

CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS LEARNING ENGLISH

Kharatova Shakhlo Khakimovna

Associate Professor, Tashkent State Transport University

Department of Foreign Languages.

Abstract

This scientific article examines the characteristics of age groups learning English. The main features inherent in each group are revealed. This approach helps the teacher to create an effective plan for working with his students to achieve a successful result.

Keywords: learning English at different ages; children; adults; teenagers.

Nowadays, more and more people are starting to learn English as a second language. Many countries include English in the school curriculum so that children start learning a foreign language from an early age. Knowledge of the language helps to develop their professional and personal qualities when applying for a job or while traveling.

You become competitive in the global labor market, improve your professional skills and start communicating with people from all over the world. In order to help people of different age groups learn English successfully, teachers first need to understand the characteristics of these groups.

When teaching English, the teacher needs to keep in mind the various characteristics of his students (level, age, etc.). This approach helps the teacher to create an effective plan of work with his student for successful language learning. For example, you need to know how your student studied a language in the past so that you can use the most effective method of teaching a foreign language for this student.

It is very important to view the mistakes of your students as a process of learning a language, and not as something terrible that they can do. Remember that in many respects the training depends on the level, age and character of your students. Emphasize the importance of involving students in the learning process, as well as their ability to take responsibility for their own learning. And of course, the cornerstone of the entire language learning process is motivation.

In this article, we will look at the main three groups of English learners: children, adults and teenagers.

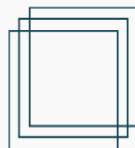
CHILDREN

There is a general opinion that children are better at learning a foreign language than other age groups. Children in many countries around the world learn English from a very young age.

First, children need to be effectively influenced by language in learning it. One or two hours a week is not enough to achieve a successful result. Children receive information from everything that surrounds them, not only when they are taught something. Children learn by interacting with objects they see and touch.

<https://ejedl.academiascience.org>

**Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong
Learning is a scholarly peer reviewed international Journal**



This process is as important as the formal explanation of the material.

- children are curious and they like to learn;
- children have difficulty understanding abstract concepts such as grammar;
- many children like to talk about themselves and explore situations in which they can identify themselves;
- children are always happy to receive the teacher's approval;
- It is difficult for children to maintain concentration when studying the same topic for a long time.

You should always pay attention to the age of the children. There is a difference in the assimilation of information between a child of 5 and 10 years old.

Notes for Teaching Children

- change tasks often.
- combine study and play.
- pay attention to your English - children imitate well!

ADULTS

What is the difference between adults and children?

- Adults can think abstractly, so they do not need to be involved in games to understand things;
- We can present a certain number of topics in the classroom and expect that adults already have an idea about them;
- Some remember how they successfully studied the language in the past, but some remember their failures and are afraid to fail again;
- Adults usually (but not always) behave well in class, at least better than other age groups;
- Many (but not all) understand what they want and why they learn the language. This means that even if they get bored, they can continue to work.

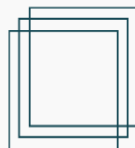
Adult Education Notes

- Find out what your students are into to plan the most interesting lessons.
- Be prepared to explain grammar rules.
- Remember that many adults learn best by taking action.
- Provide students with small goals so they can see their progress at each stage.

TEENAGERS

For many teachers, teenagers are the most interesting and challenging students.

- Depending on the degree of maturation, adolescents may begin to think abstractly. In other words, they can talk and discuss topics that children will not be able to support;
- Teenagers with great desire take up what they like;



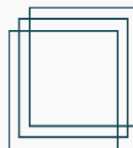
- They have a lot of energy, sometimes it's good and you can use it creatively, but if you act incorrectly, this will lead to problems with discipline;
- Teenagers are very sensitive about their age and can get annoyed if you teach them like children (even if to some extent they are still children);
- Teenagers usually didn't choose to come to your classes. They are here because they have to. They may see no reason to learn English;
- Teenagers need peer approval more than teachers.

Notes for Teaching Teens

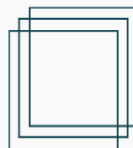
- Treat them like adults, but don't forget that they are still children.
- Help teenagers form and express their opinion so that they think critically.
- Use their own knowledge and experience as often as possible.
- Help them understand that they are responsible for their own learning.
- Be super organized! Teenagers want to know what they are doing and why.

REFERENCES

1. Amanov A.K. Principles of communicative competence and its practical reflection on homework. International Interdisciplinary research journal (GIIRJ), 480-484, 2021. <https://internationaljournals.co.in/index.php/giirj/article/view/724>
2. Amanov A.K. Cognitive and linguocultural Features of the English wedding ceremony. Zien journal of Social Science and Humanities, 2021. <https://zienjournals.com/index.php/zjssh/article/view/401>
3. Sheraliyeva Sh. Application And Importance of Transport Terminology. Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI) Volume 12, Issue 10, October 2023: 4742-4750 <https://itella.ee/ru/biznes-klijent/informacija-i-pomoshh/dogovory-i-uslovija/transportnaja-terminologija/>
4. Sheraliyeva Sh. Innovative technologies in transport. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal ISSN: 2249-7137 Vol. 12, Issue 03, March 2022 SJIF 2022 = 8.252 A peer reviewed journal <https://saarj.com>
5. Sheraliyeva Sh. The benefits of using drama activities on language/ situation/ motivation. International Scientific Journal Published: 12.11.2021 p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online) <http://T-Science.org>
6. Ganieva M.G. Cognitive and linguacultural features of the English wedding ceremony. Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities . -Volume 3, 2021-yil. <https://zienjournals.com/index.php/zjssh/article/view/401>



