

DEVELOPING SPEAKING SKILLS THROUGH CARTOONS IN YOUNG LEARNERS

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Abstract. Research in this study aimed to investigate the effect of using cartoons as teaching material to enhance speaking ability of young learner. Cartoons have interesting visual and audio stimuli that could attract the students and make them understand the words, expressions and sentences in the cartoons more effectively and to the full extent. Thus, they can boost the students' confidence and motivation to speak in English more actively. This study looks into effective teaching method and activities that teachers can implement in the classroom to motivate and engage young learners through the medium of cartoons in speaking classes.

Keywords: Cartoons, Speaking Skills, Young Learners, English Language Teaching, Pronunciation, Vocabulary Acquisition, Interactive Learning, Motivation, Language Development.

Introduction. Speaking is one of the most significant components in ELS (English Language Teaching). And teaching speaking to primary learners is even more significant and more difficult. The majority of the young learners get shy or feel uncomfortable to speak on the English language communication platform due to the anxiety and the weakness they face while communicating. So, it becomes the responsibility of the ELS teachers to employ and arrange new methods, ideas and strategies to overcome the shyness and weakness in the young learners while empowering them to be able to speak fluently on the target language. Hence, cartoons can be a motivating material to get the students speak fluently on the target language.

Cartoons are always the most attractive things for children as they contain colourful pictures, attractive characters and simplest of the stories. Through cartoons students get a stress free environment and make learning a fun activity with higher gain in language skills.

The Role of Cartoons in Language Learning

Cartoons provide more meaningful and context-based language input. As compared with other teaching aids, the cartoons not only offer spoken words but also visual aids to help learners to recognize and

memorize new vocabulary. Young learners can take advantage of the cartoons to learn how characters in cartoons use the language in context.

Besides, cartoons help the children to improve their pronunciation and intonation. Many cartoons cause great influence on children, so the children will often imitate the characters of cartoons with their spoken language, which will in turn improve their rhythm, stress and pronunciation. Cartoons make learning enjoyable and less stressful. When students enjoy what they watch, they learn faster and more effectively

One important role of cartoons is introducing culture. Through cartoons, learners can see daily life, traditions, humor, and behavior in different countries. For example, while watching a cartoon, students may learn how people greet each other or how they behave in different situations.

Another role is improving thinking skills. Cartoons often have stories with problems and solutions. Teachers can ask students questions like “Why did the character do that?” or “What would you do in this situation?” This helps develop critical thinking and speaking skills.

Classroom Application

Teachers can use cartoons in a variety of speaking activities. A possible way is to let S’tell the story after showing a short cartoon clip. This will help them to express their ideas and organise their thoughts. Another interesting thing we did in class is role-playing. We acted out some scenes from cartoons in which our classmates acted the parts of the main characters. We did it to help improve our spoken English, gain confidence when talking or expressing our opinions, and even to encourage creativity.

Teachers may pause cartoons and ask prediction questions such as What will happen next? or What do you think the character will say next? Students love to be given the opportunity to verbalise their understanding quickly, role-playing activities can be done where students act out scenes from cartoons. This helps improve speaking, pronunciation, and confidence. Therefore cartoons are not only entertaining but also very useful tools for interactive and effective classroom learning

Benefits of Using Cartoons

Using cartoons in the language teaching classroom has many benefits. Firstly, it enhances students’ motivation to learn. Children usually take part more actively in fun classes. Secondly, using cartoons helps to lower students’ anxiety when speaking, so they are less afraid of making mistakes in front of the teacher.

This multimedia page also presents an opportunity to revise and practise vocabulary through cartoons which include frequently used

words and expressions. Moreover, in the media of the cartoon, students can learn about the culture of the country in which the language is spoken and see how the communication process works in that particular country. Besides, cartoons improve memory. The combination of visuals, sound, and actions helps learners remember new vocabulary and expressions more easily.

Another benefit is better understanding of context. Cartoons show real-life situations, emotions, and interactions, which help learners understand how language is used in everyday communication. Cartoons also support listening skills. Learners can hear natural pronunciation, intonation, and common phrases used by native speakers.

In addition, cartoons reduce anxiety. Students feel relaxed while watching them, which creates a positive and stress-free learning environment, cartoons encourage creativity and imagination. They inspire students to think, speak, and even create their own stories using the language, cartoons are a powerful and enjoyable tool that makes language learning more effective and engaging.

Conclusion. In conclusion, cartoons are indeed a useful instrument in promoting students' speaking ability. Through cartoons, students are exposed to a large number of English language items which can enhance their pronunciation. Moreover, cartoons offer students a great number of choices for doing interacting activities, which are very helpful for teachers to design interesting tasks for students to strengthen their speaking skills in the class. Therefore, students are able to improve their oral English fluency and also enhance their ability to adapt English to various social situations.

Furthermore, cartoons create a learner-friendly environment where students feel more confident and less afraid of making mistakes. This positive atmosphere encourages them to participate more actively in speaking tasks. Cartoons also provide authentic and meaningful contexts, allowing students to learn not only what to say, but also how and when to say it appropriately

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THE CONCEPT OF ADOLESCENCE AND ITS INTERPRETATION IN LITERATURE: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu tadqiqot o‘smirlik tushunchasini psixologik bosqich va adabiy obraz sifatida o‘rganadi. Adabiyotda o‘smirlik — bu identitet izlash, isyon, oraliqlik holati va axloqiy uyg‘onish davri sifatida talqin qilinadi. Turli davr va madaniyatlardagi romanlar (masalan, “Sho‘r uzukni ushlagan yigit”, “Geklberri Finning sarguzashtlari”) va o‘smirlar adabiyoti tahlili orqali avtonomiya va jamiyat o‘rtasidagi ziddiyat, shuningdek, shaxs shakllanishining o‘ziga xos jihatlari ochib beriladi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, adabiyot o‘smirlik haqidagi ilmiy nazariyalarni aks ettiribgina qolmay, balki bu davrning murakkabligi va imkoniyatlarini yangi talqinlarda ifodalaydi.

Kalit so‘zlar. O‘smirlik, adabiy talqin, balog‘atga yetish, o‘smirlar adabiyoti, identitet shakllanishi, adabiyotda isyon, oraliqlik (liminality), psixologik rivojlanish, tarbiyaviy roman (Bildungsroman), o‘smirlik tajribasi, axloqiy uyg‘onish, madaniy tasvir, avtonomiya va konformizm, o‘smirlikda gender, hikoya ovozi.

Аннотация. Данное исследование рассматривает подростковый возраст как психологическую стадию и литературный мотив. В литературе подростковый возраст интерпретируется как период поиска идентичности, бунта, лиминальности и нравственного пробуждения. На основе анализа романов разных эпох и культур (например, «Над пропастью во ржи», «Приключения Гекльберри Финна») и молодёжной литературы раскрывается конфликт между