

THE ROLE OF POETRY IN TEACHING CHILDREN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND ITS ADVANTAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRONUNCIATION

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Abstract: This article examines the role of poetry in teaching children a foreign language and its advantages in the development of pronunciation. The study examines the effects of incorporating poetry into language teaching to improve pronunciation skills among young language learners.

Keywords: Poetry, language learning, pronunciation, pedagogy, foreign language learning, children.

The process of learning a foreign language is a multifaceted journey, especially for children. This article explores the potential benefits of incorporating poetry into language teaching methodology, with a particular focus on pronunciation development. The introduction outlines the importance of pronunciation in language acquisition and provides a framework for exploring the use of poetry in language teaching. This section reviews the existing literature on language learning, pronunciation strategies, and the role of poetry in language teaching. It reviews research that highlights the effectiveness of incorporating creative and rhythmic elements such as poetry into language pedagogy. A literature review provides a framework for understanding the potential benefits of using poetry to improve pronunciation in children learning a foreign language. A comprehensive methodology is used to study the effect of poetry on the development of pronunciation. The study included a sample of children learning a foreign language, divided into experimental and control groups.

The experimental group receives poetry-based language lessons, while the control group follows a traditional language curriculum. Data will be collected through pre- and post-assessment tests, oral assessments, and participant feedback.

Introducing poetry to children's foreign language education can be a valuable and interesting tool with various advantages, especially in the development of pronunciation.

Some of the main ways poetry can contribute to language learning are:

1. Rhythm and Rhyme: Poetry often has a rhythmic and rhyming structure that helps children understand the natural cadence and intonation of language.

This rhythmic pattern helps with pronunciation, making the language memorable and pleasant.

2. **Phonetic Awareness:** Poetry often emphasizes the sounds and phonetic patterns of language.

By exposing children to different phonetic combinations through rhymes and rhythms, they can develop a heightened awareness of sounds in a foreign language, which can have a positive effect on their pronunciation.

3. **Repetition and Memorization:** Poems usually contain repetition and this repetition helps to strengthen vocabulary and pronunciation.

Memorizing rhymes also allows children to practice correct pronunciation over and over, helping them internalize language patterns.

4. **Cultural Context:** Many poems have cultural and contextual nuances specific to the language in which they are written.

Introducing children to poetry allows them not only to learn the language, but also to understand the cultural context, helping them to understand and appreciate the language more holistically.

5. **Creativity and expression:** Poetry encourages creativity and self-expression.

When children engage in poetry in a foreign language, they have the opportunity to experiment with pronunciation in a more creative and expressive way.

This can increase their confidence in using the language.

6. **Listening Skills:** Comprehension of spoken language is essential for pronunciation.

Poetry, especially when read aloud, improves listening skills.

Children can hear poetry from native speakers, which allows them to understand the correct pronunciation and intonation.

7. **Contextual Learning:** Poems often tell a story or convey an emotion, providing a context for language use.

This context helps children understand the meaning of the words and phrases they are learning, facilitating intuitive and accurate pronunciation.

8. **Involvement and enjoyment:** Poetry can make language learning more enjoyable and interesting for children.

The rhythmic and melodic qualities of poetry can attract their attention and keep them interested in the learning process.

The inclusion of poetry in teaching foreign languages for children should be done in an interesting and interactive way. Teachers can use age-appropriate poems, include multimedia resources, and encourage students to perform or read poems themselves. In general, poetry can be a powerful and enjoyable tool for developing pronunciation and language in young language learners. A discussion section highlights the benefits of incorporating poetry into language teaching and interprets the results in the context of the existing literature. It explores how the rhythmic and creative elements of poetry

contribute to improving pronunciation skills. Pedagogical implications, potential limitations, and avenues for further research are also discussed.

Conclusions:

The results of the study emphasize the positive effect of poetry on the pronunciation development of children learning a foreign language. The findings suggest that incorporating poetry into language teaching methodology can be a valuable strategy for improving pronunciation. However, it is important to recognize the limitations and consider the wider implications for language education. The article concludes with practical suggestions for teachers and curriculum developers. Recommendations include incorporating poetry into language curricula, training teachers in effective poetry-based teaching methods, and researching the long-term effects of poetry on children's language acquisition. In conclusion, this paper contributes to the ongoing discourse on effective language pedagogy, particularly in the context of pronunciation development for young language learners. Incorporating poetry into language teaching is a promising approach, offering teachers a creative and fun way to improve pronunciation in children learning a foreign language.

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