

## Peculiarities of Interesting Organization of English Lessons for Beginners

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### ABSTRACT

This article deals with the significant points of teaching English at school and techniques of teaching language more effectively for beginners. Furthermore, funny games and methods are highlighted by the author.

**KEYWORDS:** abstract, intangible, techniques, ESL classroom, Simon Says, Mother May, Art, Cultural Traditions, Pressure.

English language plays an essential role in our lives as it helps in communication. It is the main language for studying any subject all over the world. English is important for students as it broadens their minds, develops emotional skills, improve the quality of life by providing job opportunities. Moreover, the use of English as an International language is growing with time because it is the only medium for communication in many countries. English is also used widely in the literature and media section to publish books, most of the writers write in the English language due to the vast majority of readers know only the English language and they can describe their ideas best in the English language. Language by nature is very abstract and intangible. Children, on the other hand, are very literal and concrete. This makes it challenging to explain grammar or syntax rules to children. English is not our native language, so why many students feel hard to learn English skills effectively. But with regular practice and adopting the various techniques given below will help you in learning English skills easily. Utilizing these techniques in the lesson helps teachers to see their students the best results in mastering the English. So, the first and the most important rule is:

#### ➤ Make It Fun!!!

Fun, fun, fun! This is one factor that really matters to kids. And that goes for kids on the playground as well as those in the classroom. I'll never forget what my nephew said after his first day of kindergarten: "We didn't learn anything. We just played!" And though I'm sure his class contained some academics, they were hidden well beneath a thick layer of fun.

#### ➤ Play Games.

Games are a great way to make learning fun. Not only do games play on the competitive nature of most children, but games also give them a goal to accomplish. When you win a game, you have really done something, and you can feel good about your success. There are so many games that can be used in an ESL classroom, we'll only be able to scratch the surface today. But here are a few games that require little to no preparation, and are super fun for young students.

1. **Simon Says:** The classic Simon Says is great for practicing listening skills. You can use it to review body parts ("Simon says touch your head") or prepositions ("Simon says put your foot on your chair").

2. Mother May I: Take your movement games a step further and play Mother May I. Your students can use all sorts of adjectives to describe the types of steps they would like to take as they race to the other side of the playing area.

3. Memory: Memory is great for learning vocabulary. Try putting a vocabulary word on one card and a picture showing the word on another. Or put synonyms or antonyms on two different cards. Lay all the cards on the table and have students try to remember where the matches are.

#### ➤ Be Creative

Doing the same things in class every day is boring for your students, and you're liable to fall asleep on the job, too. So be creative with your plans. Change things up on a regular basis. Rearrange your students' seats so they get a different inspirational view from time to time. Give your students the test before you teach the material, and let them answer the questions as they learn. Invite guest speakers in whenever you get the chance. You can keep the same basic schedule every day, but vary the types of exercises you do. Rotate between doing exercises from the textbook, having students work on the computer on social media or ESL learning websites, and giving them real-life materials to work with rather than ESL materials. Try a poem by Robert Frost rather than a simple reading passage. You can also have students come up with their own games, activities and exercises. Have your students write quiz question for each other, or give them some simple game supplies and let them make their own review game for the latest grammar point. You might be surprised at how creative students can be.

#### ➤ Include Art in Your Class

Kids love to make colorful and exciting things in the classroom. Pablo Picasso observed that "every child is an artist." Take advantage of that inborn quality and use art to teach your young students the English language. Of course you can talk about obvious things like colors and shapes when you use art, but creative projects have so much more potential.

#### ➤ Cultural Traditions:

Invite your students to make an art project based on different cultural traditions. Then talk about that culture as well as their own—either as you make the project or once it is finished. Since kids are more concrete than adults, so having a piece of art in front of them will help them make connections to culture, which is a super abstract topic for kids.

**Collages:** Art projects are also a great way to talk about prepositions of location. Collages are easy, and you can make one with just about anything. As your students work, give them instructions on where to place different items using prepositions, or let them tell you what they are doing and where items in their collage are in relation to each other. Don't forget to give each person a chance to talk about their completed artwork after any art activity.

**Cooking:** Don't forget about the art of cooking. When you make any food in class, whether it is traditional or international, you have a chance to talk about all five senses. There is a saying that we first eat with our eyes, then our noses, then our mouths. Talk about all five senses when you cook with your students, and be sure to include the process of cooking. As you instruct your students, you cover grammar topics like imperative statements, transitions between steps, and cause and effect relationships.

### ➤ Make It Active

If there is one thing kids like more than having fun, it's moving. In fact, Dr. Maria Montessori suggested that young children are not able to learn unless they are also able to move. In addition, involving the whole body in language learning is a useful teaching method. The more language learners move, the better and faster they understand what you are teaching and the more easily they can retain the information. TPR (Total Physical Response) is a teaching method that works really well with children. In essence, you associate physical movements with language instruction. Students move as they learn. They follow instructions, copy your movements and get their whole bodies involved when they practice language concepts. This is one of the most effective ways to teach ESL to children.

### ➤ Don't Put Pressure on Your Students

One of the most important things to remember when you teach children is not to put pressure on them. Remember that children learn some aspects of foreign languages more easily than adults. So no matter what you do in class, they will already be on the road to fluency in English. Their natural acquisition process will follow three simple steps. They will recognize words and grammar when you use them. They will be able to respond when you ask them questions about the words and grammar you use. And then they will be able to use those language structures themselves. You can avoid putting pressure on students by:

Not correcting every error they make. Focus on what you have recently taught, and correct errors with those words and structures. But if you haven't covered a grammar point yet, let it go. Your students don't have to have all of English perfect right away.

Modeling correct language use. When you hear a student say something wrong or use a word incorrectly, just use it correctly right afterwards. The natural language learning feedback system in the human brain will notice the difference, and your students will likely use the language correctly just from hearing it right.

Not giving everything a grade. Sometimes it's enough to just go over correct answers with your students or have them discuss their answers together. You don't have to collect every paper and mark it up with the mighty red pen.

In conclusion it should be highlighted that as we noted above language is abstract and children are concrete, they may not be able to articulate grammar and other technical aspects of language, and that's okay. Unlike other subjects, the science of a foreign language is more complex for children because it is not taught in their mother tongue. Moreover, some rules in English have not been fully studied even by local users of this language. Taking into account the facts above, organizing a foreign language, especially English, in a free and fun way is the first step to achieving good results. Just keep things fun, active pressure-free, and your students will be fluent in no time!

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