

known words. These exercises foster creativity, narrative thinking, and self-expression in addition to speaking abilities.

Music and Rhythm: Enhancing Language through Sound

Music is a powerful tool for language learning, especially for young pupils who respond well to rhythm, melody, and repetition. Songs and rhymes help children develop phonological awareness, a critical skill in early language acquisition, as they learn to recognize sounds, syllables, and patterns within words. According to Susan Hallam (2010), "music can impact arousal and mood, which in turn can improve memory, attention, and motivation." [7]. In this sense, music is not just an extracurricular activity but rather a crucial part of an all-encompassing and multisensory approach to language learning.

Singing music in English believes children will learn natural pronunciation and internalize intonation when speaking. Repeating lyrics and memorizing melodies reinforces vocabulary and text structure in a funny and memorable way. For example, the music "Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes" teaches children body parts, but the composition of the music and melody compels one to dance.

In addition, music helps people to memorize better. According to Medina (2008), "Material that is presented with musical or rhythmic accompaniment has a better chance of being memorized by students". [8] With rhythmic and melodic cues, children often easily recall full lyrics to songs - even before they fully understand each word. This kind of unconscious learning lays a solid foundation for future understanding and application. In addition, phrase stress and timing, two critical components of fluency in English, can be practiced through rhythm-based exercises such as slapping syllables, chanting rhymes, or playing percussion instruments. Students can better understand the normal pace and tone of normal speech, for example, by repeating short dialogues.

Developing Creativity and Vocabulary via Arts and Crafts

Young language learners can study languages in a more creative and interesting way by working on arts and crafts projects. Children may fully enjoy and create a stress-free environment with these hands-on activities that encourage them to use their imaginations. Students start learning new words and expressions on their own when they are fully engaged in developing something new.

The opportunity for pupils to use language in context is another significant advantage of arts and crafts. For example, whether making a paper animal or drawing a picture, children have to explain the color, shape, or function they made using new vocabulary. When kids utilize newly learnt words, they connect them to actual things and behaviors (e.g. this is a large, frightening, long-haired lioness). Additionally, arts and crafts activities foster language development and fine *motor skills*. Cutting, sticking, folding, and painting are physical activities that stimulate various brain regions and encourage multimodal learning, which is particularly beneficial for young students. The fact that arts and crafts encourage self-expression and creative thinking is another significant benefit of using them in language development. Children who are allowed to create or customize their

projects naturally want to express their ideas, explain their decisions, and describe what they have created—all of which call for the use of language. As stated by Mali and Duff (2005), "creativity in the language classroom can help increase motivation, confidence, and make language learning more memorable".[9]

Sensory Learning: Using a Variety of Senses

Sensory learning is highly effective for young kids because it mimics how children naturally interact with their surroundings. Including the senses (sight, hearing, touch, smell, and even taste) in the classroom can help instructors create a dynamic, engaging, and memorable learning experience. This method extends beyond traditional teaching methods. The use of several senses in the learning process increases the likelihood that children will comprehend and retain what they have learned. A song with movement, objects, or visual images can anchor language and provide a real form for abstract concepts.

Jensen (2005) states that "The more senses used in learning, the greater the potential for memory retention." [10]

Lessons are also more inclusive with this method. Every child has a distinct preferred learning style; some learn best with visual aids, some with aural aids, and some require hands-on activities to grasp new concepts. Because sensory learning accommodates a variety of learning methods, every student can engage with the material in a way that best meets their requirements.

A simple topic "animals" can be taught through:

1. *See* - images of animals or watch a short video (visual)
2. *Listen* - the sounds of different animals (auditory)
3. *Touch* - plastic animal models

These experiences provide an important link between language and the real world, making it easier for students to learn new words and concepts. In addition, sensory learning promotes engagement and emotional development in the classroom. Physical activities increase children's motivation, concentration and confidence. According to Maria Montessori says, "What the hand does, the mind remembers." [11] This supports the notion that engagement enhances memory and learning. In addition to enhancing language acquisition, the use of sensory methods in the classroom fosters curiosity, discovery, and joy, making learning English an engaging and natural experience for young brains.

Cultural Learning and Group Work

Learning English is not only about language, but also about helping you understand the world and its crowds. Learning about culture is an integral part of this process. Teachers help students make connections between language and everyday life by introducing them to the traditions, holidays and customs of English-speaking countries. Celebrate holidays like Halloween, Thanksgiving, or Christmas, for instance, with stories, songs, or easy role-playing games. This can be entertaining as well as instructive. Such gatherings provide attendees a taste of various ideals and lifestyles in addition to introducing topic vocabulary. "Language learning and intercultural learning are inseparable," according to Byram (1997) [12]. In other

words, learners who have a deeper comprehension of culture are better able to use language in a variety of circumstances and communicate more successfully. Cultural learning also fosters tolerance, curiosity and respect for diversity - all qualities that are needed in today's globalized world. When students see how other children live, eat, learn and celebrate, they become more open-minded and interested in learning from others.

Along with cultural learning, *group work* is another important component of today's student-centered classroom. Working in pairs or small groups allows children to practice English in a collaborative and interactive way. As they solve a puzzle, act out a dialog, or build something together, they use language to express their thoughts, ask questions, and agree on meaning-all essential communication skills. Furthermore, group work fosters peer learning, where all students have an opportunity to contribute and more experienced students can help others. In the classroom, this fosters a sense of community and boosts confidence, particularly in timid kids. "Learning is a social process and interaction is the key to cognitive development," asserted Vygotsky in 1978.[13] Through group projects, kids learn from each other as well as the teacher.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, encouraging young people to learn English calls for a creative and dynamic approach. To foster an environment where children actively participate in their own education, teachers can employ strategies including games, storytelling, arts and crafts, and sensory exercises. Moreover, by emphasizing student-centered activities, including cultural studies and group projects, students are guaranteed to feel inspired and confident, and improve their language skills with quick results. These methods lay the foundation for long-term success, which ultimately makes learning English fun and successful.

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