



SPEECH FOR CHILDREN IN PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION. SIMPLE WAYS TO REMEMBER WORDS IN A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Abstract:

In the current article, information is provided on how to teach preschool children English, how to develop their speech, how to speak correctly and freely, and how to remember words quickly and easily.

Keywords: The role of the English language, teaching to speak in interesting ways, fluent speech, language according to Navoi, monologue and dialogue, exercise, education, methods, new words.

INTRODUCTION

The role of modern education and upbringing is extremely important in the rapidly growing age. Our current youth is the foundation for the next generation. This is the main goal of modern education. In order to raise a perfect and mature person, we should encourage and educate our children to learn foreign languages from school age. Learning a foreign language increases the child's personal development, that is, the modern world view. At the moment, the foreign language was introduced not only in schools, but also in kindergartens, additional educational schools, and universities. Every day, parents send their children to learn a foreign language earlier. At first, he tried from school age. The reason is that the earlier a child is interested in reading, the earlier he learns and can learn other languages easily. From a psychological point of view, the phonetics of children's speech is very sensitive. The main goal of education is to learn how to pronounce correctly. Teaching children is fundamentally different than teaching adults and schoolchildren. It is necessary to thoroughly study their world view. First of all, it is necessary to find out the abilities of children, because some children remember words when they see them, and some children write them when they hear them. The tasks taught to them should be appropriate and specific to their





age. Another way for children to remember and speak fluently is that they become more playful. It can be memorized and spoken with various games. Then the child tries to memorize and speak for that game. A child should have a positive attitude towards a foreign language. It is necessary to teach in a motivational way. If children are taught interestingly through gestures and actions during lessons and teaching, they will remember more. For example, if the theme is animals, then children will remember the sound of the chicken and the walking of the turtle with actions. It will give good results if the children repeat the words being taught out loud after the teacher. Children need the environment of the language they are learning, it affects them. When the child comes home, the atmosphere is good, and if there is a positive opinion about him from others, it will have a good effect on him if it arouses a feeling of satisfaction.

Methods

One of the main tasks for the development of preschool children's speech is to enrich the child's words, to understand the polysemy of words used in mastering concepts.

1. You can learn a lot by repetition.

2. Repeating after the child, repeating it together with the child at the same time. This is not only an exercise for the speech apparatus, but also development. After a year, when the child gets used to it, you should give up teaching with gestures and try to teach the child his eyes and speech by fully speaking. English songs and poems should be sung to make them speak. It is necessary to know how to use cunning methods. If he stops unexpectedly, the children will continue on their own.

Fluent speech is a well-written thought that provides communication between people and explanations to each other. Fluent speech cannot be separated from the world of thoughts. Fluency is the fluency of thoughts, which reflects the child's logical thinking and reasoning. In order to have fluent speech, a child should have freedom and a broad world view. He should be able to express his thoughts without fear. In the first two years of children's life, special attention should be paid to the emergence and development of speech as a task of communication with the surrounding people.

Language is a unique treasure of the nation, and it is always expressed orally and in writing. At this point, it is worth mentioning the speech, because without speech, the unlimited possibilities of the language will not be revealed. This is how Alisher Navoi expresses the relationship between language and speech. "Language is a tool of speech. If the speech turns out to be favorable, it is in the interest of the language. So, no matter how good the language is, it serves as a tool for speech. His power is manifested in the process of speech. "If language is an arrow, speech is a bow. The





power of the arrow depends on the power of the bow. Language is the highest and main tool of the human mind, because it is not the language that separates man from other creatures.

Results

Teaching and developing children's fluency in preschool educational institutions is their main task. By the end of preschool age, the child must master the main forms of oral speech characteristic of adults, that is, he must master the two forms of fluent speech, dialogue and monological speech. The task of the preschool educational institution is to form the ability of children to listen to the speech addressed to them, to understand, to answer each other's questions and to ask questions themselves, to give coherent answers on the topic.

It is no exaggeration to say that learning a foreign language can be done by doing exercises. There are two types of exercises. An exercise in statics is an educational methodical category consisting of two parts specially distinguished by a letter or symbol in foreign language textbooks. The exercise in dynamics consists of writing a letter or pronouncing a sound performed by a student in a foreign language. It is an educational practice until the comprehension of the text or the expression of one's opinion. In the future, the exercise system in children will also play a big role. A system of exercises is an icon of subsystems. They are also called lexical-grammatical types of speech activities, such as speaking, listening, reading and writing.

Discussion

Until recently, the terms "oral speech" and "large speech" were used instead of "speaking" in foreign language teaching. Speech is expressed in the dictionaries of linguistics as "speech", "discourse" in English, and "Rede Sproche" in German. In our native language, we still say "growing speech".

To sum up, today the goal of teaching children a foreign language earlier is to become a mature person and to form their personal development with the help of modern materials with age-appropriate creative and didactic games and open activities. The use of new information technologies and computer devices, visual materials in every lesson in education helps to apply useful topics for children and to grow and develop speaking fluency. At this point, it is worth mentioning that if children can apply the knowledge they have learned in their place in life, their speaking fluency and self-confidence will increase.





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