

The Methodology of Teaching Young Children from Kindergarten

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Annotation: Language teaching is one of the most significant phenomenon in educational system of Uzbekistan. As English is becoming a global language, The necessity to teach it from early age has been increased dramatically. This article will illustrate how to teach kids, how to attract, how instructors make children interestedK

Keywords: responsibility, young generation, pressure, colorful, active, fun, success.

Introduction

In this 21 century, it is being demanded everyone who wants to well-paid job to know foreign languages and speak fluently as mother tongue. Nowadays not only young generation, but also even senior citizens try to learn foreign languages. So teaching kids them from early age is the most effective way and teachers have the responsibility under their shoulder in showing the way to young generation. In order to make classes enjoyable, this article can help everyone to acquire teaching experience as smooth as possible. It is important to have the necessary tips and materials to be equipped to educate youngsters. With so many significant skills to teach them, I create a list of tips and resources to help instructors start and finish their school year strong and fool of joy.

Now I have some questions for every instructor:

- do you often hear precious little laughs and dramatic sobs in the same day?
- is your classroom is filled with color and creativity?
- have you ever felt like you re becoming your mother (Stop making that face or it will freeze that way!).

If you answered yes to any of these, you might just make your best.

And you may often find a smile on your face.

That is, until you run up against some of the struggles that are unique to teaching children because they certainly do exist.

Language by nature is very abstract and intangible. Children, on the other hand, are very literal and concrete.

This makes it challenging to explain grammar or syntax rules to children. (How do you explain the conditional tense to a five-year-old?!)

But rest is easy. As long as we know these three essential strategies for teaching English to children, our students will succeed. Even if they can t articulate what a first conditional is.

1. Make It Fun

Fun, fun, fun! This is one factor that really matters to kids. And that goes for kids on the playground as well as those in the classroom. I ll never forget what my nephew said after his first day of kindergarten: We didn t learn anything. We just played! And though I m sure his class contained some academics, they were hidden well beneath a thick layer of fun.

Play Games

Games are a great way to make learning fun. Not only do games play on the competitive nature of most children, but games also give them a goal to accomplish. When you win a game, you have really done something, and you can feel good about your success. For example:

Hide-and-sick: in this game you can attract each pupil of you. Untill all of them hide, finder one count by 100 in english. It is just one motivation. Then after finding peers gradually, he/she tell place

where kids are hidden. In addition being movable is required. This game has some sport activities like running. So it is both mentally and physically useful.

Be Creative

Doing the same things in class every day is boring for your students, and you're liable to fall asleep on the job, too. So be creative with your plans.

Change things up on a regular basis. Rearrange your students' seats so they get a different inspirational view from time to time. Give your students the test before you teach the material, and let them answer the questions as they learn. Invite guest speakers in whenever you get the chance.

Include Art in Your Class

Kids love to make colorful and exciting things in the classroom. Pablo Picasso observed that every child is an artist. Take advantage of that inborn quality and use art to teach your young students the English language. Of course you can talk about obvious things like colors and shapes when you use art, but creative projects have so much more potential.

Take Your Class Outside

Have you ever tried taking a class outside? If not, you'd be surprised at what they can learn in the great outdoors. Here are a few ideas to get you started.

Treasure Hunt: You can send your students out with clues to solve (either based on grammar or content) and have each clue lead them to another. Hide your clues outside before class, geo cache fashion and give students plenty of time to gather all of them before heading inside and discussing the clues and their solutions.

2. Make It Active

If there is one thing kids like more than having fun, it's moving. In fact, Dr. Maria Montessori suggested that young children are not able to learn unless they are also able to move. In addition, involving the whole body in language learning is a useful teaching method. The more language learners move, the better and faster they understand what you are

teaching and the more easily they can retain the information.

Using hands-on material is also a great way to get your students moving as they learn English. You can use simple items like flashcards, but you can also be more creative with what you give your students to handle.

Small World Play: Try collecting animal figures that show up in a book or story your class is reading, and let students retell the story using the figures. Try using this small world play when you do units on different subjects. Create a small scenario that includes play-sized items that represent those found in the real world.

3. Don't Put Pressure on Your Students

One of the most important things to remember when you teach children is not to put pressure on them. Remember that children learn some aspects of foreign languages more easily than adults. So no matter what you do in class, they will already be on the road to fluency in English.

You can avoid putting pressure on students by:

Not correcting every error they make. Focus on what you have recently taught, and correct errors with those words and structures. But if you haven't covered a grammar point yet, let it go. Your students don't have to have all of English perfect right away.

Because language is abstract and children are concrete, they may not be able to articulate grammar and other technical aspects of language, and that's okay. Just keep things fun, active pressure-free, and your students will be fluent in no time!

Conclusion

The importance of the language currently being studied every field is enormous it doesn't matter in science, education, business or law. Using various methodology in terms of teaching kids will open the door to their future life. Chomsky maintained that language is not a form of behaviour. Children are born with an innate capacity for language development. Therefore, we should not forget that young generation is foundation of the future and of

course strengthening it from childhood deeply is direct way. Let to teach children with fun, let to bring up our children perfectly, let to share knowledge to the world.

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