



THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING ENGLISH IN THE UPBRINGING OF A HARMONIOUSLY DEVELOPED GENERATION IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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Abstract

This article analysis the necessary conditions young people to show their potential, to prevent the spread of the "virus" of the idea of violence. It reveals that this requires the development of multilateral cooperation in the field of social support of the younger generation, protection of their rights and interests. It deals with a new worldview and a new way of thinking and focused on educating children from an early age in order to nurture the potential youth.

Keywords: teaching English, preschool education, upbringing, foreign languages, playful English lessons, younger generation, methods

Today, the world is going through many trials. The COVID 19 pandemic, which began in December 2019 in Wuhan, China, has affected 221 countries around the world, causing more than 400 billion dollars - damage to the world economy every month.

Nowadays, in Uzbekistan, 55% of the population under the age of 30 join the ranks of developed countries of the world, the time itself requires educating young people as a fully developed person. At first glance, we believe that education and upbringing alone will be enough to bring up the younger generation as a full-fledged person, but today, entering the third renaissance and the doors are open for young people, especially children in preschool education, to learn foreign languages.

Therefore, from the very first days of his presidency, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasized that bringing up the younger generation equally is the key to our bright future. It is more effective to start education from pre-school education than from school. In this regard, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-4947 dated February 7, 2017, entitled "Action Strategy for the five priority areas of further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" for 2017-2021, the fourth direction of the Action Strategy is aimed at social development. In this regard, the issue of youth is highlighted that includes the effectiveness of starting the education of harmoniously developed people not from school, but from preschool education.





Many decrees and resolutions on the development of preschool education in the country, including the establishment of the Ministry of Preschool Education in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-3305 dated September 30, 2017, the Senate adopted by the Legislative Chamber on October 22, 2019. Chapter 10, signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 16, 2019, and approved by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Preschool Education and Training, consisting of Article 58.

Therefore, standing at the UN rostrum, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev mentioned the need to pay attention not only in theory but also in practice to the education of healthy and harmoniously developed youth, as well as to increase the effectiveness of reforms in adulthood:

"Today's youth is the largest generation in human history, numbering 2 billion people," he said.

The future and prosperity of our planet depends on how our children grow up to be human beings.

Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to show their potential, to prevent the spread of the "virus" of the idea of violence.

We believe that this requires the development of multilateral cooperation in the field of social support of the younger generation, protection of their rights and interests. In this regard, Uzbekistan proposes to develop a unified international legal instrument - the UN International Convention on the Rights of the Child, aimed at shaping and implementing youth policy in today's rapidly evolving globalization and information and communication technologies."

Indeed, the preservation and protection of the rights and interests of young people, who make up a quarter of the world's population today, should be a priority for the international community and organizations.

Today, the goal of implementing the youth policy is to create the foundation of the third renaissance in our homeland in our country. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in his speech at the Youth Forum of Uzbekistan on December 25, 2020 at the Humo Arena on the topic "Youth - the greatest wealth, invaluable treasure of Uzbekistan," put forward the following opinion.

"We consider that the family, pre-school education, school and higher education, as well as scientific and cultural institutions, is the most important links in the future Renaissance."





Indeed, as we enter the third renaissance, it is effective to start educating young people from an early age. After all, given that 70 percent of a person's lifelong memory is acquired between the ages of five and seven that suggests the need to develop a pre-school education system in this regard.

As we shape a new worldview and a new way of thinking in the new Uzbekistan, we must focus on educating children from an early age in order to nurture the potential youth who are the founders of the Third Renaissance. In this regard, in his Address to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 29, 2020, President Islam Karimov said that the level of coverage of young children with preschool education has doubled in 4 years. And increased by 60 percent. The number of kindergartens has tripled to more than 14,000.

Today, psychologists, who pay special attention to the psychological formation of children with strong intelligence, say that a healthy child begins to understand the essence of some concepts from the age of 7-9 months. A 1-year-old can understand and say about 100 words. By the age of 2, the number of words reaches 300. At the age of 3, the number of words is 1200-1300. Now, without grammatical rules, he begins to make words, sentences independently, putting words into a logical connection and expressing his opinion. Therefore, teaching language to children first teaches them to think independently.

In particular, Azamjanova Khurshidahon, a teacher of English at the Faculty of Foreign Languages of Andijan State University, and Muhammadsolieva Dilobar, a student of Andijan State University, are conducting research on effective methods of language teaching in preschools with various interactive methods and games. An effective mechanism for teaching foreign languages to children has been developed through the project 'Bilimjon' conducted at the state preschool educational institution.

As they play the game, they will have already learned to count, to distinguish colors, to say and write the letters of the alphabet, without wanting or being interested. The Bilimjon Project, which combines several teaching methods for preschoolers, was first tested in children at State Preschool No. 2. This training with the trainees lasted for an hour and a half. We chose to give them a color theme. The reason is both fun and easier. First, the colored balls were shown to the children and they were taught the English name, each holding it with their own hands. Then all the balls were put in a basket and taped between the two tables, and the children took a ball of the said color from the basket and glued it to the tape one by one. We continued the next session through





colored tubes for drinking. He was asked to find a tube of the color the teacher said was among the 100 tubes and then put it in a basket. This gives them the ability to distinguish colors well. These games can be easily used in practice to teach other languages and even colors in Uzbek. The techniques in the Bilimjon project helped the children to be able to say colors in English.

Research on the implementation of the project shows that simple effective methods of language teaching to children can be used. However, traditional simple methods pose a number of challenges in engaging children. This results in less effect compared to foreign languages taught using game psychology.

Therefore, one of the most effective ways of teaching language to children is to motivate them, to arouse their interest in the experience that we are carrying out. In order to arouse interest, we need to understand what the child is interested in and organize the lesson according to his interests.

In other words, knowing a language means knowing a hand. After all, when we lay the foundation of the third renaissance, the study of foreign languages has a special and appropriate role in educating the younger generation to be intelligent and gifted.

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