

THE CREATIVE APPROACHES OF TEACHING ENGLISH TO YOUNG LEARNERS

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***Abstract** Today, in our country, attention to language organization is increasing, this scientific article presents information about creative projects of teaching English to young children.*

***Key words:** English, game, technology, information, communication, audio, video, multimedia, cartoon, dramatization, rhythmic, phonetic, grammar.*

It is known that in recent years, learning a foreign language is not a way to develop human thinking, but social activity has become a necessity. Teaching a foreign language is a mandatory component of education at almost all stages of the continuous education system. The demand for a foreign language in society, on the one hand, by parents, language is not only a factor in the education of a modern person, but also a social and material factor in society. If it is considered as the basis of well-being – on the other hand, early learning of a foreign language is expressed as a requirement of time and social activity. If 20 years ago knowledge of the language was required only in certain fields of work, now our level of knowledge of at least one foreign language is considered a necessity in every field. According to experts in the field, the main reason for many problems in foreign language teaching is related to the age of the learners. -From the age of 7. The age of preschool education and upbringing is very convenient for starting to learn a foreign language: children of this age are distinguished by their sensitivity to language phenomena, they are interested in understanding their speech experiences, the «secrets» of the language at this age.

The main goals of teaching preschool children a foreign language:

- Formation of basic communication skills in a foreign language in the minds of preschool children;
- The ability to use a foreign language to achieve one's goals, to express one's thoughts and feelings in life communication;
- Creating a positive attitude to learning foreign languages;
- To arouse interest in the life and culture of the countries of the world.

Another reason why it is better to start learning a foreign language at preschool age is that the younger the child, the less vocabulary he has. Ladi: a small child has fewer areas of communication than adults, he does not yet have to solve complex communication problems. This means that when he learns a foreign language, he will not notice a huge difference between the opportunities in his native language and foreign languages, and his feelings of success will be brighter. Requires a completely different methodological approach. Methodologically poorly organized English classes in preschool educational institutions can make children hate the foreign language and lack confidence in their abilities for a long time. Only experienced professionals should work with preschool children. In the preschool age, in the teaching of English, children gradually develop the basics of communicative competence, which includes the following aspects at the initial stage of learning English:

- to gradually form the ability to repeat correctly from a phonetic point of view, that is, to pronounce English words correctly after the teacher;
- mastering, combining and activating English words;
- mastering a certain number of simple grammatical structures, making a coherent statement.

It is necessary to create a positive psychological attitude towards a foreign language in preschool children, and the method of creating such a positive motivation is a game. Children's ability to believe in their abilities during play activities allows to give a natural motivation for speech in a foreign language, to make even the simplest expressions interesting and meaningful. In teaching a foreign language, game activity does not contradict the educational activity, but is organically connected with it. It is

recommended to use the following games to teach children of preschool age a foreign language.

1. Situational games
2. Competitive games
3. Rhythmic-musical games
4. Artistic and creative games

Situational games include role-playing games that simulate communication situations for one reason or another. Role-playing is a game activity in which children play certain roles, play various life situations, for example: seller-buyer, doctor-patient, actor and his fans, etc.

Competitive games include many games that promote vocabulary and literacy. In such games, the children who have mastered the language materials the best will win. This type of games include crosswords, auctions, games printed on the table with linguistic tasks, and execution of commands.

Rhythmic music games are, unlike any traditional games, dance games with a choice of partners, for example, not to master communication skills, but to improve the phonetic and rhythmo-melodic aspects of speech and immerse yourself in the spirit of the language. Are games that help.

Artistic or creative games – such games are a type of activity that is at the limit of a child's artistic creativity, and through such games, it is possible to discover the inner world of children. They, in turn, are divided into 3 sub-game types.

1. Dramatization
2. Delicate games
3. Verbal and creative

Games used for foreign language training for preschool children should meet the following requirements.

- Before starting the game, answer the following questions: what is the purpose of the game, what should the child learn in it? What speech act should he perform?
- After answering these questions, come up with an interesting situation.

- Think about how to describe the selected situation to the child in such a way that he immediately accepts it ...

One of the most popular ways to teach preschool children a foreign language is the use of information and communication methods. The use of computer technology, multimedia, audio and video in direct educational activities, stories, fairy tales, cognitive materials. Helps to individualize education and develop motivation for preschool children's speech activity. It is much more interesting for preschool children to listen to or watch English fairy tales, stories or educational films. Children very quickly understand the semantic bases of the language and begin to speak on their own. If the full immersion method is used in teaching. This method implies regular and deep contact of the child with a foreign language. A child's subconscious is unusual and sensitive, and even if concrete results are not visible now, in a year or two, the child's unusually developed linguistic abilities may emerge. One of the methods of information communication used in teaching a foreign language to preschool children are cartoons. Cartoons are the best assistants in teaching English. Children love cartoons, and watching them in a row gives them a positive mood. Therefore, cartoons in English help to solve many problems of teaching a foreign language while simultaneously forming positive communicative qualities of children:

- the child will have no place for the question «why should I learn these words»;
- he is interested in watching cartoons and likes to repeat the phrases of the characters;
- cartoons help the child not only to learn new words, but also to learn English speech sounds;
- repetition – if a child likes a cartoon, he tries to watch the same cartoon again and again until he learns it by heart;

Thus, the use of game technology and the use of information and communication methods in teaching a foreign language to children of preschool age is directed to the zone of proximal development of children, and combines the pedagogical goal with an attractive activity motive for the child.

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