

METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO KINDERGARDEN CHILDREN.

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Abstract: *This article explores the methodology of teaching foreign languages to kindergarten children. It highlights the importance of early language acquisition, effective teaching techniques, and age-appropriate strategies for fostering linguistic skills. The study examines interactive and play-based learning approaches, emphasizing their role in enhancing children's motivation and engagement. Additionally, it discusses the challenges teachers may face and suggests practical solutions for effective foreign language instruction in early childhood education.*

KEY WORDS: *Foreign language, Kindergarten children, Engaging, Interactive Developmental, stage, Language acquisition, Play-based learning, Songs and movement, Sensory activities, Methodologies*

Annotatsiya *Ushbu maqola bolalar bog'chasi bolalariga chet tillarini o'rgatish metodologiyasini o'rganadi. Unda tilni erta o'zlashtirish, samarali o'qitish usullari va til ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirish uchun yoshga mos strategiyalar muhimligi ta'kidlangan. Tadqiqot interfaol va o'yinga asoslangan ta'lim usullarini o'rganib, ularning bolalar motivatsiyasi va faolligini oshirishdagi rolini ta'kidlaydi. Bundan tashqari, u o'qituvchilar duch kelishi mumkin bo'lgan muammolarni muhokama qiladi va erta bolalik ta'limida chet tilini samarali o'qitish uchun amaliy echimlarni taklif qiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *Chet tili, Bolalar bog'chasi bolalari Start, Xabar*

Keldi, Jozibali, Interaktiv yoki Rivojlanish bosqichi, Til o'zlashtirish, O'yinga asoslangan ta'lim, Qo'shiqlar va harakat, Sensor faoliyati, Metodologiyalar Rivojlanish bosqichi, Til o'zlashtirish, O'yinga asoslangan ta'lim, Qo'shiqlar va harakat, Sensor faoliyati, Metodologiyalar

Аннотация:

В этой статье рассматривается методология обучения иностранных языков детям дошкольного возраста. В ней подчеркивается важность раннего освоения языка, эффективных методов обучения и соответствующих возрасту стратегий

для развития языковых навыков. В исследовании рассматриваются интерактивные и игровые подходы к обучению, подчеркивая их роль в повышении мотивации и вовлеченности детей. Кроме того, в ней обсуждаются проблемы, с которыми могут столкнуться учителя, и предлагаются практические решения для эффективного обучения иностранным языкам в раннем детском образовании.

Ключевое слово: Иностранный язык, Дети детского сада, Начинать Сообщение Пришел Привлечение Интерактивный все Стадия развития Овладение языком Игровое обучение Песни и движение Сенсорная деятельность Методологию.

Teaching foreign languages to kindergarten children requires a method that is engaging, interactive, and adapted to their developmental stage. At this age, children are highly receptive to language acquisition, so methods that rely on play, songs, movement, and sensory activities are ideal. Here's a brief overview of effective methodologies for teaching foreign languages to young children:

1. Total Physical Response (TPR) Overview: This method focuses on associating actions with language. Teachers give commands in the foreign language and children respond by performing physical actions (e.g., "stand up," "jump," or "touch your nose"). Why it's effective: Children learn by doing, and it helps connect new vocabulary to physical actions, reinforcing the meaning of words.

2. Storytelling and Picture Books Overview: Using stories and picture books in the foreign language introduces children to new words and sentence structures in context. Stories should be simple, with repetitive patterns to reinforce language. Why it's effective: Narratives capture children's attention, and repetition in stories helps them internalize language structures.

3. Songs and Rhymes Overview: Singing songs and rhymes in the foreign language is an enjoyable way to expose children to rhythm, pronunciation, and vocabulary. Why it's effective: Music helps children retain language patterns and vocabulary. Rhymes also enhance memory and make language acquisition fun.

4. Play-Based Learning Overview: Incorporating play into language learning, such as through role-playing, puppet shows, or games, makes the learning process more engaging. Why it's effective: Play allows children to practice language in a relaxed, enjoyable environment, fostering natural language acquisition.

5. Visual Aids and Flashcards Overview: Using flashcards, pictures, or visual cues that correlate with words in the foreign language helps children associate the new vocabulary with visual representations. Why it's effective: Visual stimuli help children connect words to objects, making the meaning of new vocabulary clearer and easier to remember.