8. Ganieva M.G. Principles of competence and practical reflection. Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching, 2022.
9. <https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/ejlat/article/view/484>
10. Ganieva M.G. Harlem Renaissance Literature Langston Hughes. Czech Journal of Multidisciplinary Innovations. -Vol.4 2022 CZJMI, 2022-yil. <https://peerianjournal.com/index.php/tpj/article/view/101>
11. Ishankulova D.A. Graves and the suspicious copy of Khayyam. Science and education. -2017-2024, 2022. <https://openscience.uz/index.php/sciedu/article/view/3261>
12. Ishankulova D.A. Исследования рубаи омар хайяма в англии. international Journal of Philosophical Studies and Social Sciences Том 2. -135-140, 2022. <http://www.ijpsss.iscience.uz/index.php/ijpsss/article/download/190/175>
13. Ishankulova D.A. Opening Khayyam in England. Academicia Globe: Inderscience research, 2022. <https://agir.academiascience.org/index.php/agir/article/view/>
14. Kiyasova R.M. Methods of teaching logistics terms to senior students using interactive classroom activities. Peerian journal, 2022. <https://peerianjournal.com/index.php/tpj/article/view/103>
15. Kiyasova R.M. English for specific purposes in the aviation. Peerian journal, 2022. <https://peerianjournal.com/index.php/tpj/article/view/110>
16. Khalikova L.U. The theoretical bases of foreign language is teaching english vocabulary. Международный научно-практический электронный журнал "Моя профессиональная карьера", 2021. https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=Vfj_4SAAAAAJ&citation_for_view=Vfj_4SAAAAAJ:YopCki6q_DkC
17. Khalikova L.U. Работа с английским алфавитом и изучение отдельных грамматических. Academy №6 (69), 2021 Научно-методический журнал, 2021. https://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=Vfj_4SAAAAAJ&citation_for_view=Vfj_4SAAAAAJ:d1gkVwhDploC
18. Saydaliyeva D.Z. Intelligent traffic flow management. American Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development. -60x84, 2022-yil. <https://ajird.journalspark.org/index.php/ajird/article/view/149/142>
19. Saydaliyeva D.Z. The role of innovative technologies in the English Lesson. European journal of molecular and clinic medicine. -журнал, 2021-yil. 2021/8 https://ejmcm.com/article_7254.html
20. Saydaliyeva D.Z. Forms of pronouns. Eurasian journal of learning and academic teaching, 2022. <https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/ejlat/article/view/2151>
21. Sidiqnazarova Z.M. Social problems raised in "Mother to son" Langston Hughes. Peerian journal, 2022. <https://peerianjournal.com/index.php/tpj/article/view/112>



22. Sidiqnazarova Z.M. Amy Tan and literary specification of her works. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience research*, 2022.
<https://agir.academiascience.org/index.php/agir/article/view/>
23. Shamuratova M.Sh. Literary identity of "the joy luck club" by Amy Tan. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience research*, 2022.
<https://agir.academiascience.org/index.php/agir/article/view/>
24. Shamuratova M.Sh. Developing diagnostic assessment, assessment for learning and assessment of learning competence via task based language teaching. *Academicia Globe: Inderscience research*, 2022.
<https://agir.academiascience.org/index.php/agir/article/view/>
25. Tulaboyeva G.T Mother-daughter relations in the novel "The Jou Luck club" by Amy Tan. *Eurasian Journal of Humanities and Social Science*. -60x84 1/8b/m12.5, 2022-yil. ISSN(E) 2795-7683. May 2022.
<https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/ejhss/article/view/1496>
26. Tulaboyeva G.T Multicultural literature of the USA. *Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching* . -60x84 1/8b/m12.5, 2022-yil. ISSN(E) 2795-739. May 2022. <https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/ejlat/article/view/1507>
27. Tulaboyeva G.T Grammar and utility functions of pronouns. *Eurasian journal of learning and academic teaching*, 2022.
<https://geniusjournals.org/index.php/ejlat/article/view/2153>
28. Xusanova I.A. Methods of teaching logistics terms to senior students using interactive classroom activities. *Peerian journal*, 2022.
<https://peerianjournal.com/index.php/tpj/article/view/103>
29. Xusanova I.A. Harlem renaissance in the USA. *Peerian journal*, 2022.
<https://peerianjournal.com/index.php/tpj/article/view/106>
30. Xusanova I.A. Tasks of translating technical material from English into Russian. *Peerian journal*, 2022.
<https://peerianjournal.com/index.php/tpj/article/view/114>