
METHODS FOR DEVELOPING COGNITIVE ADAPTABILITY TO FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING IN YOUNG CHILDREN

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ANNOTATSIYA:

This article discusses methods for developing cognitive adaptation in young children during the process of learning foreign languages. It analyzes the concept of cognitive adaptation, its role in children's attention, memory, thinking, and language learning. The article also shows ways to develop cognitive adaptation through interactive games, visual and audio materials, repetition methods, and socio-communicative approaches. Based on the results of the study, practical recommendations are given to improve children's language learning abilities.

Learning foreign languages in young children is a pressing issue in the modern educational process. Childhood is a period of active development of cognitive abilities, language skills and social communication, and it is at this age that the effectiveness of language learning reaches its highest level. Therefore, the development of cognitive adaptation in young children is of great importance when teaching a foreign language.[1] Cognitive adaptation is the child's ability to quickly assimilate new information, solve

problems and adapt to different situations. In the process of language learning, this ability allows children to effectively use cognitive processes such as attention, memory, thinking and concentration. At the same time, cognitive adaptation plays an important role in quickly and fully mastering the language, increasing vocabulary and consolidating grammatical rules. The process of learning a foreign language in young children relies on several cognitive processes.[2] Attention helps the child quickly acquire new words and phrases, while memory allows them to store and use them later. The ability to think and reason makes it easier for the child to understand and apply the rules of the language. The ability to concentrate and focus on the task ensures that children are continuously engaged in the learning process.[3] At the same time, through social interaction, children learn to apply new language structures in practice, and in this process, their cognitive adaptations increase by solving problems, asking questions, and receiving answers.

By using cognitive processes, children acquire language quickly, develop their vocabulary and grammatical skills, and develop independent thinking and creative approaches. This increases their motivation to learn a language and makes the learning process more effective. The process of learning foreign languages in young children largely depends on their cognitive abilities.[4] This process requires the active use of basic cognitive functions such as attention, memory, thinking, and concentration. Attention helps the child quickly perceive new words and phrases, while memory allows them to store and use them later. Thinking and reasoning skills help the child understand language rules and grammatical structures, and use them correctly in communication.[5] At the same time, through social interaction, children learn to apply new language elements in practice, which develops their problem-solving and independent thinking skills. By developing cognitive processes, children expand their vocabulary, strengthen grammar, and increase their interest in language learning. As a result, the language learning process becomes effective and interesting, enhancing the child's overall cognitive adaptation.

Developing cognitive adaptation in young children is important for increasing the effectiveness of the language learning process. Various pedagogical and interactive methods are used for this. Learning through games helps children quickly absorb new words and put them into practice. Also, visual and audio materials - pictures, videos, songs and cartoons - are effective tools for attracting children's attention and strengthening language skills. Repetition and rehearsal methods help consolidate new information in memory, increase children's vocabulary and teach them to apply grammatical rules in practice.[6] At the same

time, socio-communicative methods - pair or group work, conversations and role-playing - develop children's communication skills and strengthen cognitive adaptation. In addition, teachers select exercises and activities that are appropriate for the abilities and needs of each child, using an individual approach. As a result, children adapt faster to learning a new language, are able to express their thoughts and develop the ability to use the language practically. A number of effective methods for developing cognitive adaptation are used in teaching foreign languages in preschool and primary education.

Games, interactive exercises, multimedia materials and role-playing games designed for children make the language learning process interesting and effective. In this way, children actively use their attention, memory and thinking skills, and quickly master new words and grammatical structures. Parent-teacher cooperation also plays an important role. Strengthening language skills at home by parents through repetition exercises, games and conversations increases children's interest in learning.

Working closely with schools and preschools, introducing parents to pedagogical approaches and supporting them can help to effectively develop cognitive processes.[7] Practical experience shows that by developing cognitive adaptation, children learn a new language faster, expand their vocabulary, learn to use grammar correctly, and develop the ability to express themselves through language. At the same time, children's social communication and independent thinking skills increase, and their motivation to learn a language increases.

Conclusion. Cognitive adaptation is a key factor in the effectiveness of language learning in young children. Developing cognitive abilities such as attention, memory, thinking, and concentration helps children quickly master vocabulary and grammar. Games, interactive exercises, visual and audio materials, and socio-communicative methods make language learning interesting and effective. At the same time, parent-teacher cooperation increases children's motivation and strengthens cognitive adaptation, as a result of which they can use the language freely.

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