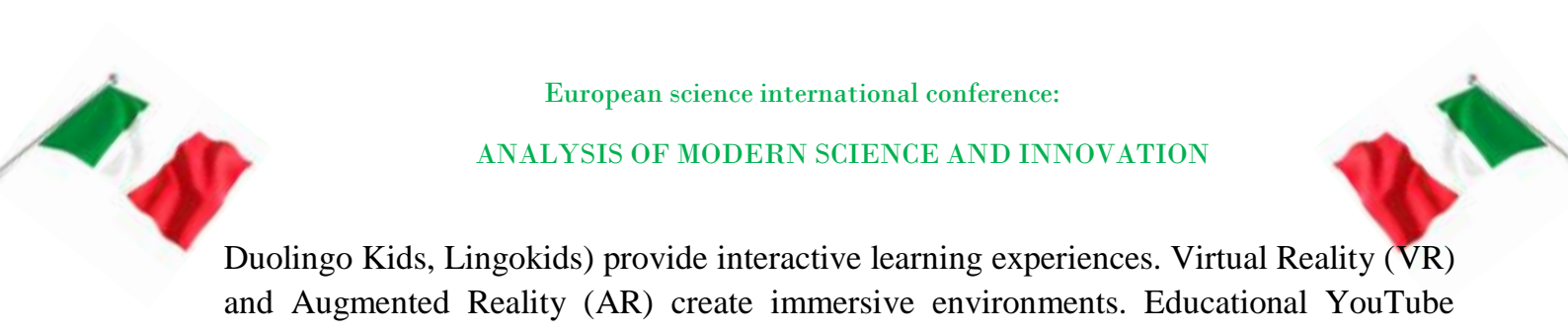
6. Interactive Activities Overview: Activities such as drawing, crafting, and interactive games (e.g., matching games, scavenger hunts) in the foreign language keep children actively involved while learning. Why it's effective: Hands-on activities stimulate creativity while reinforcing language learning in a context that is both meaningful and fun.

7. Repetition and Routine Overview: Repeating key phrases, vocabulary, and activities regularly helps solidify language learning. Consistency and routine make children feel more comfortable using the foreign language. Why it's effective: Repetition builds familiarity and helps children internalize the language, creating a foundation for more complex learning.

8. Positive Reinforcement and Encouragement Overview: Providing positive feedback and encouragement helps children feel motivated and confident. Celebrate small successes to foster a love for language learning. Why it's effective: Young children thrive on praise and positive reinforcement, which boosts their confidence and eagerness to continue learning.

9. Language Immersion Overview: Exposing children to the language as much as possible (e.g., labeling objects in the classroom, using the foreign language during daily routines) creates an immersive environment. Why it's effective: The more a child is surrounded by the language, the more opportunities they have to hear and practice it naturally.

10. Interactive Digital Tools Overview: Technology, such as language learning apps or educational videos, can provide additional exposure to the language in an interactive format. Why it's effective: Digital tools engage children through animation, sounds, and interactive elements, making language learning fun and modern. Psychological Aspects of Early Language Learning Young children learn naturally through imitation, making the teacher's pronunciation and intonation crucial. They have a flexible mind, allowing them to acquire new sounds and structures without a strong accent. Interest and motivation are key; engaging activities like games and visuals enhance learning. Montessori Method in Language Teaching The Montessori approach encourages independent learning in a structured environment: Children explore the language through hands-on activities and real-life experiences. Sensory-based learning strengthens vocabulary retention. Kinesthetic learning (movement-based activities) helps children associate words with actions. CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) Approach This method integrates foreign language learning with other subjects: Children learn subjects like math, art, or science in the target language. Real-life situations make vocabulary acquisition more practical. Teachers use a mix of visual aids, gestures, and storytelling to enhance understanding. The Role of Digital Tools and Technology Modern technology plays a crucial role in early language education: Mobile apps (e.g.,



Duolingo Kids, Lingokids) provide interactive learning experiences. Virtual Reality (VR) and Augmented Reality (AR) create immersive environments. Educational YouTube channels and animated lessons help children learn language naturally through fun content. Bilingual Education Benefits Bilingual children develop better cognitive skills and problem-solving abilities. Learning multiple languages enhances creativity and critical thinking. It improves social communication skills, leading to better academic and career opportunities in the future. Parent Involvement in Language Learning Parents should engage in conversations with their children in the target language. Reading foreign-language books and watching cartoons in the language helps reinforce learning. Using the language in everyday activities (e.g., shopping, cooking) makes it more practical and relatable.

Conclusion: The key to teaching foreign languages to kindergarten children is to make it a natural, enjoyable part of their daily experience. A combination of TPR, songs, stories, play, and interactive methods provides a rich and effective language-learning environment. By engaging children's senses and curiosity, language learning becomes an exciting adventure that builds a solid foundation for future language proficiency.

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