilizing it to teach children new skills and knowledge is beneficial.

6.THEY ARE IMAGINATIVE

Young learners are highly imaginative, and activities that spark their creativity are a source of great enjoyment. These activities allow them to explore endless possibilities, whether through storytelling, role play, or artistic expression. However, their vivid imaginations can sometimes blur the line between reality and fantasy, making it difficult for them to distinguish the two. This is a natural part of their cognitive development, as they are still learning to understand the differences between what is real and what is imagined. Despite this, it is through these imaginative experiences that children developed important skills such as problem- solving, empathy, and creative thinking.

In conclusion, diligence, patience and hard work are more important in learning a foreign language. The learner must first make a daily plan and follow it completely. According to the plan, it is advisable to divide the day into parts and deal with grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation rules. In addition, in order to speak a foreign language, it is necessary to make short and simple sentence and use them in everyday life. Learning a foreign language can be a little difficult for young learners, but they can learn it in easy ways. To do this, it is necessary to increase grammar and vocabulary. Then it becomes easier to understand and learn more. Diligence and hard work play a big role in learning a foreign language. After all, it will be easier to reach the finish line if we work hard and diligently.

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