

METHODS OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO
CHILDREN IN PRE-SCHOOL AND PRIMARY EDUCATION

Toshtemirova Rayhona

Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Scientific supervisor: Nematov Bahodir

Annotatsiya: ushbu maqolada maktabgacha va boshlang'ich ta'limda xorijiy tilni bolalarga o'rgatishning samarali usullari ko'rib chiqiladi. Xorijiy tilni o'rganish jarayoni bolalar uchun qiziqarli va motivatsion bo'lishi zarur, shuning uchun o'yinlar, vizuallik, musiqa, interaktiv faoliyatlar va madaniyat bilan tanishtirish kabi turli metodlardan foydalanish muhimdir. O'yin orqali o'rganish, didaktik materiallar, ritmik yondashuv va kundalik hayotdagi vaziyatlarni qo'llash bolalarning til ko'nikmalarini rivojlantirishda yordam beradi. Maqola, shuningdek, yangi materiallarni takrorlash va mustahkamlashning ahamiyatini ta'kidlaydi. Ushbu yondashuvlar orqali bolalar xorijiy tilni osonlik bilan o'zlashtirib, kelajakda muvaffaqiyatli muloqot qilish imkoniyatiga ega bo'ladilar.

Kalit so'zlar: o'yinlar, musiqa, madaniyat, interaktiv faoliyatlar, takrorlash, madaniyat, mustahkamlash, tarbiyachi, suhbatlar, o'rganish jarayoni, so'z boyligi, tinglash va tushunish, motivatsiya, ko'rgazmali materiallar, yoshga mos yondashuv.

Аннотация: в данной статье рассматриваются эффективные методы обучения детей иностранному языку в дошкольном и начальном образовании. Процесс изучения иностранного языка должен быть интересным и мотивирующим для детей, поэтому важно использовать различные методы, такие как игры, наглядные пособия, музыку, интерактивные занятия и культурное знакомство. Обучение через игру, дидактические материалы, ритмический подход и применение ситуаций в повседневной жизни помогают детям развивать языковые навыки. В статье также подчеркивается важность повторения и закрепления нового материала. Благодаря этим подходам дети смогут в будущем легко и успешно общаться на иностранном языке.

Ключевые слова: игры, музыка, культура, интерактивная деятельность, повторение, культура, подкрепление, педагог, беседы, процесс обучения, словарный запас, аудирование и понимание, мотивация, наглядные материалы, подход, соответствующий возрасту.

Abstract: this article discusses effective methods of teaching children a foreign language in preschool and primary education. The process of learning a foreign language should be interesting and motivating for children, so it is important to use different methods such as games, visuals, music, interactive activities and cultural introduction. Learning through play, didactic materials, rhythmic approach and

application of situations in everyday life help children develop language skills. The article also emphasizes the importance of repetition and reinforcement of new material. Through these approaches, children will be able to learn a foreign language easily and successfully communicate in the future.

Key words: games, music, culture, interactive activities, repetition, culture, reinforcement, educator, conversations, learning process, vocabulary, listening and comprehension, motivation, visual materials, age-appropriate approach .

In the last few years, learning a foreign language has become a necessity rather than a way of self-development. A foreign language has become a mandatory component of education not only in schools and universities, but also in many additional pre-school educational institutions.

The demand for a foreign language in society, on the one hand, as well as parents' understanding that language is not only a factor in the upbringing of a modern person, but also the basis of his social and material well-being in society, on the other hand, make early learning of a foreign language especially popular and relevant. If 20 years ago knowledge of a language was required only in certain fields of work, now it is necessary to master at least one. The main problem of teaching a foreign language is the age of the student. It is known that children are more comfortable to learn. Until recently, teaching methods were aimed at school-aged children, now parents are trying to start learning a foreign language as early as possible. The main goals of teaching preschool children a foreign language:

- formation of children's basic communication skills in a foreign language;
- the ability to use a foreign language to achieve one's goals, to express one's thoughts and feelings in life communication;
- create a positive attitude to further study of foreign languages;
- to arouse interest in the life and culture of other countries.

Preschool age is especially favorable for starting to learn a foreign language. Children of this age are distinguished by their sensitivity to language phenomena, they are interested in understanding their speech experiences, the "secrets" of language. They easily and firmly remember a small amount of language material and multiply it well. With age, these favorable factors lose their power.

There is another reason why an early age is better for learning a foreign language. The younger the child, the less. Vocabulary in the native language, but at the same time, his needs for speech are also small: a small child has fewer areas of communication than an adult, he does not yet have to solve complex communication problems. This means that when he learns a foreign language, he does not notice such a big difference between the opportunities in his native and foreign languages, and his sense of success is brighter than that of older children. Teaching children is a very

difficult issue that requires a completely different methodological approach than schoolchildren and adults. If an adult speaks a foreign language, it does not mean that he can teach others. When faced with methodologically inefficient lessons, children can long-term hate the foreign language and lose confidence in their abilities. Only experienced professionals should work with preschool children.

In the preschool age, during the teaching of English, children gradually develop the basics of communicative competence, which includes the following aspects at the initial stage of learning English:

- the ability to correctly repeat English words from a phonetic point of view behind the teacher, native speaker or speaker, that is, the gradual formation of listening attention, phonetic hearing and correct pronunciation;
- acquisition, consolidation and activation of English vocabulary;
- mastering a certain number of simple grammatical structures, making a coherent statement.

The peculiarity of teaching English to preschool children is that it is not just sitting at the table and flipping through books and notebooks. The process should not be boring and children should strive for knowledge themselves. Children think clearly, take everything literally, speak in simple sentences... If the teacher explains something, he should be clear, give an example. Therefore, English is a game for preschoolers. Only through this form, you can achieve positive results and form a positive attitude towards a foreign language in a child. Games and activities should be organized taking into account the child's interests and age characteristics. Information should be neither too simple nor too heavy. In both cases, the child's language their interest in learning may fade. Teaching a foreign language to children of preschool age the following methods should be used effectively:

1.Using natural visualization to teach new words. It is being studied in the process of words, if there is a word related to an object, display live: pen-pencil {pen is shown}

2.Teaching with actions in teaching songs and poems. Actions in teaching songs and poems.teaching with accompaniment, memorizing by helping children to logically connect words with actions.facilitates their abilities.

3. Memorizing the alphabet of a foreign language in the form of a song with various actions. Rather than simply memorizing the alphabet through words, this method is also interesting for the child, when it is accompanied.evokes a mood of elation.

4.Performing various physical exercises to the accompaniment of a song in a foreign language. Children during training while using different physical moments to write his fatigue, as well as using words in a foreign language. gives a positive result in language learning.

5.Organization of small performances. It is up to the child to act out simple dialogues sounds like a fun game.

6.Various didactic games{ What is the color? What does it smell like? What is the shape?} to organize;

7.Through various pantomime action games.

The process of teaching a foreign language in pre-school and elementary education can be complicated, but with the help of the above methods, this process can be made interesting and effective. Games, visuals, music, interactive activities and other methods are important in developing children's language skills. The most important thing is to keep children interested in the lesson. Through this approach, children can easily learn a foreign language and communicate successfully in the future.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar va havolalar:

1. <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/analysis-problem/article/view/12990>
2. Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarga ingliz tilini o‘rgatish. Mustafoyeva Sitorabonu