

TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO YOUNG STUDENTS

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Annotation: This article highlights the relevance of the process of teaching a foreign language to young students, the effectiveness of teaching methods, and the importance of visual and interactive tools. Today, in the context of globalization, the need to teach foreign languages from an early age is increasing. The study analyzes the role of psychological and pedagogical approaches, game methods, and multimedia technologies appropriate to the age of children. The motivational role of the teacher, family environment, and social factors are also indicated as decisive factors in the effective acquisition of a foreign language.

Keywords: foreign language, primary education, young students, teaching methods, visual aids, game technologies, motivation, interactive learning, language competence, pedagogical approach

INTRODUCTION: In today's era of globalization, knowledge of foreign languages is becoming a necessary skill for every person. Especially, teaching a foreign language to children of preschool and primary education age not only forms linguistic competence, but also develops their thinking, memory skills and communication culture. Teaching a foreign language from an early age increases the child's future learning potential and competitiveness in the international arena. Therefore, special attention is paid to teaching foreign languages to young students in the education system. In modern society, knowledge of foreign languages is an integral part of the formation of a well-rounded, educated and communicative personality. In particular, starting to learn a foreign language at an early age enhances children's language acquisition abilities, strengthens their thinking, memory and free expression skills. Research shows that preschool and primary school children easily and naturally learn new languages. Therefore, in many countries, the process of teaching a foreign language begins at an early age. Teaching a foreign language to young students requires a high level of professionalism, a psychological approach and innovative methods from the teacher. Students can be interested in the language by using game methods, puppets, video materials, pictures, interactive whiteboards and other visual aids in the teaching process.

Main part

1. Characteristics of young students and pedagogical approaches

Young students are a group that actively seeks to study the environment, mastering new knowledge through interest. For them, learning a foreign language is not just memorizing grammatical rules, but also a means of seeing the world with new eyes through games, songs, visual materials. Therefore, teachers should choose methodological approaches that are appropriate for the age characteristics of the student. For example, based on the developmental theories of Piaget and Vygotsky, the educational process is organized in accordance with the child's needs and abilities for communication.

2. Effective methods and tools for teaching a foreign language

When working with young students, lessons should be interesting and interactive. The following methods are especially effective:

A playful approach - children learn language through play. Interactive games such as "Memory" cards, role-playing games, pantomime and "Simon says" provide active participation in children.

Visual aids - pictures, colorful posters, video clips make it easier to remember new words. These tools enhance the process of concentration and memorization.

Songs and poems - melody plays an important role in language learning. Short songs and jingles in a foreign language develop pronunciation and hearing skills.

Drill methods - by repeating words and phrases many times, children develop an automatic language response, which helps in the communication process.

Technological tools - interactive whiteboards, educational programs and cartoons - allow children to practice independently.

3. Problems and practical suggestions in teaching a foreign language

Unfortunately, in some cases, the following reasons prevent the low effectiveness of education:

Insufficient use of innovative methods by teachers;

Insufficient resources - especially in rural schools;

Insufficient support from parents;

Insufficient or poorly planned distribution of lesson hours.

The following suggestions are important to eliminate these problems:

Equipping foreign language rooms with multimedia equipment in each school;

Involving teachers in advanced training courses based on foreign experience;

Conduct special seminars and consultations to involve parents in the learning process;

Integrate animated films and mobile applications taught in English into lessons.

Conclusion: Teaching a foreign language to young students is not just about imparting knowledge, but also about the comprehensive development of their thinking, listening and communication skills. Studies show that learning a language at an early age

is extremely effective due to the flexibility of the child's brain and its ability to quickly assimilate new knowledge. Game methods, visual aids, music and technological approaches play an important role in this process.

Also, the support of parents, the availability of material and technical resources at school and resources that increase the effectiveness of lessons determine success in this area. If the learning process is carefully planned and pedagogical approaches are constantly updated, then a foreign language for young students will become not just a new subject, but also a hobby.

In general, teaching a foreign language to the younger generation is not only a necessity today, but also an important support in building their future. Every research and innovation carried out in this direction serves to increase the intellectual potential of our country.

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