

USING EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR TEACHING ENGLISH TO CHILDREN FROM AN EARLY AGE

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Annotation: If we aim to teach children English effectively from an early age, we must support the development of diverse learning styles associated with language acquisition. These approaches, known as learning styles, play an essential role in children's ability to absorb and retain new information. This article examines the main types of learning styles and provides methodological recommendations for their practical application. The proper use of visual, auditory, kinesthetic, reading, and writing styles strengthens children's linguistic competence and enhances long-term retention.

Key words: visual, auditory, kinesthetic, tactile, reading, writing

Psychological research demonstrates that children acquire foreign languages more quickly and more naturally than adults. Their high capacity for imitation, curiosity, and flexible cognitive development allows them to grasp new linguistic structures with ease.

In Uzbekistan, since independence, extensive attention has been given to foreign language education. The Presidential Resolution adopted on December 10, 2012, marked a significant step forward, introducing foreign language teaching from the first grade nationwide. As a result, improving teaching practices and methodological frameworks has become a national priority.

To teach English effectively, motivation must be nurtured rather than imposed. Educators play a crucial role not only as instructors but also as psychologists who carefully shape the learning environment. A child's cognitive and emotional development is highly influenced by the attitudes of adults and the surrounding environment.

A child may be compared to a growing sapling: the direction in which it is guided determines the shape it will take. In the context of foreign language learning, this guidance is reflected in the intentional use of diverse learning styles. These include visual, auditory, kinesthetic, and reading-writing approaches.

Visual learners acquire language effectively through images, videos, and visual representations. Auditory learners develop through listening to music, films, and spoken content. Kinesthetic learners benefit from hands-on activities, movement, and interaction with real objects. Reading-writing learners retain information through reading stories, texts, and writing vocabulary or summaries.

In practice, integrating all learning styles strengthens understanding and retention. Although each child may excel in one style, developing multiple learning channels enhances overall linguistic ability.

Educational videos, interactive activities, and meaningful visual materials are especially valuable for preschool and primary school learners. These tools support listening, reading, and writing skills more effectively than traditional methods alone.

A brief example from Luqmon Bo'rixon's short story 'Tunqaridagi Shula' illustrates the significance of experiential learning. The character, a teacher of botany and biology, admits that despite teaching these subjects, he had never observed real plants closely. His decision to spend the summer in the mountains collecting natural specimens emphasizes the importance of practical, hands-on experience. Similarly, language learning becomes more meaningful when children physically engage with learning materials.

In conclusion, raising a knowledgeable young generation requires a strong educational foundation. Mastering foreign languages, especially English, opens pathways to global opportunities. If children receive well-structured guidance and diverse methodological support from an early age, they can develop into competent individuals who make valuable contributions to society. Knowledge, indeed, is a treasure far greater than any material wealth.

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