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The Role of Parents in Foreign Language Teaching

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Annotation. The article describes the role of parents in the development of the child and mistakes in family upbringing, psychological problems in learning a foreign language, the psychological factors that determine the process of mastering the material. It also examines the impact of foreign language learning on the professional development of high school students, the history and theory of professional management, the problem of learning it in modern psychology, and the motivation for professional self-discovery in the process of learning a foreign language. Methods of study are given. Factors influencing the self-crying of schoolchildren are discussed.

Keywords. Language teaching, professional self-determination, motivation, technique, technology, psychological factors, motivation, family environment, grammar, sound, phonetic factors, vocabulary.

Introduction

In the age of science and technology, where relations with foreign countries are developing, it is very important to know another language. Today, parents start teaching their children a foreign language very early - at the age of three or four. However, in many cases, parents themselves ask questions about how to teach a child a foreign language. So, at what age and how are children taught a foreign language?

Let's start with the question: how are children taught a foreign language? It is natural to answer this question through games. Because games are the most effective way to teach children a foreign language. We have heard a lot about this and we are convinced that it is true. Preschoolers are able to absorb any information through games without any tension.

Children under the age of five do not have a clear idea. Therefore, everything that a child can manipulate should be used when teaching children under the age of five.

The main part

Often students can be heard complaining from their parents, "I haven't learned English, I can't help my child at all!". Are parents reluctant to teach a language? Without thinking, it should be noted that parents are the ones who teach a child all kinds of foreign languages: reception - listening and reading, speaking and writing correctly, as well as connecting three aspects with each other. The role of parents is important in the formation of motivation to learn and master a foreign language, and this is the responsibility of adults.

Teaching children a foreign language. Many parents want to start teaching a foreign language to their children before school, and some of our parents want to start teaching them in



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kindergarten. In addition, in this way they want to put an end to their children's playfulness. However, sometimes parents find it too early, isn't it? That is. Really, when can you start training?

This question is of interest not only to parents, but also to teachers, psychologists and scientists, and the debate on this issue continues today. There are different ideas, each of which is interesting and noteworthy in its own way. Most scholars believe that the best period to teach a child a foreign language is between the ages of 3-10. Teaching a child under 3 years of age is less effective, and after the age of ten, it is less effective. The best age to learn a foreign language is 5-8 years old. By this time, the child has already mastered his native language and is therefore ready consciously interact with the new language. It should be noted that the success of learning and mastering a new language depends in many respects on the chosen method of teaching a foreign language. Therefore, dear parents, we would like to warn you to be careful in choosing a suitable teacher before making an important decision such as educating your child.

You need to know that learning a foreign language should not be limited to memorizing as many words or sentences as possible. All attention should be paid to the child's interest in the subject, the development of the ability to express themselves. There are different ways and methods of teaching a foreign language.

Classes should be two or three times a week, each lasting 30-45 minutes. During the breaks, modeling different things, drawing, creating things, thinking and playing games in the open air, additional interesting lessons, of course, should be thematically related to the lesson, should be organized with a transition .

Classes are held every day for 15-25 minutes to 1-1.5 hours, depending on the age of the child. In order to master a foreign language well, the teacher also speaks to the child during breaks or listens to foreign language materials. Special classes are held in addition to the main classes. In these classes, you can watch movies, cartoons, and fairy tales on the subject of the lesson. It is also advisable to hold celebrations and events where the child can demonstrate what he has learned. For example, staging small plays, memorizing poems, singing songs, and so on. It is also necessary to set aside time for communication lessons with the child only in a foreign language, to explain to the child everything he saw. Sometimes the child can be asked to repeat simple sentences. At first, it will be difficult, and then he will master it. He then asked himself to give the tasks more complicated.

Preschool education has its own forms. Indeed, at this age it is necessary to prepare the child for school. Children are not yet able to make decisions independently. It should not be forgotten that.

The role of parents in teaching a child a foreign language. The main role in the development of the child is focused on the adult, because the child is a social being. Your child will at least be happy to know the basics of the foreign language he or she wants to learn. But what if, as you say, you don't know English?

