

## DEVELOPING CHILDREN'S CREATIVE THINKING SKILLS THROUGH SEVERAL EFFECTIVE METHODS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

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### ANNOTATION

The article discusses the necessity to start learning foreign languages at an early age, to help children learn the second language quickly and easily, in addition, such training will help children not only learn foreign languages but also forms the ability of creative thinking, finding solutions to problems, doing multiple tasks at the same time. A variety of teaching methods can be used to teach foreign languages to preschoolers so that children do not become bored and tired.

**Keywords:** Foreign languages, skills, preschools, psychology, education, development, teaching, imagination, creative thinking skills.

### INTRODUCTION

In today's rapidly evolving modern world, science and technology are also evolving rapidly. Development in every field is moving forward. Getting acquainted with the achievements of modern science, studying them, keeping pace with the times, getting acquainted with the latest advanced innovations, as well as sharing the achievements with the world community, of course, requires learning foreign languages [1].

Nowadays, employees are required not only to be good specialists in their specialty, but also to be a master foreign language. Because such employees not only bring the latest innovations and advanced innovations in their field, but also can show the world their achievements. In addition, many of the most important and valuable sources, books and articles in the field of science are written in foreign languages. Therefore, in order to train specialists who can meet the requirements of the modern world, it is necessary to teach and learn foreign languages. The study of the languages of economically, scientifically and culturally developed countries is a key factor in the achievement of world science and development.

Human language is a very complex tool that can force the human brain to work harder than other activities. As children under the age of 6 learn other languages, this activity causes their brains to develop better than usual. Kindergarten children have a natural ability to learn a second language, and recent research shows that 3–4-year-old children can learn a second language just as easily as their mother tongue. Therefore, it is advisable to start a foreign language in preschool, not in school.

Language learning also depends on age. According to psychologists, children learn language faster and easier than adults. One of the main reasons for this is the natural tendency of children to learn languages and their strong imitation skills. However, there are many challenges in teaching language to young children. Kindergarten children do not know how to

think logically or make comparisons like adults. They simply remember and imagine what they see. Therefore, teaching a foreign language to young children is a very difficult and responsible task.

Teaching language to children in preschool requires a great deal of skill and creativity on the part of the teacher. It is more effective to use a variety of fun, active, thought-provoking lessons to teach a foreign language to children of this age, rather than the same teaching method. Lessons should not last more than 15 minutes and should not bore children [2].

### **Advantages of learning a foreign language at an early age.**

There are several benefits to teaching foreign languages to preschoolers from an early age:

- Learning foreign languages is the basis for expanding a child's horizons, improving memory, and developing vocabulary and speaking culture. In kindergarten, children learn to use new words and using them in sentences. It is at this stage that learning another language along with the mother tongue allows you to compare words in both languages. This allows them to learn new words in 2 languages at the same time, quickly and easily learn how and in what situations to use them. While the speech mechanism allows a child's growing organism to be in a different language environment, the speech ability mechanism has the ability to perceive and assimilate different speech currents around it [3].
- According to the studies show that starting a language at an early age helps a child to develop acoustics. A.D. Klimentenko, author of the experience of teaching English for 6-year-olds, notes: "The high level of development of children's phonemic hearing has been differentiated several times. There are studies that show that children between the ages of 4 and 7 can mimic not only the duration of sound, but also its spectral properties. The ability of children to imitate is a prerequisite for achieving high quality results in teaching oral speech [3]."
- Studies show that starting learning foreign languages at an early age affects children's brain activity and causes them to develop different abilities at the same time. Learning a second language develops memory and helps you concentrate. It also develops skills such as doing multiple tasks at the same time, creative thinking, critical thinking and problem solving [4].

Therefore, teaching children foreign languages at an early age is useful for them and society. However, there are some conflicting views on learning a foreign language at an early age. Some psychologists believe that these lessons can make a child tired and confused who is just learning a new world in the flow of information. Therefore, children of this age need to be taught foreign languages very carefully, through various games and fun activities without boredom.

### **Some effective and interesting methods of teaching languages.**

There are many different ways to teach an interesting and effective lesson, and here are a few of them.

#### **1. Teaching the English language through songs and poems.**

Explaining through songs and poems is about teaching letters or words that are difficult to remember by singing. For example, you can use a variety of interesting, short songs in a foreign

language for children. Creating a flexible classroom environment is sometimes more important than any teaching method. At the beginning of the lesson in the room, all the children, led by the teacher, sing together and dance a little to its melody with a pleasant song in English. This in itself will strengthen their bodies, make them more alert and help them memorize the words of the song faster. English poems and songs help to enter a good learning atmosphere naturally. Children have poor self-control and find it difficult to concentrate throughout the lesson. Therefore, the teacher should teach children more songs, poems, or quick utterances that serve to sharpen the tongue.

