FEATURES OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses some features of teaching a foreign language to preschool children. Some aspects of the psychophysiological potential of mastering the native language in children aged 3 to 7 years are described. Recommendations for the development of listening and speaking skills are given.

Keywords: *listening, speaking, reproductive methods, multimedia, preschool education.*

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматриваются некоторые особенности обучения иностранному языку детей дошкольного возраста. Описаны некоторые аспекты психофизиологического потенциала овладения родным языком у детей в возрасте от 3 до 7 лет. Даны рекомендации по развитию навыков аудирования и говорения.

Ключевые слова: *аудирование, говорение, репродуктивные методы, мультимедиа, дошкольное образование.*

INTRODUCTION

In the context of modern development of international relations of the world, language as a means of communication is the main link in this process. It is this "weapon" that should not only unite and bind nations and states, but also be a key argument in resolving interstate conflicts. Language acquisition is a long process and requires constant work on oneself. It is a psychological process that helps to form a new linguistic consciousness based on the existing linguistic consciousness of the mother tongue. In the modern world, the process of language learning begins at school, and sometimes even preschool. The main goal of teaching a foreign language in the educational process of a modern developing country is for students to acquire communication skills. It can be seen that the scope and content of communicative requirements for children are determined taking into account age, individual characteristics, professional requirements for education (profile or non-basic education). There are more than 50 teaching methods in language learning methodology, and their number is growing with the development of scientific research in this area.

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As noted above, language learning is a psychological process that manifests itself in a student's worldview, especially in preschool children. The age of preschool children is from 1.5 to 7 years, which is imprinting (from the English. Imprint - trace). Spontaneous development of thinking is observed in children of this age. The process of understanding oneself and the world around one, getting acquainted with new objects and phenomena, continues in parallel with the study of the mother tongue. Some scholars believe that learning a second language should be based on the proficiency of the mother tongue. And if the language, A.N. According to Shukin's definition, if there is a second signaling system, then each language being studied remains the same secondary signaling system and is assimilated according to the language already established in childhood [1]. But the demand for education must meet the pace of development of the modern world, i.e. the more knowledge a person has, the more opportunities he has for social self-realization in adolescence.

MATERIAL ANG METHODS

This issue is considered not only in the field of public education, but also as a priority in family upbringing. Parents, on the other hand, are personally interested in teaching their children a foreign language from an early age. In such an audience, reproductive teaching methods play an important role, as the teaching system is mainly based on memorizing ready-made knowledge. Therefore, the choice of language material and teaching methods in such an audience requires more attention from the teacher.

It requires knowledge not only of language pedagogy, but also of developmental psychology, that is, the teacher's personal approach to the learning process. In most preschools, education begins in small or medium groups, where the average age of a student is 4-6 years, so the use of descriptions and illustrations is recommended.

Program-based, algorithmic learning, learning based on the gradual formation of mental movements that help develop listening and speaking skills is important [2]. The possibilities of the modern world offer us many possibilities, in addition to theoretical, book illustrations, visual and visual aids.

Teachers are provided with technical, information and telecommunication technologies that open up a wide range of opportunities for children to conduct interesting, bright, informative lessons. Children should be allowed to use all their cognitive and psychological abilities.

Listening - The process of perceiving, comprehending, and comprehending a speaker's speech Students who are just beginning to learn any language, especially

preschoolers, should first be able to recognize a second language by ear. It is appropriate to get acquainted with the development of speaking skills in the mother tongue and to understand the mother tongue. This can negatively affect the formation of general speech skills. The child may unconsciously confuse languages in speech and use bilingual words. Consequently, a teacher who is a role model for students should, first of all, avoid such mistakes in his speech, while developing mental activity in the second language, engaging and absorbing children into the language environment of the language being studied, increasing mental activity in his speech. Due to the limited psychophysiological capabilities of preschool children, the professionalism of the teacher, the skillful use of teaching methods and manuals in their methodology will be the key to teaching success. Its mission and purpose of teaching is not only to develop speech in a second language, but also to form a tolerant attitude towards all peoples. Special textbooks for primary school children, multimedia programs with many heroes or fairy-tale characters have been developed.

For example, we have prepared a textbook "English in preschool education." The texts are given in the book. Preschools target three age groups: 3-4 (small group), 4-5 (middle group) and 5-6 (large group). The program includes phonetic exercises, various games, songs and poems, exercises to develop speech.

You can provide a large list of programs based on developing listening and speaking skills that are available to everyone. It is not recommended to talk about the development of reading and writing skills in small and medium groups of preschool children with an average age of 3 to 5 years. But even so, the teacher himself determines the complexity and availability of the material offered for a particular age. Can make full or partial use of the recommended material, taking into account the cognitive and intellectual abilities of children. In large groups of preschools, programs for children include school preparation. That is, educators are moving from a natural method of teaching to a partial reading and writing method. The number of hours allotted for learning a second language is determined by the preschool. Average classes are held 2 to 4 times a week for one hour. There are also textbooks known for this age and CDs, DVDs.

We can say that a student's further success in learning a second language depends on the knowledge they have acquired in preschool. Basic knowledge about language, culture of other countries is not only a necessary condition for the successful development of further study of the second language, but also has a positive impact on the formation of the student as a person.

Preschool education today is undergoing significant changes that cover almost all aspects of the pedagogical process.

The main strategy of education is a child-centered approach to preschool education, which puts the child's personality, his abilities and talents, aptitudes and needs at the center of the educational process. All this can be done on the basis of new educational technologies [3]. At present, this concept is firmly entrenched in the pedagogical lexicon. Technology is a set of techniques used in any business, skill, art. Pedagogical technology is the design of the educational process based on the use of a set of methods, techniques and forms of organization of teaching and educational activities, the use of which increases the effectiveness of teaching, the use of which has a clearly defined result.

By using new pedagogical technologies in the classroom, the teacher can be sure to look at the process of teaching English from a new perspective and achieve better results by mastering the psychological mechanisms of personality formation. Different pedagogical technologies help to diversify educational activities, as well as increase learning motivation. Learning motivation plays an important role in the new educational paradigm [4].

The purpose of motivation is to form in children a sustained interest in the topic, to develop communicative and creative skills.

CONCLUSION

The main task of the teacher is to stimulate the active cognitive activity of preschool children, to choose techniques and methods to realize the creative potential of each participant in the learning process. A foreign language teacher teaches children speech skills, so as we talked about communicative competence as one of the main goals of foreign language teaching, modern forms of education include high communicative ability and active involvement of students in learning activities, activation of speech and listening skills, children's communicative competence. characterized by effective development. Because it helps to adapt to modern social conditions. society needs people who can quickly find their place in the modern world, who are independent and enterprising, who succeed in their endeavors.

A modern educator can not work effectively in their work without the use of modern pedagogical technologies, the use of which is one of the main conditions for improving the quality of education, reducing the workload of kindergarteners, the effective use of time.

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