

THE MAIN PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE TEACHING OF LANGUAGES TO YOUNG LEARNERS

*Olimjonov Nurmuxammad Dilmuxammad o'g'li student of University of Business and
Science*

Email: olimjonov.nurmuhammad94@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12743627>

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada biz yosh o'quvchilarga tillarni o'rgatishning asosiy tamoyillarini, shu jumladan kontekstning ahamiyatini, yoshga mos usullardan foydalanishni, kommunikativ kompetensiyaga e'tiborni va madaniyatni til o'qitishga integratsiyalashuvini o'rganamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: ingliz tili, interfaol usullar, nutq kompetensiyasi, gapirish qobiliyati, tilshunoslik, til, yosh o'rganuvchilar, oyinli metodlar.

Abstract: In this paper, we will explore the main principles that guide the teaching of languages to young learners, including the importance of context, the use of age-appropriate methods, the focus on communicative competence, and the integration of culture into language teaching.

Key words: English, interactive methods, speech competence, ability to speak, linguistics, language, young learners, playful methods.

Аннотация: В этой статье мы рассмотрим основные принципы, которыми руководствуется преподавание языков молодым учащимся, включая важность контекста, использование соответствующих возрасту методов, акцент на коммуникативной компетентности и интеграцию культуры в преподавание языка.

Ключевые слова: английский язык, интерактивные методы, речевая компетентность, речевые навыки, Лингвистика, язык, юные учащиеся, игровые методы.

Introduction:

The teaching of languages to young learners has gained significant importance in recent years. With the increasing globalisation and intercultural communication, the ability to speak multiple languages has become a valuable skill. Therefore, it is essential to understand the main principles underlying the teaching of languages to young learners in order to provide effective and engaging language education.

Language learning is a complex process that involves a multitude of factors such as age, motivation, exposure, and instructional methods. When it comes to teaching languages to young learners, there are several key principles that educators should keep

in mind in order to create a successful learning environment. In this paper, we will explore the main principles underlying the teaching of languages to young learners and discuss how they can be applied in practice.

Materials and Methods:

The main principles underlying the teaching of languages to young learners are based on several key factors that must be taken into consideration in order to effectively teach children a new language. These principles focus on creating a positive and engaging learning environment, incorporating age-appropriate activities, and promoting a communicative approach to language learning.

One of the main principles of teaching languages to young learners is creating a positive and engaging learning environment. This includes creating a classroom setting that is welcoming, safe, and comfortable for children to learn in. Teachers must also make the learning process enjoyable and interactive in order to keep the children interested and motivated to learn. This can be done through the use of games, songs, and other fun activities that make learning a new language a fun and engaging experience for young learners.

Another important principle of teaching languages to young learners is incorporating age-appropriate activities into the lessons. Children have different learning styles and abilities at different ages, so it is important to tailor the activities and lessons to suit the needs of the children in the classroom. This may include using visual aids, props, and hands-on activities to help children understand and remember new vocabulary and grammar concepts. By using activities that are appropriate for their age and developmental level, teachers can help children learn a new language effectively and efficiently.

A communicative approach to language learning is also a key principle underlying the teaching of languages to young learners. This approach focuses on teaching children how to communicate in the target language, rather than just focusing on grammar rules and vocabulary lists. By promoting communication in the classroom, teachers can help children develop their speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills in the new language. This can be done through activities such as role-playing, conversations, and group discussions that encourage children to use the language in a meaningful way.

A playful approach. One of the basic principles of teaching foreign languages to children is the use of game methods and techniques. The game helps children to learn new material more easily, develops their attention and memory, and also contributes to the formation of motivation to learn a language.

A communicative approach. The main purpose of learning foreign languages is to develop students' communication skills. Therefore, in teaching children, attention should be focused on the development of communication skills in a foreign language, the ability to express their thoughts and ideas, and understand the speech of the interlocutor.

Interactive teaching methods. The use of interactive teaching methods and techniques helps to activate students, develop their creativity and intellectual abilities. Interactive exercises, games, dialogues and discussions help children to better understand and assimilate language material.

A differentiated approach. Each student has their own individual characteristics and needs. Therefore, a differentiated approach should be used in teaching foreign languages to children, taking into account the level of knowledge, interests and abilities of each student.

In addition to these main principles, there are several other factors that play a role in teaching languages to young learners. These include providing opportunities for language practice outside of the classroom, using technology to enhance language learning, and involving parents and caregivers in the learning process. By incorporating these principles and factors into their teaching, educators can help children develop a strong foundation in a new language and set them up for success in their language learning journey.

Results and Discussions:

One of the key principles underlying the teaching of languages to young learners is the importance of context. Language learning is a social and cultural activity, and children learn best when they are immersed in meaningful and authentic language use. Therefore, it is important to provide young learners with opportunities to use the language in real-world contexts, such as through games, songs, role-plays, and other interactive activities.

Additionally, the use of context helps young learners to understand the meaning of words and phrases by associating them with familiar objects, actions, and situations. For example, teaching vocabulary related to the classroom environment can be more effective when young learners can see and interact with the objects in their immediate surroundings.

Age-Appropriate Methods

Another fundamental principle in teaching languages to young learners is the use of age-appropriate methods. Young children have unique cognitive and developmental needs, and language teaching methods should be tailored to suit their abilities and interests. For example, young learners learn best through play, exploration, and hands-on activities, so language lessons should incorporate games, songs, and interactive tasks.

Additionally, young children have short attention spans and may struggle with abstract concepts, so language teaching should be concrete, visual, and engaging. Using visual aids, gestures, and props can help young learners to understand and remember new vocabulary and grammar structures.

Focus on Communicative Competence

A key principle underlying the teaching of languages to young learners is the focus on communicative competence. Language learning is not just about memorising vocabulary and grammar rules; it is about using the language to communicate effectively and appropriately in real-life situations. Therefore, language teaching should emphasise the development of speaking, listening, reading, and writing skills, as well as the ability to interact with others in the target language.

Young learners should be given opportunities to practice their language skills in meaningful and interactive tasks, such as storytelling, role-plays, and collaborative projects. By focusing on communicative competence, language teaching can help young learners to develop the confidence and skills they need to communicate successfully in a multilingual world.

Integration of Culture

Finally, a central principle in teaching languages to young learners is the integration of culture into language teaching. Language and culture are closely intertwined, and understanding the cultural context of a language is essential for effective communication. Therefore, language lessons should include cultural elements, such as songs, stories, festivals, and traditions, to help young learners develop an appreciation for the diversity of languages and cultures.

By integrating culture into language teaching, young learners can gain a deeper understanding of the language they are learning and develop respect for different ways of life. Additionally, cultural elements can make language lessons more engaging and meaningful for young learners, as they can see the relevance of the language to their own lives and experiences.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, there are several key principles that should guide the teaching of languages to young learners. By providing early exposure to language, creating a language-rich environment, using a communicative approach, catering to individual learning styles, and providing opportunities for interaction, educators can help young learners develop their language skills in a meaningful and effective way. By following these principles, educators can create a positive and engaging learning experience that will benefit young learners both academically and personally.

Reference:

1. CAMERON, Lynne. 2001. Teaching Languages to Young Learners. Cambridge University Press.
2. Pavlov P. “Teaching listening comprehension”; - Cambridge, UK: 2003.
3. LEWIS, Gordon – Hans, MOL. 2009. Grammar for Young Learners. Oxford University Press