

SECRETS OF LEARNING ENGLISH FOR PRESCHOOLERS. AGE CHARACTERISTICS

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Annotation: This article highlights the psychological basis of teaching foreign languages, in particular English, to preschoolers, which has become a topical issue today.

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In the 21st century of information technology, the faster technology enters our lives, the more consistently English, which is recognized as the language of the world and accepted as the working language for many international organizations, is spreading around the world. At the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev, teaching foreign languages has risen to the level of state policy. Special attention is paid to the teaching of foreign languages not only in secondary education, secondary special vocational education or higher education, but also in preschool education, and practical measures are taken in this regard. Extensive educational work is being carried out from kindergarten age on the spiritual, physical and mental development of young people who are the future of our country. After all, only a harmoniously developed generation can build a brighter future for Uzbekistan. Kindergarten is a very difficult and responsible time for a child's mental development. The period from 3 to 7 years old is the period of kindergarten age. The upbringing of children of kindergarten age is aimed at improving their movements, the formation of elementary hygiene, cultural and labor skills, the formation of the first buds of social morality and aesthetic taste, and education is the formation of their first knowledge, that is, correct speech, the information told (fairy tales, events) and the images in them, mathematical concepts (addition, subtraction), foreign languages, mainly aimed at mastering basic oral speaking skills in Russian and English. In her opinion, "Impressions from childhood are very important", N.K. Krupskaya showed how important the education received in kindergarten is. In this regard, the Russian pedagogue A.S. Makarenko said that the work done during kindergarten makes up 90% of the entire educational process, and education leaves an indelible mark on the memory of the child, which has just begun to take shape. Everything a child is taught will be remembered. However, children of kindergarten age are not able to focus on anything

for a long time. Therefore, children should not be allowed to sit in one place for more than 20 minutes while teaching English. In order to keep the child's attention for a long time on what is being taught, his interest and the ability of the specialist to be interested are important. One of the most basic and leading activities for kindergarten children is play. Therefore, learning foreign languages with children in the form of action games and songs will be more effective. The main feature of kindergarten children's play is the manifestation of all processes: attention, intuition and perception, memory, thinking and speech, imagination, emotional will, character and abilities. In the early stages of kindergarten, a child can distinguish almost all the sounds of his native language, as well as passive speech and active speech. Large groups of children develop the ability to learn and speak a language other than their mother tongue. Although the sounds in English are slightly more than in Uzbek (29 letters 30 sounds in Uzbek; 26 letters 44 sounds in English), this is not a problem for the child. When a child acquires Basic English speaking skills, he or she begins with words that he or she knows and realizes in real life: Speech development plays an important role in the development of a child's memory. During this period, the child will be able to perceive things and events not only through direct sighting, but also through the names of these things and events. Experience in recent years has shown that even in kindergarten, children's memory plays an important role in understanding and remembering the meaning of things and words. Starting by memorizing the names of things they know, children gradually learn colors and numbers. But the logical recollection of kindergarten-age children is evident when they are given material that is fully understood. It is best to teach children as real things as possible: fruits, clothes, toys, and often pictures. For example, when studying the names of animals, it is impossible to show their real names or professional names. Kids remember a lot of things, mostly during a variety of play activities. Asking children to imitate their sounds while learning animal names is also a form of play. It is advisable to use a variety of meaningful games to practice children's memory.

We have grown up without really getting comfortable with English. So what can be done now to make English our strength? Why don't we learn from children only, the right mantra to learn any language. The moment a child is born we start speaking to them, mostly to soothe them and to shower our love on them. As they grow, we start talking to them more frequently showing them the fan, the light, their tummy, their nose. Babies gently begin to memorize these words and understand their meanings. When they turn a little older, they start calling things around them by their name.

Gradually progressing from one word, they learn to speak the whole sentence and they actually learn all this by constantly listening to us, if we are conversing in Hindi then they'll learn Hindi, if Bengali then Bengali, Gujarati then Gujarati even if

the parents use Hinglish in their conversation, then they'll learn Hinglish.

Because kids pay more attention to what interests them. And the child's attention is always drawn to the game. The educator should always monitor the child's ability to memorize and recall the material, that is, repeat the learned words through play for 2-3 days. At the age of kindergarten, a child's speech improves not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively. The child learns nouns, verbs, adjectives and rhymes from word groups. This, in turn, affects the child's thinking. For example, show a 3-year-old a doll and a pencil and ask, "What is this?" When asked, the child says, "It's a doll, it's a pencil," and the 5-year-old says, "It's a pencil, it's black and red, it's a puppet, it's playing;" A 6-year-old responds, "He writes in pencil, he is tall, black and red," "He plays with a doll, he has a head, arms and legs." Also, a child who starts learning English by memorizing words will be able to compose simple sentences before going to school. What is your name? – Sizning ismingiz nima? My name is Madina. “ Mening ismim Madina” What is your father's job? Dadangizning kasbi nima My father is a doctor. Mening dadam shifokor. What is it? – Buni nima? I have a rose. It is beautiful and red. – Menda atirgul bor. U chiroyli va qizil. It may be a little difficult for a kindergartener to learn another foreign language in addition to his or her mother tongue, but it is from this point on that the love for knowledge serves as a solid foundation for the child's scientific development. . Teaching English with a detailed study of child psychology gives high results to both children and educators.

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