



EFFECTIVE WAYS OF TEACHING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE AT AN EARLY STAGE

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ABSTRACT

The article is committed to the issue of early remote dialect educating due to the truth that at this organize the identity of a essential school understudy is shaped, his capacities are distinguished and created, and the capacity and crave to memorize are shaped. The reasons of this consider is to compare and analyze the foremost viable ways of educating a remote dialect at an early stage.

Keywords: multilingual instruction, lesson efficiency, touchy period, visual and verbal memory, remote culture of the considered dialect.

In modern times, the issue of presenting individuals to the ponder of a outside dialect is getting to be particularly important, since its information gives more openings in life. Information of the dialect will not as it were permit its proprietor to urge a better than average work within the future, but will moreover grant a chance to travel the world without encountering any inconvenience.

There are numerous strategies within the world within the field of outside dialect instruction that have demonstrated themselves to be very successful, but still the issue related with early learning stresses numerous methodologists and instructors to this day.

In this article, the purpose of which is to compare and analyze some effective ways of teaching a foreign language at an early stage, we will try to explain and propose our formula for working in the "teacher-student" format.

It is known that the primary strategies of early instructing of foreign dialects showed up within the 19th century, when poly lingual instruction was so prevalent among children of wealthy classes. Today the circumstance has changed, and we are able see numerous youthful people from standard families who express their considerations very well in a outside dialect. I think that typically not astounding, since numerous guardians have the opportunity to send their children to extra instruction or to preschool teach, where children are not as it were brought up, but moreover created in a comprehensive way. That's why in childhood, at an early organize of learning, it seems especially important to require under consideration the delicate period of the child's development, this, in turn, can help to utilize instructive assets with the finest

impact and incredibly disentangle the method of its improvement specifically for the understudy.

An vital point here is the definition of this period in children. Of course, each child has his claim person mental and mental characteristics, but still there are a few common highlights or characteristics inalienable in most children. Numerous researchers concur that at the age of up to 5 a long time, issues with self-control and concentration in lesson unavoidably emerge, and after 10 a long time, the opportunity for viable learning is misplaced due to favorable conditions for identity advancement.

Therefore, we think that the most suitable time to start learning is the age from 5 to 10 years. Most often, at this age, all the necessary psychological prerequisites for learning a new language are manifested:

- 1) awareness in learning – the student has an idea of educational activities, he is ready to show sustained attention;
- 2) the ability to switch between different types of activities;
- 3) observation;
- 4) developed visual and verbal memory;
- 5) logical thinking;
- 6) willingness to listen to the teacher's speech;
- 7) the ability to understand and accept educational tasks;
- 8) absence of fear in dialogue with the teacher during the course of study;
- 9) knowledge of the basics of speech etiquette in communication with a teacher;
- 10) awareness of the importance of respectful attitude towards the mentor.

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Development of the child's fundamental abilities: memory, verbal hearing, attention, logic; they will become the foundation for subsequent acquisition of foreign languages.

Introducing the child to the knowledge of the ethnicity of other peoples and the formation of a tolerant, positive attitude towards them; awareness of one's own belonging to a separate, different culture.

The emergence in the child of a sense of individuality belonging to a specific cultural community.

Development of children's abilities for social interaction (the ability to find and establish contact with an opponent)

Based on the communicative work of dialect, it is coherent to accept that the extreme objective of instructing a remote dialect at an early arrange ought to be for understudies to ace the craftsmanship of communication employing a foreign dialect as the most tool for coordinate interaction with obligatory conditions within the shape of such aptitudes as:

- analysis of the opponent's speech, competent responses to his questions;
- maintaining an active position during a conversation;
- a consistent presentation of one's thoughts in a formulated point of view;
- extracting useful information when receiving it through listening/reading methods.

In expansion to all of the over, one of the most errands of early outside dialect instructing is considered to be the arrangement of a positive state of mind towards mastering a unused dialect, that's , the creation of dynamic intrigued, turning into eagerness in children at certain focuses in learning.

