

## METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00870.9**

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### ABSTRACT

*Foreign language proficiency is gradually becoming a crucial component of professional education. The preschool process has also not been overlooked by this. The value of teaching foreign languages to young people has substantially increased. Preschool education is now equated with the social, economic, and spiritual advancement of the nation. Everything is in place for our young people to develop into fully qualified, modern personnel. Additionally, acquiring knowledge is given considerably more importance in the age of ascendancy. The methodology of teaching a foreign language in preschool education is kept in mind as you read this article.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Foreign Language, Preschool Education, Teaching, Methodology, Youth, Children, Importance, Strengthening, Effective.*

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### INTRODUCTION

In order for young people to create a bright future in Uzbekistan, effective and superior knowledge is first and foremost required. Right now, we need to improve the teaching and learning of foreign languages, conduct exchange programs with top overseas colleges, and use this as a platform for numerous strategies. Preschool education has three main goals: to get the child ready for school, to get him interested in reading, and to help him show off his skills. Taking this into account, the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on measures to improve the management of the preschool education system" and at the same time "the concept of the development of the preschool education system until 2030" were approved. These documents reflect such issues as the further expansion of the network of the preschool education system, the use of modern and effective methods of teaching children and the provision of qualified personnel of preschool educational institutions, the preparation of children for school education.

The initial stage of schooling and the education of our children is preschool. The ideal preschool program should support our kids' development and learning in a way that fits their particular minds. However, unlike adults, children do not learn by imagining the future or a fairy tale. The English lesson should be conducted using the "here and right now" maneuver. By comprehending tales or succeeding in games, kids can acquire a foreign language more quickly. With their participation, kids can, if they so want, reinforce the knowledge they have acquired

through the games. On the one hand, the content expressed by language should be related to children's lives, diaries, and on the other hand, activities or tasks that encourage children to communicate should be interesting and important.

During the class, students recognize that they are a part of the lesson and act and behave as though they are the work's heroes. Learning foreign languages in elementary school is typically very successful when done using active learning strategies focused on games and real-world scenarios. All youngsters voluntarily participate when learning a foreign language through amusing narrative circumstances because they feel like they are a part of the situation. First and foremost, students "live" with a foreign language in their classes. Communication must therefore be possible in a foreign language if it is possible to do so in a classroom setting. Children can not only limit themselves to understanding cartoons, but also express their needs through a foreign language. In this regard, it is also considered useful for an English-speaking person (who has a native language) to communicate with them, to invite them to class. According to a constructive approach, children should learn the content of words, rules on their own in as many languages as possible.

Their capacity for abstract thought is also facilitated by this. Children have a variety of learning styles, just like all other students. All educational techniques are considered when designing education for youngsters. The reader must pay close attention to learning styles such as tactical and kinesthetic learning. The range of pupils' abilities, credentials, knowledge, and interests expands throughout elementary schools. The ability of the learner to comprehend a language properly also plays a role in language acquisition. It is important to encourage each student to take initiative during the teaching of a foreign language. They must develop their auditory, tactile, rhythmic, and visual discrimination. Children pick up new information quickly but also lose it. As a result, it is possible to help kids remember the speech by repeating it several times through games or distributions that are related to the subject. Courses are always, and regular repetitions are an integral part. Successful teaching of foreign languages requires a wide range of methods. As another example of this, it is necessary to give children a "list" in the English language or the language they are learning, that is, to put up broadcasts and observe how much this affects the child. If these broadcasts are incomprehensible to them, then it is necessary to listen to easier ones. It is also necessary to write a translation of the words in the "list" first and explain the meaning to them, as well as explain how they are used in speech activity.

Utilizing their favorite and favorite playthings while teaching is another powerful strategy. It is well acknowledged that parents are a child's most important caregivers. They bear primary responsibility for both their learning and educational development in this regard. They are also crucial for generating the initial interest in them and for opening the door for a specific course of action. We can infer from this that the kid will be more engrossed in his favorite toy or book than anything else. And by using that same item he enjoys, the child learns while he is learning a new phrase or concept. That word also becomes a favorite through that beloved item.

At the present stage of development of the educational system, rapid changes are taking place in preschool education, which are considered its first link, and they are manifested in the following: the legal and regulatory framework of the activities of preschool educational institutions is improving; preschool educational institutions are switching to new types of financial and economic activities; the network of non-state This concept of preschool education clarifies its tasks, strategies, goals and principles until 2017. The legal basis of the concept is the following

regulatory documents: the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the law “on education”, the “National Training Program” and other legal and regulatory documents in the field of Education.

Preschool education is the primary link in continuing education. It is carried out in the family and state and non-state preschool institutions up to six to seven years old, with the aim of forming the child's personality healthy and mature, interest in school education. In the implementation of the goals and objectives of preschool education, public and sponsor organizations, neighborhood, international funds are actively involved. Preschool education is a comprehensively targeted educational and educational process that provides for the physical and mental development of a child, taking into account his individual and age characteristics, laying the foundation for his further stage of continuing education - school attendance. Preschool education, regardless of its forms and methods, should perform the following tasks:

- Strengthening the physical and mental health of children;
- Involvement of children in national, universal, ancient and cultural values;
- Development of the mental, intellectual potential of the child;
- Formation of high moral and spiritual qualities based on national traditions and traditions;
- Preparing children for school education systematically and purposefully, developing their individual characteristics and giftedness.

Today, foreign language skills are becoming an integral part of professional education. This does not exclude the process of pre-school education. The importance of teaching foreign languages to young people has increased significantly. Natalya Kireeva, a theologian and candidate of historical sciences, said, “Either we are preparing for life or for exams. We will choose the first one” he pointed out. He recently spoke about the local education system and principles, and shared his thoughts on why Finnish education is considered one of the best in the world. Today, the focus on pre-school education means the social, economic and spiritual development of the state. I would also like to point out that we ask preschool professionals to share their favorite teaching strategies in early childhood education to help them succeed. This list of teaching strategies for the preschool class provides excellent transition opportunities for development and learning as a teacher. Limited attention in preschoolers and younger students, they may not be able to do the same for long periods of time. Frequent change of activities is one of the conditions for successful training. It's all easy to calculate - we add 5 minutes to the children's age - which is the child's maximum concentration time. 5-6 year olds can do this for about 10 minutes. Otherwise, it won't work: when kids get bored of what they're doing, it's hard to calm them down.

In fact, it is generally thought that a child should begin studying a foreign language at an early age. Small children's brain activity is always expanding, thus they have a far faster ability to perceive new information than large people, whose brain activity is fully developed. Planning lessons is thought to be a good idea given these quirks. For instance, an excellent way for teaching a foreign language to preschool-aged children is to use games, drawings, songs, and cartoons. because the brain describes the fundamental idea in them as graphical. As a result, we must describe everything that needs to be taught in an appropriate manner.

**In Conclusion**, the psyche of children studying in preschool education is based on the category of hobbies and likes. Young children are naturally very interested and pay a lot of attention to bright and beautiful things. This can also be clearly seen from the fact that young children like beautiful teachers, good-natured educators. Therefore, the information transmitted to them, of course, should be delivered taking into account their interest, and colored materials, picture guides should be used directly in the educational process. This means that the methodology of teaching young people in a preschool educational institution depends, first of all, on their interests. Children's interest is based on the work they do in everyday life, their games. Therefore, teaching the scientific direction, also tied to everyday chores, interests, depends on the skill of the educator.

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