

THE EASY METHODS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PUPILS

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Annotation:

This article shows how to teach easily a foreign language to children of elementary school age for young teachers, practitioners and parents. With this guide, you can improve your teaching process effectively.

Key words: Easy and efficient methods of teaching, age periods, creating stimulating and supportive environment, games, free education without pressure.

Learning foreign languages is more crucial our lives, especially these days. Despite the fact that nowadays, we have a number of techniques for learning foreign languages, as well as different foreign language teaching methods, all of them have one thing in common. Namely, if you ask how to master a second/foreign language, the answer in each of these approaches will be similar – by using it regularly. So, the key to successful learning of any foreign language is exposure and usage.

When it comes to foreign language education in primary school, it means that classes on their own are not enough, i.e. if the child no longer has any contact with the language after school, anything they have learned will soon start to disappear. This applies to all school subjects, and particularly to foreign languages. So, you need to encourage your child to use the words they learn as often as possible outside the classroom, because the best way to learn any language is to use it. Of course, the role of parents can be crucial here. First, the key thing is to motivate the child, not force them. When they are young, children acquire knowledge best in stress-free and pressure-free environments – through play. Therefore, it is necessary to create a stimulating and supportive environment for learning a foreign language.

What does a stimulating environment for language learning look like? A child should feel safe and protected, and learn a second language outside of school in a completely natural way, similar to the way they've acquired their native language. We need to praise and reward the child for everything they do right. If



they encounter an obstacle, it is important to support them and overcome it together. If you feel the child is tired, let them have some rest and enjoy other activities. Simply, learning a foreign language outside the classroom should be more like play than formal education.

Language learning also depends on age periods. According to psychologists, children learn language faster and easier than adults. The main reasons for this are the natural tendency of children to learn languages, the fact that they have a strong ability to imitate, and the fact that children have more time than adults. It should be noted that 6-7-year-old children do not understand the meaning of information, but memorize it mechanically. Therefore, it is necessary not to start teaching English to elementary school students with grammatical concepts. Otherwise, from the first step of learning a foreign language, it is possible to strain the child and extinguish his interest.

Therefore, teaching a foreign language to young children is very difficult and responsible. The following methods can be used to teach children English in a meaningful and interesting way:

-Teaching songs and poems to tune words or phrases that are difficult to explain or remember and have no meaning.

For example, it can be shown that children learn the English alphabet by singing rather than simply memorizing it.

- Games related to mental and physical activities;
- Cartoons; While 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 play it to children while teaching some information, for example, the names of animals or birds. For example: a student howls a dog, meows a cat shows, another student needs to find out which animal these sounds belong to and say its English name.

-Subject environment; If the teacher can create that environment depending on the subject, the children will learn the language better. For example: traveling, birthday, in the kitchen, etc. On the topic of traveling, the teacher organizes a trip, information



about the importance of traveling (foot, bicycle, automobile, train, boat, airplane), where to travel (Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, England, USA) This will strengthen the students' vocabulary, language skills, and develop their worldview.

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

- Practical activities (tasting fruits and other foods, smelling flowers); This sentence can be explained by the thoughts of a practicing psychologist: "The pedagogue, who wants something to be firmly fixed in the children's memory, should use as many of the child's sensory organs as possible: eyes, ears, sound organs, muscle sensations, and even if possible, he should try to involve the organs of smell and taste in the process of remembering". For example: when a teacher tastes an apple, its color is red or green, He should give information about the smell of whether it is sweet (tasty) or sour () or fragrant () and by feeding the fruits to other students, he should ask the children to give information about that fruit in English. it also helps in further learning. If the teacher asks the students the English name of the colors, the child immediately remembers the time when he ate the fruit, he quickly remembers that it is red-red and green-green. Therefore, using such a method helps the student's ensures that information is kept in memory for a long time.

- Through gestures, facial expressions; When the teacher says something to the child or gives an order, for example, if he uses gestures in sentences such as "come here", "open the book", "stand up", "look at the blackboard" will be clear.

- Through visual aids, posters, books;

- Things that are visible and often used in everyday life, objects to write For example: door, book, table, blackboard, write to window and so on. Since such things are always visible and often used in practice, the child learns these words involuntarily.

- Through news; We know that children are curious. They quickly get bored with the sameness. Therefore, it is necessary to teach them not always using the same methods, but to change and update such methods. Otherwise, children will understand how the teacher will teach and prepare for it. Teaching with innovative methods raises children's aspirations.

In conclusion, language teaching to young children should be conducted as an interesting activity and not as a duty. 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, "Who knows the language knows the world."

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