STYLES OF TEACHING ENGLISH TO YOUNG LEARNERS

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YOSHLARDA INGLIZ TILINI O'QITISH KO'NIKMALARINI SHAKLLANTIRISH

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СТИЛИ ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА МОЛОДЫХ УЧАЩИХСЯ

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Abstract: This composition provides a comprehensive review of the colorful styles employed in tutoring English to youthful learners. It explores traditionalapproaches similar as the Grammar-Translation Method and the Direct system, as well as further contemporary strategies like Communicative Language Teaching(CLT) and Task- Grounded Language Teaching(TBLT). The composition also examines the part of technology in language instruction, emphasizing the use of digital tools and interactive media. also, it discusses the significance of creating a probative and engaging literacy terrain to foster language accession among children. The effectiveness of each system is estimated grounded on current exploration findings, offering perceptivity into stylish practices for preceptors in the field.

Key words: Learning, methods, language games, teaching children, literacy tools, language, young learners, play-grounded learning, digital stories, songs and chants.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola yosh o'quvchilarga ingliz tilini o'rgatishdagi turli usullarni har tomonlama ko'rib chiqadi. U Grammatika - tarjima usuli va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri o'rgatish metodlari kabi an'anaviy yondashuvlarni, shuningdek, kommunikativ tillarni o'rgatish (CLT) va vazifaga asoslangan tilni o'qitish (TBLT) kabi zamonaviy strategiyalarni o'rganadi. Maqolada, shuningdek, raqamli vositalar va interaktiv axborot vositalaridan foydalanishga urg'u berib, til o'rgatishda texnologiyaning roli ko'rib chiqiladi. Bundan tashqari, u bolalar o'rtasida til o'zlashtirishni rivojlantirish uchun qo'llab-quvvatlovchi va qiziqarli o'quv muhitini yaratish muhimligini muhokama qiladi. Har bir usulning samaradorligi joriy tadqiqot natijalari asosida baholanadi, bu sohadagi o'qituvchilar uchun ilg'or tajribalar haqida tushuncha beradi.

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Kalit so'zlar: ta'lim, usullar, til o'yinlari, bolalarni o'rganish, savodxonlik vositalari, til, erta o'quvchilar, o'yinga asoslangan ta'lim, raqamli hikoyalar, she'rlar va qo'shiqlar.

Аннотация: В этой статье подробно рассматриваются различные методы, используемые в преподавании английского языка юным ученикам. В нем исследуются традиционные подходы, такие как метод грамматического перевода и прямое обучение, а также современные стратегии, такие как коммуникативное обучение языку (CLT) и обучение языку на основе задач (TBLT). В статье также рассматривается роль технологий в преподавании языка с упором на использование цифровых инструментов и интерактивных средств массовой информации. Кроме того, в нем обсуждается важность создания благоприятной и увлекательной учебной среды для развития овладения языком среди детей. Эффективность каждого метода оценивается на основе результатов текущих исследований, что позволяет преподавателям в этой области получить представление о передовом опыте.

Ключевые слова: обучение, методы, языковые игры, обучение детей, инструменты грамотности, язык, учащиеся младшего возраста, обучение в игровой форме, цифровые истории, песни и песнопения.

Introduction. Preface tutoring English to youthful learners is a vital aspect of education in moment's globalized world. Beforehand exposure to a alternate language, particularly English, can significantly enhance cognitive development, artistic mindfulness, and unborn academic and career openings. This composition aims to explore colorful scientifically supported styles for tutoring English to youthful learners, fastening on play- grounded literacy, liar, songs and chants, Total Physical Response(TPR), interactive and digital literacy tools, and the use of visual aids and props. These styles are designed to make literacy engaging, effective, and pleasurable for children. Understanding Young Learners Young learners, generally progressed between 3 and 10 times, retain unique cognitive and emotional characteristics that impact their literacy processes.

The main part. According to Piaget's stages of cognitive development, children in this age group are in the preoperational and concrete functional stages. During these stages, they're developing their language and allowing capacities, but they still calculate heavily on concrete gests and palpable objects to understand abstract generalities. youthful learners also profit from the critical period thesis, which suggests that early nonage is a particularly profitable time for language accession. [1].
During this period, children's smarts are largely plastic, making it easier for them to absorb new languages naturally and with native- suchlike proficiency.

