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ITERACTIVE TECHNIQUES IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO MODERN YOUTH

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Annotation: English knowledge will help to open many opportunities for them in the future and it will be invaluable in their future careers. However, teaching English to children is not an easy job. But it is also not difficult, if we already know how to do it. Many teaching positions involve teaching children - a unique experience that is both challenging and fun. Compared to adults, children are more energetic, have shorter attention spans, and learn language according to specific stages of development; these present planning challenges for the teacher.

Key words: Teaching approaches, teaching techniques, Total Physical Response, scaffolding, giving feedback.

Introduction

Language as a means of communication plays very important role in social relationship among human beings. The English Language is the first foreign language we teach to children at very early stages of schooling. The primary aim of teaching English in the early years of schooling is to motivate young learners to be ready and have self confident in learning English at higher levels of education. Some children are born to parents who polyglots, so they have to acquire two or three different languages. Some others learn second or third language because they are to immigrate to a new country. Nowadays language learning is essential needed for children who want to immigrate to other countries.

Teaching techniques for young learner Teaching technique is the implementation of teaching method in the level of procedure which is take place in the classroom. To some extent, different methods may have similar techniques even though they must have different techniques. Based on the various teaching techniques above, teachers can combine more than one teaching techniques in the class. It needs to observe the learners'needs, the goal of material and the classroom situation before applying it. From this principle the teacher may develop his or her own techniques, such as introducing songs and games to make their learning fun and natural. This article focuses on the main trends and issues in teaching English as an additional language to young learners, a growing field of interest to both practicing teachers and researchers. By young language learners, we mean that learners fall within the age range between 6 and 14, although we are aware of a growing number of programs for younger children.

Young learners' is a term that is used to refer to children from their first year of formal schooling (usually somewhere between 5-7 years old) to when they are 11-12 years old, or to when they move on from primary to secondary school. They enjoy learning through playing. Young learners learn best when they learn through games. They will be enthusiastic if they are taught using fun activities or being involved in activities, love to play, and learn best when they are enjoying themselves. This combination means that you'll have to pay particular attention to the way you present information and engage students. Engagement and fun is key to setting a strong foundation for their future education.

If you're a first-time English teacher, the idea of leading kids out into the big, wide world and outside the safe classroom walls may sound like a disaster waiting to happen. But if you're

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teaching English to young learners in-person and have permission to do so, take the kiddos out on a stroll. The change in scenery opens up a whole new box of situations to practice new vocabulary in its natural habitat. You don't have to constantly come up with new teaching methods for young learners. If you find your students respond well and enjoy a set of games, go ahead and continue to use them! You can always modify the content and difficulty of each round. And, once you find your teaching groove, you'll have all your lesson plans and games sorted out to use for each new set of students.

Conclusion

Those techniques are effective to be implemented in teaching English to young learners because they can help the students to have a good English learning experience. Those strategies are worthy for teachers conducting a learning process that is fun and suitable for young learners. Moreover, it is better for the teacher to create other creative teaching strategies (such as in-pair activity, group activity, and outdoor activity) so that the students as young learners are more engaged in the learning process. Tedious lessons should be skipped and interactive ones should be set that will both raise young learners' mood and enhance their language performances. To strengthen the taught lessons teachers can opt for activities rather than just questioning. One thing is sure, even adults till like being educated with the practice of games and activities.

The study is concluded that in order to vary the teaching techniques in teaching English to young learners, particularly at schools and nurseries, the teachers apply singing a song, playing games, presentation practice and production, drilling demonstration, storytelling, reading aloud, and dictation. However, the teachers faced some problems in teaching but they can tackle the problems by provoking and inviting the students' interest in playing games, demonstration and presentation practice and production.

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