



TEACHING SPEAKING ENGLISH TO YOUNG LEARNERS

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Abstract: *In this article, we will explore how to teach English to young learners quickly and effectively.*

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INTRODUCTION

Educating youthful understudies how to talk is the foremost important area of learning. The most excellent hone inserts talking and tuning in over all viewpoints and zones of their instruction.

Understudies utilize talking and tuning in to unravel issues, hypothesize, share ideas, make choices and reflect on what is imperative. Social relations within the classroom depend on conversation, and students' confidence and attitudes to learning are influenced by fellowships and positive interaction. In this manner, having the proper words to precise their considerations, to think their thoughts, and conversation approximately their sentiments and perspectives are fundamental for all features of instruction. Educating basic speaking aptitudes encompasses a key part in all subjects and zones of learning.

Numerous understudies come to school with restricted abilities within the dialect of instruction. Instructing must offer assistance them overcome their fears by making conversation a positive and curiously encounter. Victory must be celebrated and the learning of modern lexicon and expressions ought to be a arranged and a fulfilling encounter. Grown-ups ought to talk gradually and clearly to encourage articulation and understanding. Modern words got to be rehashed habitually until the understudies are con mark to utilize them for themselves. Eventually, most understudies ought to be able to talk clearly and express their thoughts utilizing suitable lexicon.

Instructors must arrange to utilize particular words and expressions specifically connected to the exercises set for understudies. This will offer assistance youthful understudies learn rapidly and in a significant way. Instructors must play nearby understudies, utilizing the unused lexicon and making a difference learners to hone and utilize them for themselves. Arranging exercises

to advance talk is an basic way of instructing understudies how to lock in in discussion. For illustration, utilizing open questions such as, “What do you...? Why have you...? How do you...?” cannot be replied with one word. These questions energize understudies to speak in expressions or sentences. By utilizingv these open questions amid sand, water or development play; understudies will ended up commonplace with a run of scientific and logical dialect. Unused lexicon must continuously relate to what understudies are doing presently or to what is actually happening within the classroom.

Amplify the assortment and run of lexicon through well-chosen stories that have alluring outlines and monotonous important expressions. Understudies can at that point practice unused words and expressions amid the story and re-enact them in role-play. Utilize rhymes, verse and tunes to assist them see designs and humour in words. Empower understudies to bring in objects of particular intrigued to them, and to conversation around them inside little gather circumstances.

Imagination, understanding and creative energy can be cultivated through talk. Empower understudies to talk with each other by apportioning conversation accomplices. The instructor postures an open address and each understudy has got to talk out their thoughts in turn to their accomplice. Understudies must moreover be instructed how to gotten to be dynamic audience members. They must see at the individual talking, and react as it were when their accomplice has wrapped up. A number of reactions can be sharedwith the total gather.

Teaching speaking to young learner

Speaking is widely accepted as a primary skill in learning language. Among other skills, speaking is the most complete one, grammar, pronunciation, vocabularies, and fluency are blended in one area that is speaking. It becomes a barometer of someone’s success in acquiring language, especially English. The mastery of speaking skill is the priority for second or foreign language learner.

This productive skill ideally should be taught since earlier education level. By mastering speaking, most people give positive appraisal to someone-without neglecting the presence of three other skillsby labelling she/he is adequately master in English. Most people are impressed when hear someone is speaking English well. They mostly tend to think that English is “speaking”, no speaking means someone has not been mastery yet in English. Considering the important of speaking in English, many experts reveal the rational of teaching speaking. According to Harmer (2007:123) there are 3 reasons for teaching speaking: (1) speaking activities provide rehearsal opportunities, where the speakers try to practice real life speaking. (2) Speaking activity can give feedback for both teacher and students in teaching process (3) speaking activity support students to activate various elements of languages they have stored in their brains. In the first place, speaking provides student rehearsal opportunities. Students can practice speaking with their classmate and their teachers too. After they practice in the classroom they may go home and practice it with others. It leads students to explore their English ability both inside and outside of classroom. As it is widely known, practice speaking needs more effort such as willingness, intention, and motivation. By learning speaking, students are hoped to acquire language proficiently. Then, speaking can give feedback for both teachers

