

TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO YOUNG CHILDREN

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Annotation: Starting the study and teaching of foreign languages from an early age is considered effective in world experience. This thesis covers the experiments and results achieved in teaching Arabic letters to young children, in particular, from 7-8 months of age, using various methods.

Keywords: child memory, lesson duration, hand movements, result.

Introduction: There are different views on human mental development. They have been studied in different periods and the following theories have been put forward:

1) The period of infancy (2 months-1 year) is a period of physical and motor development, sensory and perceptual development and cognitive development. During this period, the child acquires the ability to get acquainted with objects and immediately retain them in his memory. He retains the integral processes that occurred before his eyes in his consciousness for a lifetime. The main period of speech development in it is also this period.

2) The period of early childhood (1 year-3 years) is a period of development of anatomical, physiological and physical characteristics. This period is mainly the time of development of height, body, brain. The ability to distinguish between games and types of games is formed during this period.

3) The period of preschool education (3 years-7 years) is a period of physical development and study of general conditions, during which the child's brain develops the properties of thinking.

4) The following periods are: primary school age (7 years - 10 years), adolescence (11 years - 14 years), early adolescence (15 years - 17 years), early adulthood (20 years - 40 years), late adulthood (40 years - 50 years), old age (50 years - 100 years).

As time progresses and the demand for knowledge of a foreign language increases, there is an increasing interest in teaching children a language from a young age. However, there are also views that if a child hears 2 languages before they can speak, they will be delayed in speaking and confused. Are these justified? What is the earliest age to learn a language?

Main part: Previously, knowing a language was considered a separately recognized ability, but now it has become a necessity. According to the analysis of the Montessori Academy, the best time to teach a child a second language is in the first 3-4 years of life. This is because at this time the child absorbs

information very well, and since his brain is actively developing, learning a language strengthens the brain.

Does language learning delay language development?

There is an opinion that if a child is spoken in 2 languages (for example, Arabic or English) before he can speak, his language development will be delayed. However, bilingualism does not cause a child to have a language delay. A child who speaks two languages, that is, is taught a new language from an early age, has the same vocabulary as a child who is speaking a language. You may have observed that bilingual children speak later, but they also usually start trying to speak from 8-15 months.

A child mixes words from two languages. Is this harmful?

Usually, a child who is learning two languages at once can speak both languages at the same time, without being able to speak one of them purely. For example, when asked in their native language, "Are you full?" they may answer in Arabic, "Oh, my goodness, mama!"

What are the benefits of learning a language early?

Learning a language improves a child's brain function. Bilingual children are better at problem-solving, concentration, and planning than monolinguals;

They have a better understanding of other cultures;

They have stronger listening skills;

They are more confident in learning other languages later in life;

They have a stronger vocabulary;

They have improved social skills;

They understand written text better;

They have higher self-confidence.

As an example, I would like to cite the method I used to teach my child Arabic. In the subject "Methodology of Teaching Arabic", the information that children can be taught a foreign language from infancy caught my attention. Because at that time, my child was not yet 1 year old. To test how true this information was, I began to use the method I learned in class with my child.

In the method we learned in class, information was given about experiments conducted on teaching letters to children from an early age. According to it, babies up to 12 months old can understand the sounds of any language. Based on this method, I used it with my child and started teaching him Arabic

letters from the age of 7 months. At 1 year and 1 month old, he could fully pronounce the following 13 letters: ب، ت، ح، د، ز، س، ض، ع، ق، ك، م، ن، ي .

Even though he didn't recognize the shape of the letters, my child could pronounce almost all the letters by the age of 1 and a half. He only had a little difficulty pronouncing the following letters: ر، غ.

You can also achieve results by introducing your child to the things around him in a new language. In this case, you need to pay attention to the correct pronunciation, because the child will accept everything he hears and retain it in his memory. I tried to teach my son Arabic words such as bread, apple, water ... using this method, but for months I noticed that this method was not working. Then I tried using the imperative form of verbs that could be performed continuously. Starting from 9-10 months, I started saying words like:

“Moses sit down”, “Moses come in”, “Moses this is not possible”. When he was over 1 year old, my son fully understood and followed these words when I said them.

My son was much more active than his peers at the age of 1.5. At that time, we started working with him on visual letter recognition exercises. He learned to recognize and pronounce the letters by sight ب، ت . Previously, the lesson lasted 1-2 minutes, but later he learned to sit for 5-7 minutes without being distracted by anything. By the time he was 2 years old, he could recognize and pronounce all the Arabic letters. It is worth mentioning that he interchanges the letters ط، ظ، ص، ض with each other. I think this is because the letters look a little similar. This happened after I started teaching him the letters by showing him. My son is now two and a half years old.

During this time, he memorized counting to 20, about 20 words in Arabic, all the names of animals in Russian, the entire Surah Ikhlas, and the easy-to-pronounce words of Surah Fatiha.

In conclusion, it can be said that teaching children a foreign language from a young age expands their thinking and, by the age of 4, they will be able to easily understand phrases used in everyday life and develop the ability to answer questions briefly.

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