

INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH AT KINDERGARTEN TO PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Karimqulova Marjona

First year student

Karimqulovamarjona640@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: *This article discusses easy, convenient, and understandable methods for teaching English to preschool children. When teaching a language to children. It is important to choose and apply methods in the learning process that are simpler, more accessible, and suitable for everyone, rather than relying on boring grammatical rules and difficult exercises.*

KEYWORDS: *Language acquisition, preschool educational institution, methodologies, role-playing game, Icebreakers.*

1. INTRODUCTION.

Nowadays, the demand for language learning is increasing even more. Considering modern requirements, the age of learners does not matter in language acquisition. Teaching foreign languages has become a mandatory part of education not only in secondary and higher education institutions but also in preschool educational institutions. Children's memory is significantly better and stronger than that of adults. It is important to increase their interest in foreign languages from an early age and encourage them to speak in the target language.

Starting language learning at the age of three is particularly beneficial, as children at this age stand out in terms of memory and speech development. There are various methodologies for teaching languages to children. For example, engaging in conversations in a foreign language in everyday situations—on the street, at school, or at home—can yield good results.

It is well known that children are more interested in playing games, so one of the best methods for teaching a foreign language is through play. If the taught material is explained or repeated in the form of a game, it will help the child retain it more effectively. Simply saying, "This is how it is said in English; repeat after me," or "What does this word mean in English?" can bore children. However, if this approach is combined with games, it becomes much more engaging for them. At the same time, their level of activity and participation increases.

2. METHODS.

Years of experience have shown that working in groups is the most effective method for preschool children in language learning. This approach enhances their communication skills, creates a language environment, and increases motivation.

Children are divided into small groups and exchange ideas on a given topic. At the end, each group shares their discussions with the whole class, and the conversation continues. This process improves their ability to communicate, develops their skills in expressing thoughts, and provides an opportunity to use the language in a natural setting. For example, debating the topic of "Animals" in English.

Additionally, role-playing games are highly beneficial for children. In this method, they are given specific scenarios or roles and perform them as a short play in English. The advantages of this method are that children learn to communicate in real-life situations, expand their vocabulary, and make language learning more engaging and enjoyable.

Every teacher must be aware of their children's proficiency levels and interests. In the classroom, the teacher should act more as a listener and a guide, providing essential instructions, while children take on the main role by actively participating in tasks. As a result, children develop independent learning skills and find it easier to grasp and retain the English material introduced during the lesson.

Additionally, the relationship between the teacher and children should be strong. The teacher must pay close attention to each child's interests and strive to provide them with the necessary resources. If a teacher fails to establish a connection with children, engaging them in the lesson may become more challenging. Building strong relationships facilitates English communication and, re importantly, helps create interactive, unconventional lessons where children actively listen and engage in meaningful discussions.

At the beginning of the lesson, the teacher should use warm-up activities to encourage community of practice to energize children, and at the end of the lesson, warm-up activities to consolidate the taught material. A warm-up activity is a short fun game that a teacher or trainer can use with children. The purpose of a warm-up is to encourage the children. Class wrap up activities can be used to encourage children to reflect on the material they have learned during the class period. These activities are also useful for the instructor; even if they aren't graded, they allow the instructor to check for understanding.

Icebreakers are short activities at the beginning of a course or class that make introductions, create the desired learning climate, gather information about children's background knowledge and also it helps to get to know the learners' level, interest and learning needs as well. Icebreakers are activities of usually around 15 minutes,

whereas energizers are quick bursts of activity to re-energize tired or disengaged participants.

Warm-up activities are different from ice breakers. Ice breakers are good to use if the class is new, because mostly icebreakers are used to connect people to each other whereas warm-up activities are used to connect people to the topic.

Preschool children learn best through interactive and engaging methods that involve movement, sensory activities, and social interaction. Intensive teaching methods focus on maximizing learning efficiency by integrating multiple learning styles. Below are some of the most effective methods, along with specific actions for implementation:

1. Total Physical Response (TPR) – Learning Through Movement

TPR combines language learning with physical movement, helping children associate words with actions, which enhances retention.

Actions: The teacher says "Jump!" while jumping; children imitate the movement. The teacher says "Touch your nose!" while touching their nose; children follow. The teacher acts out verbs: "Run!" (running in place), "Sit down!" (sitting), "Wave!" (waving hands).

Scientific Basis: Studies show that multi-sensory learning improves retention by 40%, as children engage both auditory and visual memory.

2. Call and Response – Engaging Attention

This method helps maintain focus and promotes active participation by encouraging children to respond to cues.

Actions: The teacher says "One, two, three!", children respond "Eyes on me!" while pointing to their eyes. The teacher claps twice and says "Clap, clap!", children repeat the same pattern. The teacher says "If you hear me, touch your head!", and children touch their heads.

Scientific Basis: This method strengthens listening skills, concentration, and group participation.

3. Role-Playing Games – Learning Through Social Interaction

Role-playing helps children develop language skills, social understanding, and creativity.

Actions:

Doctor and Patient Game: One child plays the doctor, another the patient, using simple dialogues like, "What's wrong?" – "I have a fever." **Shopkeeper Game:** One child sells items, another buys, saying, "I want an apple, please!" **Animal Mimicry:** Children act like animals while saying their sounds, e.g., "I'm a lion! ROAR!"

Scientific Basis: Role-playing enhances problem-solving skills, language acquisition, and confidence.

4. Sensory Learning – Engaging Multiple Senses

Using touch, smell, and movement helps reinforce concepts in a meaningful way.

Actions: Touch objects of different textures (soft cotton, rough sandpaper) and describe them. Smell different scents (lemon, cinnamon) and identify them. Write letters in sand/flour with fingers to develop fine motor skills.

Scientific Basis: Sensory learning boosts memory, cognitive development, and motor coordination.

5. Musical Learning – Using Rhythm and Songs

Songs and rhymes help children develop pronunciation, rhythm, and vocabulary.

Actions: Sing the ABC song while pointing to letters. Chant numbers while clapping: "One, two, three, four..." Act out songs like "If You're Happy and You Know It". Use rhyming games: "Cat, hat, bat, sat!"

Why it works: Music enhances word recall, pronunciation, and intonation.

RESULT

1. Faster Language Acquisition

Through intensive and engaging methods, children acquire English at a much faster rate. Their brains absorb new words and phrases naturally, leading to rapid vocabulary growth.

2. Increased Interest in Learning

Fun activities such as games, songs, and interactive exercises keep children excited and motivated. As a result, they develop a positive attitude toward learning English.

3. Better Practical Application

Since children are encouraged to communicate in English during lessons, they become more confident in using the language in real-life situations. Their ability to understand and respond improves significantly.

3.DISCUSION

When the lesson of kindergarten children are enriched with various interesting games, children are prevented from getting bored and their enthusiasm for learning English increases.

4.CONCLUSION

This article provides information on the importance of teaching English to preschool children and presents intensive and effective methods for doing so.

REFERENCES:

1. H.Raimova : The role of Icebreakers and Clt warm-up activities in teaching English. Vol.4 no12. December 2023.
2. H.Jumanazarova:Bolalarga til o'rgatish metodikasi. Toshkent.03 . 2022.
3. Asher , J.(1975)."The Total Physical Response Approach to second Language Learning.
4. Krashen , S.(1982). "Principles and practice in secondary Language Acquisition.
- 5 Cameran , L.(2001)."Teaching Languages to Young Learners.