



METHODOLOGY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TO PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Makhammatkulova Nadirakhan Dilshodjon kizi
Student of Kokan SPI

A B S T R A C T	KEY WORDS
This article describes the methodology of teaching Russian language for preschool children. In addition, it is said that the Russian language, like English, is becoming a world language, so it should be taught from preschool age, that is, from kindergarten age.	Russian language, world language, globalization, words, technology, songs, music, games.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan has entered a stage based on completely new ideas, approaches, principles and directions for the implementation of educational reforms. We must not forget that the foundations of our future will be created from the foundations of science. It is in these places that the ground for the future of the country will be created. In other words, the future of our nation depends on the education and upbringing of the young generation today. Therefore, the education given to our future youth should be of high quality, meaningful and interesting. It should be mentioned here that each educational center has its own place and importance, but the importance of preschool education centers, which are considered the primary level, is increasing day by day. After our country gained independence, there were times when attention to the Russian language decreased a little. The reason is that other foreign languages, in particular, English and French, began to enter its place. However, among the representatives of the middle or older generations, who still make up a significant part of the population, the value and importance of the Russian language has remained high. As they say that any language elevates a person, learning the Russian language also opens the door to great opportunities for a person. After all, most of the world's population still communicates in Russian. The Russian Federation and the majority of Eastern European countries communicate in this language. If we look at the example of our country, a certain part of the population - Russians, Tatars and similar peoples - speak this language. Therefore, learning and teaching this language is an urgent issue.

Russian language is taught in schools, colleges and lyceums, universities, as well as in preschools. Russian is becoming our second language like English.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Language is the most important tool of education, only good knowledge of mother tongue helps to learn and teach other languages, including Russian. Today, many parents try not only to preserve their children's native language, but also to learn Russian and other foreign languages. The demand for the Russian language in society, as well as the requests and suggestions of parents, is increasing day by day. If parents want their children to study in a good school that teaches Russian or a foreign language

in depth, the child should know this language to a certain extent by school age. It should be noted that the earlier language learning begins for children, the higher the level of mastery of language skills. Not so many, and not everyone has the opportunity to learn this language through live communication. The main goal of the classes is to stimulate children's speech activity and achieve the correctness of speech in Russian. When planning work on teaching children the Russian language, the teacher must take into account the situation of speech in the group, in families, and the level of understanding of the Russian language by children. In each lesson, a comprehensive solution of speech problems is provided, in which, regardless of the topic and specific tasks, work on the phonetic, lexical, grammatical aspects of the language is carried out at the same time, consistent speech skills are formed. The main problem is the age of the child. It is known that when teaching Russian to children, their age is taken as a basis, because the child learns a foreign language through words, songs, music and games. The main goals of teaching a foreign language to children of preschool age:

- formation of children's basic communication skills in a foreign language;
- formation of a positive attitude to the further learning of foreign languages in children;
- development of interest in the life and culture of other countries;
- organizing a period of getting used to the structure of a foreign language;
- to facilitate the child's understanding.

When teaching any language, the child's speech should not be based on memorized phrases and words, because this will limit the child and lead to constant repetition. The main reason for children to learn Russian from the beginning is to use it for communication. This aspect gives the child freedom and prevents him from falling into a certain pattern. Understanding and understanding what is said by teachers, parents, and people around you should be the main goal in the initial stages of teaching the Russian language.

When teaching the Russian language at preschool age, the basics of communication and skills are gradually formed in children, the initial stages of teaching the Russian language include the following aspects:

- the ability to correctly repeat words in Russian from a phonetic point of view after the teacher;
- strengthening and mastering the vocabulary of the Russian language;
- focus on aspects that make lessons interesting and increase children's interest in learning the language.

Professional skills of teachers play a major role in achieving the above-mentioned goals. The teacher's task is to interest the child and involve him in the lesson through the use of communicative tasks and variety, to use all the possibilities to include all students. For example, when teaching words, you first show the child an object and encourage him to pronounce its name in Russian, the students pronounce the word and re-pronounce the new word. Use any type of visual aids, not just pictures, to develop oral speech. In addition, the Russian language is very effective for memorizing and pronouncing music, poems, fast sayings and rhyming words. It would be more effective if the presented audio materials were presented together with video clips, because it would be easier for preschool children to understand the process by observing the communication situation reflected in it, the facial expressions and body movements of the persons engaging in communication. In preschool children, memory begins to develop well. Psychologists say that children remember things they are interested in and quickly remember their names. Therefore, it is necessary to approach each lesson based on the interests of children of preschool age.

During this period, every lesson should be like a holiday for children, that is, let it become a process that they love to communicate with the teacher and the characters of fairy tales in Russian. Interesting plots of the lesson, didactic games, moments of physical education, various methods and teaching aids are designed to help organize the lesson in an interesting way. Songs, in turn, give children emotions, expand children's vocabulary and 'g'ri helps to strengthen the pronunciation of intonation. Thus, with songs, children expand their understanding of the possibilities of using the Russian language. The majority of preschool children accept learning a foreign language calmly and positively, and some children take it with interest. The desire to learn a new language is very important in children of this age. In order for children not to lose interest in this language, the teacher should conduct the lesson with pleasure, from time to time repeat the lessons that the children liked. To achieve a successful result in teaching the Russian language, you can also use various children's games." Translators "It's a ball game. The game develops the child's speech and memorization of words. Children gather in a circle. The teacher speaks the word in his native language (colors, house, animal, clothes, shoes, toys, etc.), the child translates it into Russian. "What do I mean" This game helps to develop imagination and additionally teaches vocabulary. You can play this game by guessing the cards or the objects in the room. For example, if the teacher thought about a vase, then the teacher should describe it with a word so that the child can understand and guess what it is.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, teaching young children a language is an interesting activity. To date, all kindergartens have been provided with the necessary equipment. A teacher should follow his own methodology when working with children, be able to interest them in learning Russian and other foreign languages. With the help of children's songs, poems and a number of other games, the teacher should be able to attract children to learn new foreign languages. In addition, learning a foreign language helps to acquire new skills and knowledge, learn more about the history and culture of other countries. Every parent wants their child to know and master a foreign language, so it is appropriate to start learning a foreign language from preschool age to 4-5 years old.

References

1. David A. J., Eggen, P. Kauczak. Educational methods; Encouraging student learning [M] 2002
2. Feng Wang, Application of research-based educational technology in early childhood education.
3. E. Yu. Protasova, N.M. Homeland: Methods of teaching foreign language to preschool children.
4. <https://www.maam.ru/detskijasad/obuchenie-vtoromu-ruskomu-jazyku-cherez-igru.html>
5. Google search: 12 tips to get kids interested in Russian kidskey.org
6. S. M. Gafforova, G. Z. Garafiyev, D.S. Garipova, G. M. Bilalova, R. F. Nigmatullina, Z.F. Badrutdinova: We study Russian. Methodical guide for teaching Russian language to preschool children.