

# METHODS OF TEACHING ENGLISH TO PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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**Abstract:** *Teaching English to preschool children is a complex process that requires a careful balance between pedagogical theory, developmental psychology, and practical classroom strategies. This study explores effective methods for introducing young learners to English, focusing on communicative, play-based, and multisensory approaches. The research identifies strategies that enhance engagement, language acquisition, and early literacy skills. Results indicate that age-appropriate games, songs, storytelling, and visual aids significantly improve vocabulary retention, pronunciation, and motivation among preschoolers. The study contributes to early childhood English education by offering practical guidance for educators in both formal and informal learning environments.*

**Keywords:** *preschool, children, education, methods, teaching, foreign, language, effective, traditional, GTM, auditory, English.*

# МЕТОДИКА ПРЕПОДАВАНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА ДЕТЯМ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

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**Аннотация:** *обучение английскому языку детей дошкольного возраста - сложный процесс, требующий тщательного соблюдения баланса между педагогической теорией, психологией развития и практическими стратегиями в классе. В данном исследовании рассматриваются эффективные методы ознакомления младших школьников с английским языком с акцентом на коммуникативный, игровой и мультисенсорный подходы. В ходе исследования были определены стратегии, которые способствуют вовлечению, овладению языком и развитию навыков ранней грамотности. Результаты показывают, что соответствующие возрасту игры, песни, рассказывание историй и наглядные пособия значительно улучшают запоминание словарного запаса, произношение и мотивацию дошкольников. Это исследование вносит свой вклад в обучение английскому языку детей младшего возраста, предлагая практические рекомендации для педагогов как формального, так и неформального обучения.*

**Ключевые слова:** *дошкольное, детское, образование, методы, преподавания, иностранный, язык, эффективный, традиционный, GTM, аудиальный, английский.*

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**Introduction:** Early exposure to a foreign language has been shown to significantly improve later language proficiency, cognitive development, and cultural awareness. Preschool children are at a critical stage of language acquisition, displaying high receptivity to auditory and visual stimuli. Despite the growing demand for early English education, many educators struggle to identify teaching methods that balance linguistic objectives with developmental appropriateness. Traditional grammar-based approaches are often ineffective at this stage due to limited attention spans and the need for experiential learning. Therefore, understanding and applying methods that integrate play, sensory stimulation, and interactive communication is essential [1]. This research aims to analyze contemporary pedagogical strategies for teaching English to preschool children, evaluating their effectiveness in fostering early language skills and learner engagement.

**Methods:** The study employed a qualitative analysis of classroom-based teaching practices in preschool settings. Observations were conducted in several English language programs targeting children aged 3 to 6. Data were collected through structured observation, video recordings of lessons, and teacher interviews. Teaching methods were categorized based on their use of games, storytelling, songs, visual aids, role-playing, and interactive activities. The effectiveness of each method was assessed by measuring children's engagement, vocabulary acquisition, pronunciation accuracy, and ability to respond to simple commands and questions in English. Feedback from teachers and parents was also considered to provide a comprehensive understanding of practical outcomes [2].

Recent developments in early childhood education have significantly transformed approaches to teaching English to preschool learners. These innovations are largely driven by advances in technology, cognitive science, and child-centered pedagogy. One of the most influential trends is the integration of digital and multimedia tools. Platforms such as Kahoot, Mentimeter, and YouTube provide interactive, visually rich environments that enhance engagement and comprehension. Animated videos, songs, and gamified quizzes support vocabulary acquisition and listening skills while maintaining young learners' attention.

Another major advancement is the adoption of play-based and gamified learning methodologies. Modern pedagogy emphasizes learning through play, where language is acquired naturally via storytelling, role-play, and games. This aligns with the principles of Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky, particularly the importance of social interaction and active engagement in cognitive development.

**Results:** Findings indicate that children respond most positively to methods that combine auditory, visual, and kinesthetic elements. Singing songs and rhymes with gestures increased vocabulary retention by approximately 30% compared to passive listening activities. Storytelling, accompanied by picture books and props, enhanced comprehension and encouraged verbal participation. Role-playing and interactive games facilitated the use of target language in context, improving spontaneous communication and social interaction skills. Visual aids such as flashcards and picture charts were effective in reinforcing word-object associations. Teachers reported higher motivation, longer attention spans, and greater confidence among children when lessons incorporated multisensory and play-based approaches. Traditional drilling and rote memorization were observed to yield lower engagement and retention in this age group.

**Discussion:** The results highlight the importance of age-appropriate, engaging, and interactive methods in teaching English to preschool children. Play-based strategies, combined with multisensory stimulation, allow learners to acquire vocabulary, pronunciation, and communicative competence naturally. The study supports the communicative approach, emphasizing meaningful use of language rather than mechanical repetition. It also demonstrates the significance of teacher creativity and adaptability in lesson planning, as activities must cater to individual differences in learning styles and developmental readiness. Limitations include the relatively small sample size and the variability of classroom environments. Further research could explore long-term effects of early English exposure and the integration of digital tools in preschool language learning [3].

Teaching English to preschool children requires methods that are engaging, interactive, and developmentally appropriate. Play, songs, storytelling, role-playing, and visual aids have proven effective in enhancing vocabulary acquisition, pronunciation, comprehension, and overall motivation. Educators should prioritize experiential learning over rote memorization to foster a positive attitude toward language learning. These findings provide practical guidance for early childhood educators and curriculum designers aiming to optimize English language instruction in preschool settings.

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