

ART THERAPY IN TEACHING KIDS TO PHONETICS

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Absrtact

This paper demonstrate how effectively teach kids to Phonetics. With the help of art therapy- pictures, songs, and images kids will learn new words in L2, and by singing a song it will be easier to pronounce correctly the words in L2. The paper shows the methods of teaching Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology and three topics are chosen that are related to them, such as Sounds, Phonological awareness, Morphemes. This paper illustrates the visuals which will be useful in teaching process.

Key words: Art therapy, Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology, Sounds, Phonological awareness, Morphemes, visuals.

Абстракт

В этой статье демонстрируется, как эффективно обучать детей фонетике. С помощью арт-терапии - картинок, песен и изображений дети выучат новые слова на L2, а спев песню, им будет легче правильно произносить слова на L2. В статье показаны методы преподавания фонетики, фонологии, морфологии, и выбраны три темы, которые связаны с ними, такие как звуки, фонологическая осведомленность, морфемы. В этой статье иллюстрируются визуальные эффекты, которые будут полезны в процессе обучения.

Ключевые слова: Арт-терапия, фонетика, Фонология, Морфология, Звуки, фонологическая осведомленность, морфемы, визуальные эффекты.

Abstrakt

Bu maqolada fonetikani bolalarga qanday samarali o'rgatish mumkinligi namoyish etilgan. Art-terapiya yordamida ya'ni-rasmlar, qo'shiqlar va tasvirlar orqali bolalar

L2-da yangi soʻzlarni oʻrganadilar va qoʻshiq kuylash orqali L2-dagi soʻzlarni toʻgʻri talaffuz qilishni oʻrganish osonroq boʻladi. Maqolada fonetika, fonologiya, morfologiyani oʻqitish usullari koʻrsatilgan va ular bilan bogʻliq tovushlar, fonologik xabardorlik, morfemalar kabi uchta mavzu tanlangan. Ushbu maqolada oʻquv jarayonida foydali boʻladigan koʻrgazmali qurollar namoyish etilgan.

Kalit soʻzlar: Art terapiya, fonetika, fonologiya, morfologiya, tovushlar, fonologik xabardorlik, morfemalar, koʻrgazmali qurollar.

English is the most predominant language among others, and day by day it is becoming the most widely used language in the world. As an international language, it is in high demand to acquire the language. It is very important to teach people in proper way to acquire a second language. For that reason I decided to be a teacher. Target learners would be kindergarten children. They might not be high level students; they would be just beginners because English is their L2. They are 5-6 year old kids and very playful. So it would be very difficult to attract their attention during the lesson. It would be too boring for them to sit in one place and hear teacher's lecture or do a similar activity for a long period. In this case it would be better to create a lot of activities that are unlike and play with them different games related to the theme. Therefore, teacher should read some articles about how to organize the teaching context before the lesson. As Garside(2019) mentioned that "The value of the context can not be underestimated while it is presenting new language for students". It will be my learners' first step in language acquisition and their further success in learning a language depends on how correct base is inserted.

As they do not know how to write, how to read because of their age, the things to which teacher should pay attention primarily are Phonetics, Phonology, Morphology. In this paper three topics have chosen which are related to them. The topics are as follows:

- 1 Sounds.
- 2 Phonological awareness.
- 3 Morphemes.

Teachers should begin their teaching process with Phonetics, with sounds because it is important as Yavas(2016) mentioned " We are repeatedly involved with writing

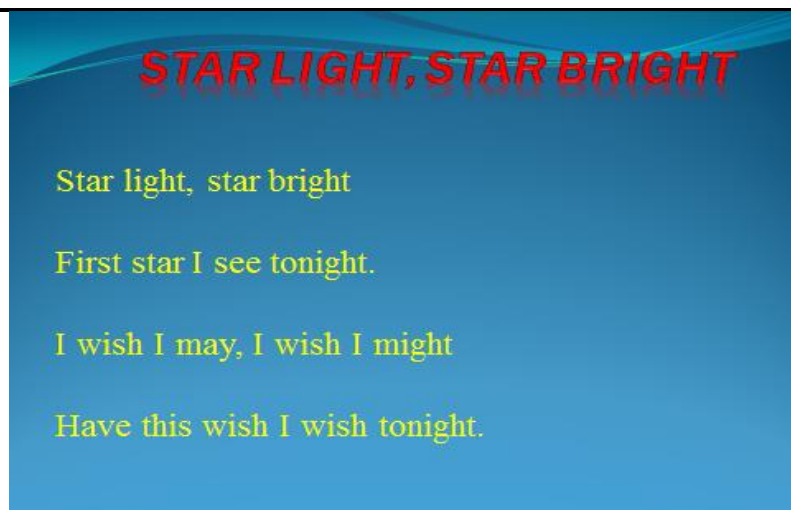
and reading in our every day life, we tend to be influenced by orthography when it comes to make judgments about the sounds of the words”(p.1). If aim of teacher is to teach preschool kids reading and writing till the end of academic year and it will be beneficial for them to start with sounds.



