

MODERN INTERACTIVE METHODS IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES TO YOUNG LEARNERS (AT PRE-SCHOOL ORGANIZATIONS)

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15630972>

Abstract

In today's globalized world, early foreign language education is becoming increasingly important. This research investigates the use of modern interactive teaching methods in pre-school organizations and how they contribute to young learners' language development. Drawing from recent pedagogical theories and practical classroom applications, the study emphasizes how child-centered, play-based, and technology-supported approaches enhance vocabulary retention, pronunciation, and communicative skills in a foreign language. The findings highlight the role of the teacher as a facilitator and the learning environment as a critical factor in language acquisition. Recommendations are provided for pre-school educators to adopt innovative strategies tailored to the developmental needs of young learners.

Key words: Interactive methods, Young learners, Pre-school education, Foreign language teaching, Game-based learning, Total Physical Response (TPR), Digital tools in education.

Annotatsiya

Hozirgi globallashtirilgan dunyoda erta chet tilini o'qitish tobora muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ushbu tadqiqot maktabgacha ta'lim muassasalarida zamonaviy interaktiv o'qitish usullaridan foydalanish va ularning yosh o'quvchilarning til rivojlanishiga qanday hissa qo'shishini o'rganadi. Oxirgi pedagogik nazariyalar va amaliy mashg'ulotlardan kelib chiqqan holda tadqiqotda bolaga yo'naltirilgan, o'yinga asoslangan va texnologiyaga asoslangan yondashuvlar chet tilida so'z boyligini saqlash, talaffuz qilish va kommunikativ ko'nikmalarni qanday oshirishiga urg'u beradi. Natijalar o'qituvchining yordam beruvchi rolini va o'quv muhitini tilni o'zlashtirishda hal qiluvchi omil sifatida ta'kidlaydi. Maktabgacha tarbiyachilarga yosh o'quvchilarning rivojlanish ehtiyojlariga moslashtirilgan innovatsion strategiyalarni qabul qilish bo'yicha tavsiyalar berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Interfaol usullar, Yosh o'quvchilar, Maktabgacha ta'lim, Chet tillarini o'rgatish, O'yinga asoslangan ta'lim, Total Physical Response (TPR), Ta'limdagi raqamli vositalar

Аннотация

В современном глобализованном мире раннее изучение иностранных языков становится все более важным. В этом исследовании рассматривается использование современных интерактивных методов обучения в дошкольных учреждениях и то, как они способствуют развитию языка у маленьких учеников. Опираясь на последние педагогические теории и практические упражнения, исследование подчеркивает, как подходы, ориентированные на ребенка, основанные на игре и технологиях, могут улучшить сохранение словарного запаса, произношение и коммуникативные навыки на иностранном языке. Результаты подчеркивают роль учителя и учебной среды как

решающих факторов в освоении языка. Предоставлены рекомендации для воспитателей дошкольных учреждений по принятию инновационных стратегий, адаптированных к потребностям развития маленьких учеников.

Ключевые слова: Интерактивные методы, Молодые ученики, Дошкольное образование, Обучение иностранным языкам, Обучение на основе игры, Полная физическая реакция (TPR), Цифровые инструменты в образовании.

In the global world , early foreign language teaching has become a priority in many educational systems. The preschool period is considered a critical stage in early childhood development, as children at this age are highly receptive to new information and capable of learning a foreign language naturally. In this regard, the use of modern interactive methods has gained growing importance in pre-school education.

Young learners, typically aged between 3 to 6 years, possess unique cognitive and emotional characteristics. They learn best through play, music, movement, and imitation. Traditional teaching methods, which often rely on memorization and passive learning, do not match the needs of preschool children. Instead, interactive methods create a more engaging and dynamic learning environment, allowing children to actively participate in the learning process. These methods are designed to stimulate curiosity, maintain attention, and foster emotional involvement in language activities.

One of the most widely used techniques in early language classrooms is game-based learning. Through simple yet meaningful games, such as memory cards, language bingo, or matching activities, children are exposed to new vocabulary and expressions in a fun and motivating way. These games not only enhance language acquisition but also encourage communicative competence as children learn to interact with their peers using the target language.

Another effective strategy is Total Physical Response (TPR), which links physical movement with language input. For instance, when a teacher says “jump” or “clap your hands,” children respond with actions. This method supports kinesthetic learning and helps children internalize language patterns without stress. TPR is especially useful for young learners as it reflects the way they learn their first language—through movement, repetition, and visual cues.

Digital tools in education also play a crucial role in modern foreign language teaching. Interactive whiteboards, educational apps, and animated videos can turn language lessons into an immersive experience. For example, digital flashcards, songs, and pronunciation apps help children hear and repeat sounds correctly. These tools are visually stimulating and often include rewards, which keeps children motivated and focused.

Storytelling and songs are also powerful interactive tools. Through simple stories with colorful pictures and expressive reading, children are introduced to grammar and vocabulary in context. Songs and chants reinforce language patterns, improve pronunciation, and are easy to memorize. These methods also help improve listening skills and promote early language acquisition in an enjoyable way.

In addition to language skills, interactive methods contribute to broader aspects of early childhood development, such as creativity, social interaction, and emotional intelligence. By engaging in group activities, pair work, and role-play, children learn to cooperate, take turns, and express themselves in different situations—all in the target language.

In conclusion, modern interactive methods provide a holistic and effective approach to teaching foreign languages to young learners in pre-school organizations. By using game-based learning, TPR, digital tools, and storytelling, educators can create a rich and supportive environment for language acquisition. These methods not only help children build their communicative competence, but also instill a lifelong love of language learning from an early age.

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