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Annotation: *This article teaches the importance of introducing toddlers to a foreign language to foster bilingualism, enhance cognitive development, and promote cultural awareness. It emphasizes immersive play-based learning, where toys, games, and songs in the target language create a fun and engaging environment for natural language acquisition. Interactive storytelling is highlighted as a powerful method, encouraging the use of bilingual books and repetition to help toddlers learn vocabulary in context. The article also discusses multimedia exposure, advocating for the use of educational cartoons and apps to provide visual and auditory support. Routine language integration is recommended, suggesting simple phrases be incorporated into daily activities to normalize language use. Lastly, social interaction with native speakers is stressed as a vital element for improving understanding and pronunciation, allowing toddlers to experience real-life communication. By employing these creative and consistent methods, parents and educators can effectively teach toddlers a foreign language and build a strong bilingual foundation.*

Keywords: *bilingualism, cognitive development, cultural awareness, play-based learning, interactive storytelling, multimedia exposure, routine integration, social interaction, native speakers, language acquisition.*

Аннотация: *Эта статья учит важности введения малышей в иностранный язык для формирования билингвизма, улучшения когнитивного развития и содействия культурной осведомленности. В ней подчеркивается иммерсивное обучение через игру, где игрушки, игры и песни на целевом языке создают увлекательную среду для естественного усвоения языка. Интерактивное повествование рассматривается как*

мощный метод, поощряющий использование двуязычных книг и повторение для помощи малышам в изучении словарного запаса в контексте. Статья также обсуждает экспозицию через мультимедиа, выступая за использование образовательных мультфильмов и приложений для обеспечения визуальной и аудиоподдержки. Рекомендуется интеграция языка в повседневную жизнь, предлагая включать простые фразы в повседневные действия для нормализации использования языка. Наконец, подчеркивается важность социального взаимодействия с носителями языка как важного элемента для улучшения понимания и произношения, позволяя малышам испытать общение в реальной жизни. Используя эти креативные и последовательные методы, родители и педагоги могут эффективно обучать малышей иностранному языку и создавать прочную билингвальную основу.

Ключевые слова: *билингвизм, когнитивное развитие, культурная осведомленность, обучение через игру, интерактивное повествование, экспозиция через мультимедиа, интеграция языка, социальное взаимодействие, носители языка, усвоение языка.*

Uzbek: *Ushbu maqola bolalarga xorijiy til o'rgatishdagi ahamiyatini o'rganadi, bu esa ko'ptillikni rivojlantirish, kognitiv o'sishni yaxshilash va madaniy ongni oshirishga yordam beradi. Unda o'yinchoqlar, o'yinlar va qo'shiqlar yordamida maqsadli tilni o'yin orqali o'rganishning ahamiyati ta'kidlanadi, bu esa tabiiy til o'rganish muhitini yaratadi. Interaktiv hikoya aytish kuchli metod sifatida ko'rsatiladi, ikki tilli kitoblar va takrorlash orqali bolalarga yangi so'zlarni kontekstda o'rganishga yordam berish tavsiya etiladi. Shuningdek, multimedia orqali ta'sir qilish masalasi ko'tariladi, ta'limiy multfilmlar va dasturlarni foydalanish orqali ko'rish va eshitish yordamlarini taqdim etishga chaqiradi. Kundalik hayotda tilni integratsiya qilish taklif etiladi, oddiy iboralarni kundalik faoliyatlarga qo'shish tilni normal holga keltirish uchun kerak. Nihoyat, mahalliy speakerlar bilan ijtimoiy muloqotning muhimligi ta'kidlanadi, bu esa bolalarga haqiqiy muloqot tajribasini taqdim etadi va tushunish va talaffuzni yaxshilaydi. Ushbu ijodiy va izchil usullarni qo'llash*

orqali ota-onalar va o'qituvchilar bolalarga xorijiy til o'rganishda samarali natijaga erishishlari mumkin.

