



EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Abstract: In the last few years, learning a foreign language has become a necessity, not a way of selfimprovement. Foreign language has become a mandatory component of education not only in schools and universities, but also in many additional preschools. The demand for a foreign language in society, on the one hand, as well as the understanding by parents that language is not only a factor in the upbringing of modern man, but also the basis of his social and material well-being in society - on the other hand. this moment is especially popular and relevant for early learning of a foreign language. This article discusses the methods of teaching English to children in preschool education.

Keywords: Preschool education, English language teaching, methodology, children's memory, psychology.

One of the main directions of the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2030", proposed by Nursultan Nazarbayev, is the need to educate a new generation of strong citizens who can stay together with peers of knowledge and skills in civilized countries, taking into account the national model and traditions of people are emphasized. In the draft state standard of compulsory education for preschool children: «Preschool education plays an important role as a structural subdivision of the general education system of the Republic of Kazakhstan, since it determines the natural qualities and characteristics of a child and their development» . Today, the problem of the country's independence, international, national and ethnic cultural education of the future generation is urgent. To find a solution to this problem, the lifelong learning system is being revised and ways to improve it are being explored. The main requirements outlined here are the development and modeling of the first national development strategy for the full integration of the educational system of Kazakhstan into the global educational space. It is imperative to start with the first stage of lifelong education in fulfilling these requirements - starting with increasing the child's desire for knowledge in preschool organizations and raising a student who was part of the nation. Teaching children in early childhood education through the creation of new educational content creates the basis for a quality educational key. Any problem is relevant, since there is a basis for teaching preschool children. In elementary grades, problems arise when knowledge is lacking in preschool education. Therefore, it is important to emphasize the importance of creativity in the learningprocess from preschool age to quality education. The improvement of adolescents, combined with education and upbringing, is a modern requirement. Talking about effective methods and approaches to learning, education and development is important in preschool age. The emphasis is on decent ways of creative development, and this is a good idea for preschool children, a means of expression, expression of the child in the development of visual and creative work. One of the most important issues of improving preschool education and training is the following component (blocks) in the structure of preschool education:

- gaming activity (network role-playing games and regular games);
- physical education (play and physical education, valeology, fundamentals of ecology);



- language development (fiction, literacy and writing, speech culture, vocabulary and interconnection);
- the basics of natural science development (mathematics, music education, fine arts, labor, compilation).

In the updated version of the state standard for preschool education and upbringing, the content of education was supplemented with the following new content: in five areas (language development, the basics of natural science development, artistic and aesthetic education, children's health and physical development, the development of play activities). Language development, the foundations of natural science development, the formation of simple mathematical concepts, artistic and aesthetic education, the protection of children's health and physical development, the development of children in play. At the same time, the opinions of Russian scientists R. Starkina and T. Doronova were taken as a basis. They believe that the content of preschool education should consist of the following components:

- development through game action,
- health and physical development,
- language development,
- development through the visual arts,
- the development of music,
- development through artistic activity,
- development through constructive work,
- acquaintance with the basics of natural sciences,
- development of ecological culture,
- to develop a simple understanding of the place of man in history and culture.

A foreign psychologist and pedagogical scientist (L. S. Vygotsky, D. V. Elkonin, A. V. Zaporozhts and others) studied the patterns of development of children's play, language, mentality, worldview, counting, calculations, visualization, and aesthetic taste. As a result of scientific considerations, taking into account the views of V. Davydov, N.M. Spodyakova, V.S. Sukhina, V.A. Sokhina, A.P. Usova, M.A. Markova, A.M. Leushina and others), the content of basic education in the state standard of preschool education and upbringing has been improved. This enhanced version augments the contents of each object and specifies a set of requirements that determine the readiness of the child object to be specified. According to the standard, the first group of babies (2-3 years old), the second group (3-4 years old), hearing groups (4-5 years old), the adult group (5-6 years old) and the preschool group. The basic psychological characteristics of children of each age group are standard. The specific psychological characteristics of the first group of babies are: - the ability of children to think visually and behaviorally;

- intellectual development depends on the level of organization of the environment, that is, it is necessary to create the child's environment to achieve a high level of intellectual development, so that he can act, control and be recognized by various substances;

- the language of the child at this age is still under development, so the development of the language cannot be clearly defined;

- thinking, memory and mind are unstable.

Psychological features that are taken into account when teaching and teaching children in the second group of babies:

- significant thinking ability of children aged 3-4 years;



- thinking, memory and mind are still unstable.
- it shows that the child is not able to control his mental state, that is, he cannot concentrate or not focus on something else, but keeps his mind focused and focused on something that interests him greatly;
- the language is still under development;
- the child will be aware of the environment at that time.

Features of the psychological development of children in the hearing group:

- a clear characteristic of the thinking ability;
- he understands the word itself, the active dictionary is basically formed, what is it? can fully answer the question, learn to express their thoughts;
- environmental recognition and a sense of expansion are widespread, that is, they can not only perceive what they have with their eyes, but also hear and remember.

In accordance with the development of each age group of preschoolers, the basic content of preschool education in the field of child development, upbringing education was developed, taking into account such psychological characteristics and, accordingly, the minimum (minimum) level of training of children in each age group is determined. The development of the content of this basic education was carried out through the republican program "Balbobek", which is guided by the organization of educational work in preschool organizations. The main principles of the program are:

- taking into account the age, the specifics of the child's development in improving the content of preschool education and education;
- continuity of education and upbringing, maintaining the continuity of the content of education between the group and the second group;
- expansion of the foundations of simple scientific knowledge for children from one group to another (from 2 to 7 years old);
- grouping of educational content provided to the child's natural environment based on the development of learning

The main idea of these principles is to simplify the work of the educator and enable the child to fully understand the amount of knowledge they need to know and build simple life skills. Thus, the child of our time is a national treasure of the Kazakh society today. The sooner the child first develops his talents, the result will be so rewarding.

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13. Author(s): Sitora Davronovna Niyazova, Niyazova Gulbakhor Davronovna, Ergasheva Gulzoda Baxtiyorovna DOI : <http://biogecko.co.nz/.2023.v12.i03.pp4766-4778>