- Adults are a source of protection and positive emotions for the baby; they are transmitted through direct care and affection, hugs, the voice of the mother;
- From 2.5 months, the child reacts to the appearance of the mother with a "revival complex";
- A source of practical skills for parents for a 3-year-old child. By imitating them, he becomes independent of others;



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- For a preschool child, the dignity of adults is reflected in the ability to participate in various social interactions, direction in interpersonal relationships and, on this basis, an example of the child's social behavior, in the form of a specific "moral norm".

When it comes to teaching a foreign language to preschoolers, there are several theories about when to start learning a language. These are:

- Training from birth to 1 year;
- Teaching from 2 years;
- Classes from 5-6 years.

It is important to develop communication skills in children: to talk, to smile, to write letters to friends, to organize a holiday. Keep in mind that no characters are given in the game, no one teaches or checks anyone, but prizes are given to encourage. Praise is another important skill worth teaching. It can include not only words of praise, but also applause, handshakes, kisses, turns, hugs.

Rules to help make foreign language "lessons" as interesting and effective as possible:

1. Positive acceptance and confidence in one's creative and mental abilities.
2. Establish strict programs and training schedules without any violence, including coercion.

Even small pressures or prolonged exercise can cause negative reactions or weaken emotional connections. This rule cannot be implemented in early development groups.

3. Parental sensitivity and pedagogical understanding, i.e. the ability to sense what a child is interested in at a given moment, to respond to a child's inquiries in a timely manner, and to use all of his or her intellectual abilities to visualize this apparent curiosity of the child turning it into an exciting "activity".

4. Parents' willingness and desire to develop and learn. If parents do not know how to teach a child to draw, it is necessary to buy suitable picture books for toddlers. If they decide to learn a foreign language with their children, they should enroll in courses themselves. You have to look for different options and try, create, learn! The efforts of parents are not in vain, as their readiness to learn and develop will help today's children grow up to be socially active and creative.

Ability to praise in a timely manner. If parents decide to learn a second language with their children, they should first try to create another language environment artificially and learn to feel comfortable in it. Good results can be achieved even without explaining grammatical or phonetic rules to young children. Teaching a child a foreign language before the age of 3 begins with the formation of the ability to understand foreign speech by ear.

When playing with a toddler, we often imitate the rustling of hooves, the howling of a dog, and the buzzing of bees. Similarly, it is possible to try to "present" sounds in a foreign language (English has 44 sounds, 20 vowels, and 24 consonants). The number of sounds and the duration of the "presentation" should be chosen according to the principle of parental sensitivity, you need to see whether the child likes it or not. Thus, the child's phonetic competence develops gradually. If parents are not confident in pronunciation or are not at all familiar with the sound structure of the language to be translated, it is possible to take lessons as required from a specialist. Just say you know exactly. In the first stage - greeting (Hello / Hello!), Dawn (Good morning!), Good night (Good night!), Farewell (Goodbye / Goodbye / See you / See you). Parents can pronounce when leaving somewhere; show kindness (I love you); the ability to ask for something (give it to me, please), the ability to name an object, the ability to perform an action, etc., i.e. children need to be



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constantly introduced to speaking styles. Never learn a single word. Learn phrases. For example, it is better to teach your child not only words, but also vocabulary.

When teaching English to children under 3 years of age, there is no need to form a clear vocabulary and present the material in a strictly thematic way. "Learning" the names of food items, the names of animals, where they were found, i.e. at home, on the street, at the zoo, in the village, while eating or going to the food market; plant names - in flower beds, in the zoo, in the village; plant names - in flower beds, public garden, garden, botanical garden; clothes and shoes - when changing clothes; bathroom accessories - in the bathroom or pool; utensils - in the kitchen and so on.

Using the imperative (command), you need to add variety to the speech: for example: pay attention! / Wake up! / Don't touch! / Look at me! / Let's go outside! / Let's go for a walk! / Let's read your favorite book! / Don't miss it! / Remove!

The important thing in this case is that the child sees with his own eyes, not in the number of foreign words and speech, all the "learned" things must be in accordance with the adjectives and the situation used in the conversation.

Conclusion

Today, learning foreign languages are more relevant than ever. In the age of information, communication and high technology, learning foreign languages, more precisely. Knowing foreign languages has become one of the most important aspects of a modern, successful person and is simply mandatory for anyone who wants to be such a person. (Prepared based on Internet materials).

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