



**INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH
TO YOUNG CHILDREN**

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Annotation: *After gaining independence, our country pays great attention to the study of foreign languages. In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further improving the system of learning foreign languages" dated December 10, 2012 and the introduction of foreign languages in the first grades of secondary schools from the 2013-2014 academic year the introduction of continuous training is proof of this.*

Keywords: *innovative methods, children, role-playing, puzzles.*

Introduction: Language as a means of communication plays very important role in social relationship among human beings. The English Language is the first foreign language we teach to children at very early stages of schooling. The primary aim of teaching English in the early years of schooling is to motivate young learners to be ready and have self confident in learning English at higher levels of education. Some children are born to parents who polyglots, so they have to acquire two or three different languages. Some others learn second or third language because they are to immigrate to a new country. Nowadays language learning is essential needed for children who want to immigrate to other countries.

- teaching songs or poems with meaningless letters or combinations that are difficult to explain or memorize through songs and poems. For example, it can be shown that children's learning of the English alphabet by singing is more effective than simply memorizing it;

- games related to mental and physical activities;
- cartoons. Although children do not understand the words in the cartoon during language learning, they try to understand the words they use through the actions of the cartoon characters. This is an interesting and effective way for children to learn the language;

- role play. The teacher should role-play or have the children play a piece of information while teaching the names of animals or birds. For example, if one student shows a dog howling, a cat meowing, another student should know which animal these sounds belong to and say its English name;

- thematic environment. If the teacher is able to create that environment depending on the topic, the children will learn the language well. For example, traveling, birthday, in the



kitchen, etc. Information on travel (travel) by a teacher, how to travel (foot, bicycle, automobile, train, boat, airplane), where to travel (Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, England, USA). This method enhances students' vocabulary, language skills, and worldview;

- puzzles. Children have a strong interest in finding answers to riddles. Therefore, even if the teacher says the riddle in English or Uzbek, he should ask the children to answer it in English. Then children learn words quickly;

- practical exercises (tasting fruits and other foods, smelling flowers). This sentence can be explained by the thoughts of a practicing psychologist: "An educator who wants something to be firmly entrenched in the children's memory should use as many of the child's senses as possible in the eyes, ears, sound organ, muscle senses, and even if possible, try to involve the sense of smell and taste in the process of remembering". For example, when a teacher tastes an apple, the color is red or green. He should give information about the sweet (tasty) or sour, fragrant, smell and ask other students to eat the fruit and ask the children to give English information about the fruit. When the teacher asks the students the English name of the colors, the child immediately remembers when he ate the fruit, quickly remembers that it is red-red, green-green in long-term memory ensures that it stays cool;

- with gestures, facial expressions. When a teacher says or gives a command to a child, for example, use gestures in sentences such as come here, open the book, stand up, look at the blackboard, etc. will be;

- with visual aids, posters, books;

- writing on things that are visible and often used in everyday life. For example: writing on a door, a book, a table, a blackboard, a window, and so on. Because such things are always in sight and used a lot in practice, the child learns these words involuntarily;

- with news. We know kids are curious. They quickly get bored of the monotony. Therefore, they should not always be taught using the same methods, but should be taught by changing and updating such methods. Otherwise, the children will understand what the teacher is teaching and will be prepared for it. Teaching by updating methods will increase children's aspirations.

- Teaching through practical ways. Training with varied activities ,such as drawing, dancing, movement, drama, modelling, listening to stories, watching cartoons seems natural to the child. Furthermore, they improve children's interactions with others;

Conclusion: In conclusion, language teaching to young children should be conducted as an interesting activity, not as a duty, and learning using several effective methods can serve as a foundation for their future knowledge. It is necessary to explain to children how important it is to learn foreign languages through natural conditions. For example, the great thinker Abu Nasr Farabi knew many foreign languages perfectly, was able to speak them easily and created in them. Such an opportunity motivated scholars to study world science and do great things. After all, as our grandfather Navoi said, "He who knows the language knows the world."





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