Example of visual in order to introduce learners to the sound [k]. As they can not read yet, the easiest way to teach them is with cards. They will repeat words like

 -cup ,  -cat,  -cake,  -coat. They would learn new words by paying attention to the sound [K]

The next topic is Phonological awareness and as Johnson(2016) claimed “Kids in kindergarten can play with words,rhymes,and syllables which they hear in everyday speech to prepare for reading”. Singing a song is the most appropriate way for kindergarten kids to get rhyming. It is noticeable during classes kids sing with pleasure, they really like singing. After repeating the song several times they can learn it by heart even if they do not know exactly the meaning of the words.



After singing a song It would be better to show visuals and they would comprehend the meaning of the word “**star**”.

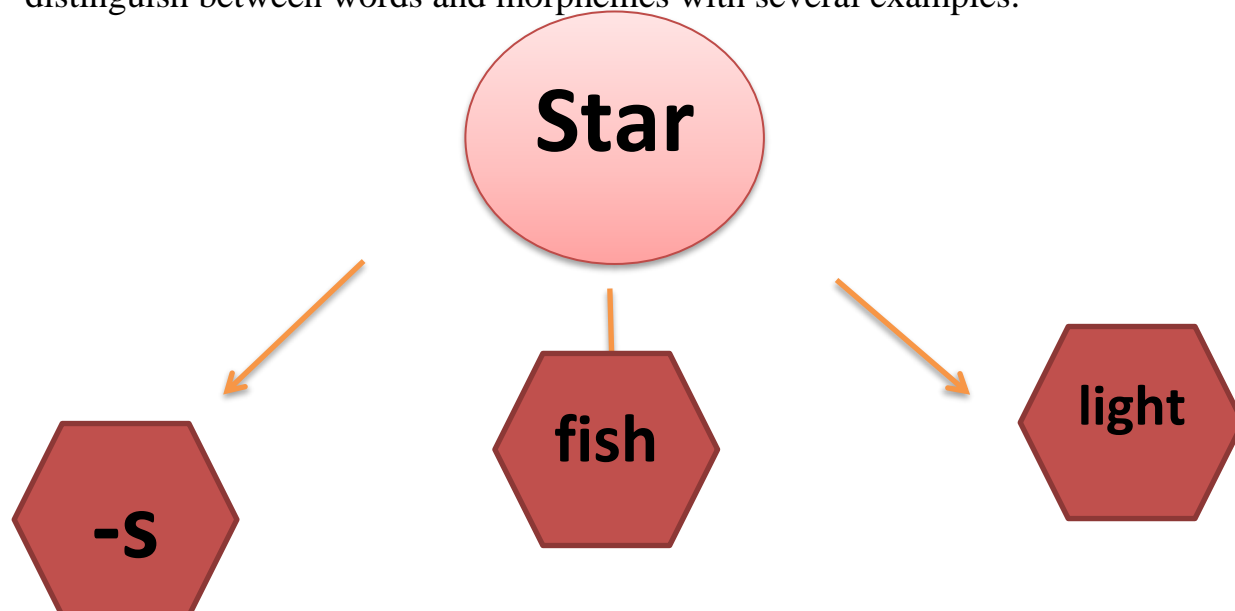
McMahon stated that:

Our phonological knowledge is not something which we can naturally access and talk in detail, not without guidance or teaching. We usually have intuition about language, but we do not know where they come from or how to express them- but they are based on internal knowledge we certainly do have.(2020, p.2.)

Teaching kids to morphology is also significant. The third topic is Morphemes. Aljah, A. (2015) defined morpheme as “The minimal linguistic unit with a meaning



or a grammatical function”.(p.9). During the lesson, I would try to teach kids distinguish between words and morphemes with several examples.



According to this visual, I will explain my kids how we can create new words from the word *star*, and how morphemes help us in formation.

References

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