

HOW TO TEACH A CHILD A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

This article offers methods to improve the integrated skills in teaching children foreign languages, as well as some recommendations for making better decisions before starting to learn a foreign language.

Keywords: perinatal, bilingual, figurative, perception, hemisphere, adherents, repeat, repetition, appropriate, inclination so do we need to learn languages from early childhood, how to do it right, so that the child can understand the language well and be able to use their skills?

Introduction

Today the method of early development of the child has become fashionable, including in terms of teaching foreign languages. This harmoniously and comprehensively develops the baby, allows him to expand his horizons and opens up wide prospects for him. But perinatal psychologists and educators note not only the advantages, but also the disadvantages in the early learning of languages. According to observations, in the bilingual families the development of the child's speech skills is inhibited, children begin to talk much later and sometimes there are difficulties in speech and its defects.

What gives a child a foreign language?

Of course, learning a language other than the native language gives the child much - develops memory and concentration of attention, helps develop the flexibility in thinking, raises erudition and shapes character. Knowledge of a foreign language in the future will dramatically increase the opportunities for study and work. When learning a foreign language, the left hemisphere is involved, it lays the groundwork for the syntax of the language, its grammar and phonemic data.

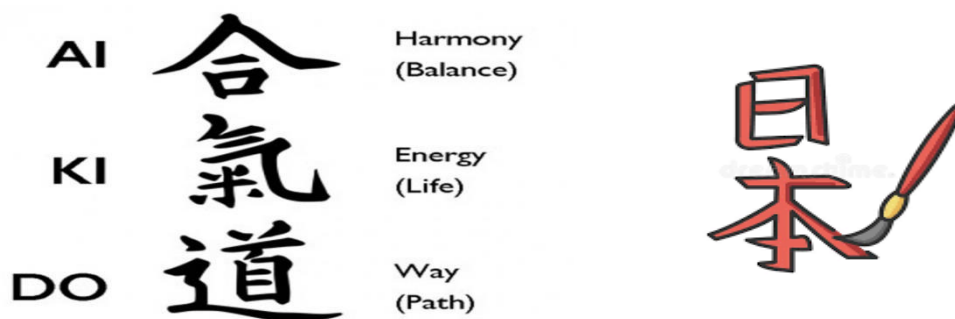
But in childhood, when studying the language, the right brain departments are also involved - it is through them that the skill in pronunciation of foreign words, their various designations, depending on the intonation or peculiarities of use, is memorized. The right

hemisphere gives a figurative perception of the language, the development of the right hemisphere makes the child more harmonious.

What language should I choose for studying?

Of course, most people begin to learn English with children, because it is practically an international language and a kind of universal language for communication. But, from the point of view of harmonious development, the choice of language should be based not on its prevalence, but on the inclinations and temperament of the child.

Do you want to grow an extraordinary personality with developed both hemispheres? You better learn Japanese. Yes, it is the most complex, but in its study the right hemisphere is actively involved - the memorization of hieroglyphs is based on images.



If a child is musically gifted or you want to develop his musical ear - you need Chinese. In him, depending on the tone, the same word gives completely different meanings. Tones of pronunciation among the Chinese a lot - it strongly stimulates the music centers in the right hemisphere and helps to develop hearing and musicality. In addition, many linguistic experts say that it is Chinese that is the language of our future.

For a sociable and very open child, it is best to choose soft French or passionate Spanish. If your little one is a practitioner and a logician, he likes to do everything strictly in order, the German language is best for him. But a dreamer and a visionary who loves reading and drawing, English will be the most suitable.

When to start teaching languages?

If there are native speakers of a foreign language in the family, naturally, one must begin to talk with the child in both languages - and then the question of learning languages will not arise at all. For them it will be perfectly organic to communicate in two languages at once, and children on the machine will switch from one language to another, speaking with parents or with friends-foreigners.

If there are no native speakers in the house, and you yourself speak a foreign language chosen for the child, then you need to determine the terms of the beginning of the training.

In this issue, the opinions of speech therapists, teachers and psychologists are still different, many are inclined towards the beginning of the period not earlier than five years,

when mastering one's own language is already perfect. Others talk about a period of 3 years, when the baby's brain is plastic and will take lessons as a matter of course as a game. Many adherents of early development generally determine the beginning of development up to three years, while the speech skills of the native language are also in their infancy.

In any case, the decision is for the parents, but in one case the professionals agree: if the child has problems with native speech or speech therapy difficulties, until the moment of their full correction the foreign language is better not to be studied, it can aggravate the speech problems.

And if you are late?

Learning a foreign language at a later age is already not easy enough. After 8 years of language training is already in the adult type, putting information in the left hemisphere. Therefore, the training will be more lengthy, it will be more difficult with accent and pronunciation, it will be more difficult to achieve perfection in the language.

However, all the same up to 10 years, the child's thinking and brain are more plastic, children can simultaneously absorb 2-3 languages. If you need a polyglot, you need to start learning from early childhood, and if you have enough basic knowledge of the language, giving the opportunity to explain abroad - you can in 6-8 years to do with the child a foreign language in a circle or school.

Teaching methods

In principle, the study of a foreign language is no different from studying a native language. To learn to speak in any language, it is necessary to constantly communicate with the child, this is achieved only when communicating with native speakers. In addition, the basis of language learning is repeated repetition of words. If other methods are chosen, you need to know about the dignity and lack of each of them.

Language courses for children are given the basics of the language in a playful form, but usually these activities are infrequent and short-lived, are not cheap and when a child misses classes, the child lags behind and misses the skills. Often, these groups do not take into account the individual characteristics of your child, because the group has many children.

Somewhat better is visiting a language kindergarten with foreign teachers, but there are very few such gardens, they are expensive and difficult to assess the pedagogical skills of the staff. Often, such teachers do not have a pedagogical education, and in "teachers" they go simply because of the knowledge of the language, like the poor French in the 18th century.

Good lessons with a tutor - provided that he is experienced, professional and gets along well with children. Otherwise, he can do more harm, discouraging the child's interest

in languages at all. Similarly, we can consider the option of a nanny-governess who is a native speaker.

With self-study, the advantage will be the familiar environment and the use of various teaching aids and programs. The main thing - before starting to consult with experienced teachers and choose the appropriate method. After all, if you instill wrong speech skills, then it will be very difficult to retrain. How to teach a child a foreign language

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