***Kalit so'zlar:** bilingvizm, kognitiv rivojlanish, madaniy ong, o'yin orqali o'qitish, interaktiv hikoya aytish, multimedia orqali ta'sir ko'rsatish, tilni integratsiya qilish, ijtimoiy muloqot, mahalliy muloqotchilar, tilni o'rganish.*

In our increasingly interconnected world, bilingualism offers children a valuable skill that enhances their cognitive and social development. Introducing toddlers to a foreign language can set the foundation for lifelong bilingualism, enhancing cognitive development and cultural awareness. However, teaching young children a second language requires creative, interactive methods tailored to their developmental stage. In this article, we'll explore effective strategies to help toddlers build bilingual skills in a fun and engaging way.

Immersive Play-Based Learning is one crucial method to achieve essential results in teaching. Toddlers learn best through play, making it one of the most effective methods for teaching them a foreign language. Incorporating the target language into playtime can help children pick up new words and phrases naturally. Use toys, games, and songs in the foreign language to create a playful and immersive environment. For instance, singing songs with simple words or phrases can introduce new vocabulary while keeping the child engaged. Another playful activity is to label toys with their names in both languages, turning everyday play into a learning experience. Puzzles, building blocks, and even pretend play can all be opportunities for language learning when coupled with target vocabulary and phrases.

A subsequent way is Interactive Storytelling. Storytelling is another powerful tool in language development. Reading bilingual books, where the story is presented in both the native and target languages, can expose toddlers to new words in a familiar context. As you read, encourage your child to repeat key words or even point to pictures associated with those words. Parents can also invent simple stories using everyday objects, animals, or the child's favorite characters.

Repeating the same story in both languages, with slight variations, reinforces comprehension and vocabulary.

In today's evolving world, the role of multimedia is common in every aspect of life. When teaching a foreign language, using technology, such as a laptop or smart TV, can encourage young learners and improve the quality of target knowledge. Let's name this kind of method as exposure through Multimedia. Incorporating educational media such as cartoons, apps, or songs in the target language can significantly aid in language acquisition. The visual and auditory stimulation helps toddlers associate words with images, making it easier to learn new concepts. Look for age-appropriate programs that emphasize basic vocabulary, simple sentences, and interactive features. Audiobooks, language-learning apps, and even simple educational videos that repeat vocabulary are also valuable tools. It's important to choose materials designed for young learners to ensure the content is both engaging and understandable.

Routine Language Integration is an effective way to enhance kids' learning, as toddlers have the ability to easily understand the words they have listened to. Integrating the foreign language into daily routines is an excellent way to provide consistent exposure. You can introduce simple phrases during mealtime, bedtime, or playtime. For example, saying "Good morning" in the target language when the child wakes up or "Let's eat" during meals can help toddlers associate those phrases with daily actions. Incorporating this language into daily life helps toddlers see it as a natural part of communication, rather than something they learn only during a set time. Keep the language simple and consistent, gradually increasing complexity as the child becomes more familiar with the basics.

Educators or parents should focus on social interaction with native speakers to achieve results in children's learning. Toddlers benefit immensely from real-life communication, and interacting with native speakers can deepen their understanding of the target language. If possible, arrange playdates with children who speak the target language or involve family members and friends who are fluent. These social interactions allow toddlers to see the language in use,

improving both comprehension and pronunciation. Another option is to attend language classes or bilingual playgroups designed for young children. The social aspect of learning will keep your toddler engaged while they absorb the language in a natural setting.

Conclusion

Teaching toddlers a foreign language is a rewarding process that requires patience, creativity, and consistency. By employing these engaging methods, parents and educators can cultivate a rich language-learning environment. Ultimately, the benefits of bilingualism extend beyond language skills, fostering greater cultural understanding and cognitive flexibility. With time and practice, your toddler will develop a solid foundation in both languages.

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