1. Play- grounded Learning

Play- grounded literacy is an educational approach that uses play as the primary system for tutoring and literacy. It leverages children's natural curiosity and enthusiasm for play to grease language accession. Through play, children can exercise language chops in a relaxed and pleasurable terrain. exemplifications of play- grounded conditioning include- part- playing Children engage in part-playing scripts similar as shopping, dining at eatery, or visiting a croaker's office.   These conditioning help children exercise conversational English and develop social chops.

2.Telling stories is a great way to educate English to children. Stories catch children's attention and make it easier for them to learn new words and judgment patterns. liar can be better by using pictorial details and descriptions.

a) Making the story relatable and engaging.

b) Building pressure and suspension.

c) Using a clear structure and an engaging morning, middle, and end.

d) Incorporating emotion and connecting with the followership.

Children's books with various filmland help kiddies understand the story more. preceptors can stop and ask questions, talk about filmland, and help scholars guess what will be next. This helps scholars pay attention and understand the assignment more.

3. Songs and Chants

Music and meter are effective tools for language literacy. Songs and chants help with memorization, pronunciation, and the natural meter of the language. Incorporating music into assignments can include

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- Action songs Songs that involve physical conduct, similar as" Head, Shoulders, Knees, and Toes," help children connect language with movement, abettinretention and understanding.

- Proses and chants Simple rhymes and chants like" Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star"or" Baa Baa Black Sheep" introduce phonetic patterns and ameliorate pronunciation. [2].

4. Total Physical Response(TPR)

Total Physical Response(TPR) is a language tutoring system developed by James Asher that combines language literacy with physical movement. TPR is particularly effective for youthful learners

- Action- grounded commands preceptors give commands that children respond to with physical conduct, similar as" stand up,"" sit down,"" jump," and" turn around." This system helps children associate words with conduct and improves appreciation.

5. Interactive and Digital literacy Tools

In the digital age, incorporating technology into language tutoring can give immersive and engaging gests for youthful learners. Digital literacy tools can include

- Educational apps Apps like Duolingo Kids, ABCmouse, and Starfall offer a variety of language conditioning that feed to different literacy styles. These apps frequently include games, quizzes, and interactive stories that make literacy pleasurable.

- Online games Websites like PBS kiddies, British Council LearnEnglish kiddies, and National Geographic kiddies offer language literacy games and conditioning that support vocabulary, alphabet, and reading chops.

- Virtual classrooms Platforms like Zoom, Google Meet, and Microsoft brigades allow for interactive online assignments, where preceptors can partake multimedia coffers, conduct virtual field passages, and engage scholars in cooperative conditioning. [3].

6. Visual Aids and Props

Visual aids and props are essential tools for making abstract language generalities more concrete and accessible for youthful learners. Effective use of visual aids includes.

- Flashcards Flashcards with filmland and words help children associate vocabulary with visual images. Flashcard games, similar as matching and memory games, make literacy interactive and pleasurable.

- Bills and maps Classroom bills and maps displaying common vocabulary, expressions, and alphabet rules give constant visual underpinning.

- Realia Using real objects, similar as fruits, toys, and everyday particulars, helps children understand and flash back new words. For illustration, bringing a handbasket of fruits to educate fruit names makes the assignment more palpable and memorable.

- Educational vids vids that illustrate vocabulary, alphabet, and artistic aspects of the English language can enhance appreciation and engagement. vids from sources like Sesame Street, Peppa Pig, and educational YouTube channels are precious coffers. [4].

Conclusion. Tutoring English to youthful learners is a satisfying bid that requires creativity, tolerance, and a deep understanding of child development and language accession. By exercising styles similar as play- grounded literacy, liar, songs and chants, TPR, interactive tools, and visual aids, preceptors can produce a dynamic and effective literacy experience. Creating a probative and engaging literacy terrain, furnishing formative feedback, and addressing challenges with practical results further supports youthful learners in their trip to language proficiency. Through these approaches, children can develop a strong foundation in English that will profit them throughout their lives.

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