and students. Speaking is a process of transferring knowledge into part of organ speech. In process of speaking, mistake or error occurs inevitably. To minimize this condition, feedback should be administered carefully. In the third place, speaking supports students to be an active student to explore their cognitive. Speaking can explore students' brain to be more active, creative and independent. They try to speak new words and link it into a sentence step by step. As language teachers, it is really suggested to use several types of teaching aids in classroom. Teaching aids such picture, image, powerpoint, and many others are important to be used in teaching process. Teaching aids can explain language meaning dan construction, engage students to the topic and to make the teaching more interesting for the students. Teaching english, especially for young learner needs more creativity by teacher to design fun and interesting teaching activity. Young learner slightly different from teenager and adult learner. They need teaching material that make them interesting, enjoy, need more movement, and happy. It is commonly beleived that teaching speaking for students of foreign language needs more effort and willingness and pedagogy approach. It is perhaps the most demanding skill for teacher to teach in the classroom. Young language learners need fun and interactive activity. They will get involve fully in the activity if the ways of presenting and the media are interesting for them. Yet, if the media and method are uninteresting they tend to get bored easily, have low motivation to follow the classroom instructional. As a result, the goal of learning can not fully be reached. How are the suitable ways to teach them? One of possible answer is by choosing appropriate media that are colorful, enjoyable and attractive. In line with media for teaching, Harmer (2001:134) highlights six advantages of using picture or image in teaching language to young learner as follows:

1. First of all, picture or image can drill students in classroom. Teachers show a picture for example picture of car, then ask them to mention the name of that thing. Then students mention "car", this activity has succesfully drilled students to speak.
2. Second, it is as a communication or game activity. Picture is extremely useful for variety of communication activity where they have a game-like feel namely described and draw activity. In this activity students A tries to draw picture meanwhile student B who holds the picture, leads his/her friend to draw picture correctly.
3. Third, picture is used to check check meaning. Pictures are good media for students to check and present their understanding. If the students want to know more about "plane" teachers must show the picture of plane. By this, students know the meaning of something.
4. Fourth, picture is an ornamentation. Pictures make learning more appealing. Students get more interesting if their teacher used colorful picture in teaching. It creates good mood for them to study.
5. Fifth, it is as a prediction. Picture also can be a medium for teaching english to students. For example talking about family, teachers show picture "father, mother" and let the students guess what the next picture will be. Students become interesting and pay more attention to the picture.
6. Sixth, it is as a medium for discussion. Picture evokes students curiosity to deliver question. In term of brainstorming, appropriate pictue stimulates students to ask question or to respon the question. Picture can ask students, what picture is it? What are they doing? Dealing with above

explanation, important to be noted that teaching English to young learner needs creative ways from the teachers. Since they need special treatment that is much different with adult learner. Teachers should create an interesting media and find fun way to deliver the material.

Young learners have short span attention. It means, teachers try to find the best ways of getting their full attention during teaching process. In term of psychology, young learner like to play, enjoy something funny. By this, teachers' duty is to make them feel rilex and comfortable to follow the instructional activity in the classroom.fun teaching methods for young learners.Once you've conquered getting TEFL certified, you can conquer anything, right? Not only is teaching children a particular challenge, but they are also usually complete beginners in their English learning journey.

This combination means that you'll have to pay particular attention to the way you present information and engage students. Engagement and fun is key to setting a strong foundation for their future education.

1. Turn lessons into songs

Every English learner, both native and not, is familiar with, at the very least, one classic jingle. Yes, the ABCs are what we turn to for a reminder of what letter comes after Q. Although the middle part (something about eliemenopee?) requires a bit more brain power, the song offers English speakers a comfortable reference point for all their alphabetical needs. Turning vocab, grammar, and dialogues into catchy tunes is a fabulous method for teaching English to young learners. If you're reviewing common material, try turning to YouTube to see if there's already a suitable song out there. Otherwise, you can hone your inner Beethoven to compose a musical masterpiece using the tune of another easy song, such as Twinkle Twinkle Little Star.

2. Create visual diagrams to illustrate new vocabulary

Before You Go How to Grooming the spongy minds of kiddos to absorb the wonders of English takes a whole lot of patience and creativity. If you've taken language classes both as a child and adult, you'll know how vastly different your lessons might have been. Knowing how to teach English to young learners is a whole other ball game. Teaching English to young learners requires a delicate balance of fun and work.While writing out verb conjugation tables twenty times over is an effective strategy for adults to learn, you'll be hard-pressed to get first graders to sit still long enough to do the same. Likewise, encouraging your business English class made of professionals and university students to sit in a circle and clap along to a song about colors would raise a whole lot of eyebrows. Good luck getting a 50-year-old businessman to play Simon Says willingly!