## **2. Teaching a foreign language through multimedia.**

We can often find hearing loss in a foreign language in preschool children, which means that children do not have enough listening lessons. In real life, we can see our children quietly watching cartoons on TV. Kindergarten students should be regularly taught cartoon lessons in foreign languages. Developing a child's foreign language skills from kindergarten will help him to absorb all the knowledge at a later stage. Although children do not understand the words in the cartoon in a foreign language, they try to understand the words through the actions of the characters in it. In children, language development is mainly shaped by constant imitation, and many roles appear mainly through the imitation of cartoons. So, while they are watching the cartoon, we can see the changes in the children's behavior. Given these factors, we can say that cartoons, songs and various videos are an interesting and effective way for children to learn a language. That is why today it is time to provide kindergartens with high technology. Nowadays, some parents are worried about their children's interest in cartoons. In fact, cartoons are a key factor in broadening children's worldviews and developing their imagination. Also, the smaller the number of children in a language group, the better. As the educator routinely applies the method of upbringing based on the psychology of each child, this educator is required to be not only an educator but also an artist, musician, foreign language teacher and a good psychologist at the same time [4].

## **3. Teaching a foreign language by drawing.**

Young children love to draw, paint, and do many other wonderful things during class. Drawing and coloring pictures can teach children a foreign language very effectively [5]. When a teacher teaches children by drawing, in this way he not only teaches English but also helps to develop the child's creative ability. The great artist Pablo Picasso once said, "Every child is an artist." From this we can say that it is very important to reveal the hidden abilities in the child. He should be allowed to create. She learns English by saying the names, shapes and colors of the things in her drawings in English. Or you can choose a topic, draw a picture about it under the guidance of a teacher, and talk about it. That is why kindergartens in some foreign countries, especially in China, require kindergarten teachers and educators to know how to draw. Encourage children to create, and then you will see what great works are created, what great heights they reach. Another thing that teachers need to remember is to never put pressure on a child [6]. You don't have to force them, you just have to get them interested in the lesson. Young children learn a foreign language more easily than adults. It is not necessary to correct

every mistake of children. They learn to speak, even if they make mistakes, and their mistakes can be corrected later. Otherwise, the child may be afraid to speak in a foreign language [5].

#### 4. Teaching by travel lessons.

Not only young children but also adults will never forget what they are learning by seeing, holding and feeling what they are learning rather than just imagining and learning. Confucius, the Chinese philosopher and founder of Confucianism, said centuries ago: "I saw and I forgot. I heard and remembered. I did it and I understood. " Therefore, it is better to bring children into this environment than make them just sit in the room and imagine. Travel lessons allow children to see and feel the world they are exploring. For example, if we talk about spring, we can take children to the yard and teach them to say the names of changes in nature, leaves, flowers, birds and other things in English. Or if we want to talk about animals, we can take them to the zoo and stand in front of each animal and teach them words about their name, color, size, shape. Words learned through such travel lessons will be etched in a child's memory for a lifetime. Recent research has shown that after 2 weeks, a people remember 10% of what they read, 20% of what they hear, 30% of what they see, 50% of what they see and hear, 70% of what they say and speak. and remembers 90% of what he did. So, travel lessons are very useful for young children [6].

The information learned by sitting in a room and imagining it is quickly forgotten, but it is the same thing that is learned by seeing, holding, feeling, or performing certain actions on their own. They will never be forgotten. For this reason, it is safe to say that such methods are more widely used in preschool education.

In some cases, the educator may not be able to achieve the desired results. So, what's the reason? One of the main reasons an educator may not be able to achieve the desired result is that they do not use the question and answer correctly. Too many kindergarten-age children are less talkative, more inattentive to what they don't like by nature. Overcoming this requires a great deal of effort on the part of the educator, and the questions he or she asks should show the educator's wisdom that he or she has mastered the subject. Scientific experiments with children have shown that children's senses are much higher than adults. When they can't express it, they feel it and show it by their actions. Based on this, the question and answer can be divided into several parts:

- Removing of barriers between the teacher and the child; Teachers ought to find his way into the hearts of the children through this way. They need to be questioned politely.
- The educator should be able to ask questions based on the psyche of all the children, which requires him or her to ask questions based on the child's language level. Despite the fact that kindergarten children are taught foreign languages in different ways, children can feel the slightest difference in language.
- Ask more about the topics covered; it removes their excitement and boosts their self-confidence. They need to be prepared for a new topic by asking about what they already know until they have mastered the new topic.

- Encourage children; Recent research shows that the brains of children under the age of 12 do not accept criticism at all, but that many positive results can be achieved by accepting stimuli. So, you can inspire children by encouraging them to respond.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, I can say that childhood is the best time to develop a person's thinking ability. Therefore, in preschools, teachers should teach foreign languages based on children's interests. Creative thinking and mental development need to be nurtured through new multimedia technologies, a variety of modern methods of hearing, color perception, shape selection, increasing children's ability to perceive external information, and helping to develop multifaceted thinking. Teaching language to young children should be conducted as a fun activity rather than as an obligation, and teaching using several effective methods can serve as a foundation for their future knowledge. That is why it is very important for kindergarten children to have a perfect education, to develop their intellectual and creative thinking skills, to be able to express their opinions independently and confidently. After all, the children we raise now are our future.

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