Returning to the topic of the goals of early foreign language learning, we will emphasize the main tasks:

- to stimulate students' introduction to new language cultures before they begin to experience unconscious psychological boundaries in the area of using a foreign language as a communication tool;
- to instill in the child basic communication skills, taking into account all of his speech characteristics;
- to introduce children to the foreign culture of the language being studied, to foreign fairy tales and songs that are interesting for their age;

- to give children the opportunity to gain social experience in using a foreign language (you can use play situations of everyday content)

- develop the child's general intellectual, speech and cognitive abilities.

Thus, a general plan for teaching foreign languages at the early stages is organized:

1) lexical material;

2) communication skills in the language being studied, characterizing the degree of ability to practically apply the knowledge acquired in the learning process;

3) basic information about the cultural and ethnic characteristics of the country of the language being studied.

It is worth noting that only a truly competent teacher who independently develops modern teaching methods and is required to know the psychological characteristics of children of this age can fully follow the given plan.

The teaching methods provided by the teacher must meet the following minimum requirements:

1. It is fundamental to stir earnest intrigued in children and in each conceivable way advance the improvement of positive feelings in them specifically in connection to the learning prepare, and it is basic to fortify the advancement of the capacity to connected with others.

2. The content of the teaching materials must correspond to the child's personal experience of communicating in the primary language.

3. During the lessons, it is necessary to promote in every possible way the harmonious development of the child's personality through the systematic inclusion of various types of creative activities of interest to children in the educational process: drawing, music, making crafts, etc. At the same time, it is necessary to be able to competently integrate these moments into the studies – they should not somehow interfere or hinder the main activities.

So, we think it is important to take into account the above-mentioned key points when working with young children. However, it is important to pay close attention to the fact that no matter how competent the teacher is, the lion's share of the success and productivity of the lesson depends on the student, his desires and level of interest. Hence the disadvantages of teaching young children:

1. Early ponder of outside dialects does not give noteworthy help in future exercises in this zone. That's, on the off chance that at first a child features a more strong phonetic establishment than his peers within the same heading, at that point by the conclusion of the school year their levels of information will gotten to be indistinguishable to each other. This happens as it were since with age expository capacities move forward, the absorption of data increments, self-awareness and self-control are showed .

2. The require for consistent, indeed efficient breaks. Here we are not indeed talking around stops amid the lesson, but particularly breaks in learning – maybe for a few days/weeks. There's a really basic and coherent clarification for this – children get debilitated very often, and regularly have trouble adapting with sicknesses. The most issue is that when a child is missing, he not as it were misses the opportunity to get modern data, but too mostly overlooks the fabric as of now secured. This altogether complicates the learning prepare.

3. There's continuously a plausibility of candidly and physically over-burdening the child. It is vital to keep in mind that the level of efficiency and execution of a preschool child is exceptionally distinctive from that of an grown-up, and a generally little errand can gotten to be a enormous issue for a student. Typically a really critical aspect of learning, beneath no circumstances ought to you permit the child to be over-burden – this could truly influence his mind.

4. Issues with self-control understudies are essentially bored in course. Most children have a crave for dynamic work, a affinity for imagination and self-expression, and boring, repetitive classes don't pull in their consideration at all.

Hence, we have recognized the issues of early learning of foreign dialects, additionally proposed ways to fathom them. During the consider, positive variables within the improvement of awareness and the arrangement of the child's identity in this matter were moreover analyzed.

In conclusion of the over, I would like to note that the hone of later a long time has appeared that no confined strategy or method can meet the continually changing conditions of instructing in cutting edge society. Each person educator must select such shapes of work that will permit him to maintain a strategic distance from negative minutes within the prepare of instructing children (weariness, fatigue, unwillingness to continue examining), it is the teacher who must appear all his development, activity, additionally a inventive approach to create the learning prepare for children energizing and creating.

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