



**THE ROLE OF AUDITORY LEARNING IN PRESCHOOL
CHILDREN**

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ANNOTATION: Auditory learning plays a fundamental role in the development of preschool children. Through listening-based activities, children strengthen their language skills, memory, attention, and social-emotional abilities. This article explores the significance of auditory learning in early childhood education and highlights the benefits of auditory-based teaching methods.

Keywords: Auditory learning, preschool education, listening skills, language development, phonological awareness, memory, attention, early literacy, child development.

Introduction: Preschool years are a critical period for the growth of cognitive, linguistic, social, and emotional skills. During this stage, children absorb information primarily through their senses, particularly hearing.



Auditory learning refers to the process by which children acquire knowledge through listening to sounds, speech, stories, and verbal instructions.

This learning style is especially effective for children aged 3–6 because they are naturally sensitive to sound patterns, rhythms, and spoken language. As a result, auditory learning becomes an essential component of high-quality preschool education.

1. Auditory Learning and Language Acquisition

Listening is the foundation of language development. Preschool children learn pronunciation, vocabulary, sentence structure, and communication skills by listening to adults and peers. Storytelling, songs, poems, and conversations enhance children's speaking abilities and phonological awareness, which are key elements of early literacy.

2. Memory and Attention Development

Auditory activities help improve focus and memory retention. When children listen to instructions and stories, they learn to process information sequentially and recall details. Listening games, repetition exercises, and rhythmic activities strengthen auditory memory and concentration.

3. Social and Emotional Skills

Listening teaches children to understand emotions, follow group rules, and communicate respectfully. Through auditory interaction, children develop empathy, cooperation, and self-regulation. Listening to stories with emotional themes also supports emotional intelligence.

4. Contribution to Early Literacy

Auditory learning builds essential pre-reading skills. Children develop the ability to distinguish sounds, recognize syllables, and understand rhythm,



which prepares them for reading and writing. Activities such as phonological games and singing significantly support early literacy.

5. Introduction to Auditory Learning

Auditory learning is a process where children acquire knowledge and skills primarily through listening. For preschool children, hearing is one of the most important senses that helps in understanding language, following instructions, and developing social skills. Through auditory learning, children become more attentive, improve their memory, and enhance their ability to comprehend and process information.

6. Role of Auditory Learning in Language Development

Listening activities such as storytelling, songs, and rhymes play a significant role in language acquisition. These activities help children recognize words, understand sentence structures, and develop vocabulary. Auditory learning also supports phonemic awareness, which is critical for later reading and writing skills.

7. Cognitive and Social Benefits

Auditory learning contributes to cognitive development by improving attention span, memory, and problem-solving abilities. It also fosters social skills as children learn to listen to peers and teachers, respond appropriately, and engage in conversations. Listening games and group activities encourage teamwork and communication.

7. Emotional Development

Through auditory learning, children can express their feelings, understand emotions in voices, and develop empathy. Songs, stories, and verbal interactions provide opportunities for children to explore emotions and build emotional intelligence.



8. Strategies for Effective Auditory Learning

Storytelling sessions: Encourage children to listen and retell stories.

Songs and rhymes: Help improve memory and pronunciation.

Listening games: Develop attention and auditory discrimination skills.

Interactive instructions: Engage children in following oral directions.

In summary, auditory learning is a vital method for preschool education, contributing to language, cognitive, social, and emotional development. Integrating auditory learning activities into early childhood programs ensures holistic growth and prepares children for future academic challenges. Auditory learning plays a crucial role in the holistic development of preschool children. It supports language growth, cognitive development, attention, memory, and social-emotional skills. Therefore, integrating auditory-based methods—such as storytelling, songs, poems, and listening games—into preschool education is highly effective and recommended. In conclusion, auditory learning plays a crucial role in the development of preschool children. By engaging their sense of hearing, children improve language acquisition, listening skills, and memory retention. Auditory activities, such as storytelling, songs, and verbal instructions, help children enhance their cognitive and social skills. Moreover, auditory learning supports emotional development by allowing children to express themselves and understand others through listening.

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