It can sometimes be difficult getting your young learners to stay focused for an entire class. However, you can use that energy and curiosity to your full advantage. Here's how to teach English to children using engaging games and activities!

8 fun teaching methods for young learners

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2. Create visual diagrams to illustrate new vocabulary

kids with chalk in haiti Use color and visual aids to keep kids' attention longer. Head, shoulders, knees, and toes. These are a whole lot easier to point out on a smiling stick man than to write out in a vocabulary list. Visual devices provide a double whammy, too. Students can enjoy coloring or even adding on to pictures, while also absorbing what the new words they are learning look like. Highlighting, underlining, and circling are all common visual tricks adults use to recall snippets of information. Creating visual diagrams is the same basic idea, so that the little ones can start to visualize what English looks like. As a bonus, students can more easily locate learning aids with distinct colors and illustrations among their folders of messy papers.

3. Encourage mnemonic devices to memorize grammar rules

Please Excuse My Dear Aunt Sally, or PEMDAS, is a popular mnemonic device for recalling the order of operations in math. When it comes to teaching English to children, memory aids make it easier to remember hard-to-spell words or complex grammar points. Whether that means creating a mnemonic device in students' native languages or breaking it down into simpler English words, the goal remains the same: better memory! A useful mnemonic for all levels of English learners is "-i before -e, except after c". Once you can get your students to recite that phrase on command, expect those pesky i/e spelling mistakes to poof away! (If all else fails, turn to essential ESL resources to gain even more insight on how to teach English to children.)

4. Weave in spontaneous or consistent dialogues throughout the lesson

What did you do this weekend? By kicking off class with an expected question, you can get your students thinking about what they'll say long before class even starts. Natural dialogue also introduces students to everyday vocabulary relevant to their own lives and interests. If you're working with a class, rather than a single student, you can also sprinkle in some side conversations with students as they work diligently on differentiating between I and me. Ask what's for lunch, how the last soccer game went, or anything at all that gets them excited to share!

5. Break up solitary study sessions with games

Ah, the holy grail of how to teach English to young learners — games. Childhood education without games is like chicken wings without seasoning or sauce. You simply can't have one without the other. Games are especially effective teaching methods for young learners (or for any kind of learner — think back to your own TEFL certification program!), because kids are able to learn without realizing it. Active games let them expel some bottled up energy and quiet ones challenge and require concentration.

6. Review vocabulary through role playing Think theater class with an English twist. Picking up the role of a police officer or elderly neighbor on the spot can be intimidating to any aged student. However, if you have some fun with it and create a more relaxed expectation for students to act out roles, they'll be less stressed about making mistakes. After all, teaching English to children should be about building up speaking confidence and a solid foundation. The perfect subject-verb-agreement and conjugations can be fine-tuned later! Pick up some wacky wigs, sunglasses, and hats to help students step into character and feel more like they're acting, not just presenting a dialogue. Once they really embrace their character, you might be shocked to find just how creative the little Shakespeares can get with their new vocabulary!

7. Repeat previous lessons in every class

Assuming the average class duration is only an hour or less, that leaves a whole lot of time in the day to forget everything a student just learned. Children won't retain as much information as adults, so repetition is key in English for young learners. Rather than calling case closed at the end of a lesson and moving on after a test, be sure to pack every class with tons of repetition from lessons before. This also helps students to use vocabulary and grammar points all together, rather than depend on the same example sentences and templates they learn isolated in each lesson.

8. Get out of the classroom!

If you're a first-time English teacher, the idea of leading kids out into the big, wide world and outside the safe classroom walls may sound like a disaster waiting to happen. But if you're teaching English to young learners in-person and have permission to do so, take the kiddos out on a stroll. The change in scenery opens up a whole new box of situations to practice new vocabulary in its natural habitat.

CONCLUSION

Teaching young students how to speak is the most important area of learning. The best practice embeds speaking and listening across all aspects and areas of their education. Students use speaking and listening to solve problems, speculate, share ideas, make decisions and reflect on what is important.

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