

PLURILINGUAL EDUCATION: LANGUAGE LEARNING AT KINDERGARTENS

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Abstract: *Nowadays President Sh. Mirziyoyev has approved a number of laws in the field of foreign languages teaching. He said "It was time to launch a robust new system for teaching and learning foreign languages for the future".*

Plurilingual education Teaching and learning in other languages is the title of an action-research aimed at verifying and evaluating CLIL effectiveness, as well as some problems and solutions to the teaching and learning of foreign languages.

Keywords: *Learning foreign languages, teaching, preschool education, secondary school, method of picture, method of gesture, method of speaking, method of listening, method of reading, method of writing*

First of all let us define the meaning of the words teaching and learning. Teaching and learning is a process that involves many people. Teaching and learning is the most important thing in people's life. Teaching is the process of paying attention to people's needs, feelings, and taking special measures to help them learn particular things. In my mind, first of all, it is better to start teaching students based on their needs, interests and desires. Then the imagination of the students is only in the classroom, with nothing else in their minds. In the last few years it has become necessary to learn foreign languages. It can be called self-development. At the current time, foreign language teaching is very widely developed not only in schools or universities but also in pre-school education. For example, kindergartens teach at least three foreign languages. It should also be noted that

each case has its own set of difficulties and shortcomings. In this article, I would like to share some information for teaching children in kindergarten. Kindergarten students are different from school students in that students learn foreign languages from books, and children in kindergarten learn from them through communication. Since the main activity of kindergarten children type of game, it is better to use the type of game in teaching them foreign languages. As an example, greetings and farewells should be expressed in simple words. They also need to teach their toys in a foreign language. When giving a simple ball to the children it is necessary to say in a foreign language whether its colour is large or small in a shape. It is good to use pictures to teach things so that children will be interested in their imagination. Cartoons are a much-needed help in teaching children foreign languages because children watch cartoons over and over again, so cartoons solve many of the problems of teaching children foreign languages in less than a watt. During my research, I have compared the methodology of teaching foreign languages in kindergartens in Uzbekistan with kindergartens in China, and we have a number of problems. Firstly, there are many new mass multimedia tools widely used in the field of education in China. The Chinese use gestures very widely in teaching kindergarten children and the result is very effective. The competitions between children are very important because it is necessary to form in children a sense of competition from an early age. The Chinese think that all human interests and aspirations come from competition. Moreover, in Chinese kindergarten, a group has about ten or twelve students, and educator regularly nurtures and educates each children based on his or her little psychology. One of the shortcomings of the education system in Uzbekistan is the excessive number of children in one group. In my view, it is more effective to use the methods of advanced countries in the education system.

Learning can be defined as the activity or process of gaining knowledge or skill by studying, practising, being taught, or experiencing something. Learning is not about what students do, but about what we do as teachers.(picture 1) The words learning and teaching are synonymous with each other. Today, students face many problems in organizing foreign languages. They have difficulty speaking, writing essays, listening,

and they make many mistakes in tests. Based on my life experience, the main problem in learning languages is to spend less time for learning, that is, students need to know how to spend time properly. I would like to cite some principles in foreign languages learning:

- 1) Learning at the centre.
- 2) The social nature of learning .
- 3) Emotions are integral to learning.
- 4) Compete with all students.
- 5) Assessment for learning.
- 6) Establish horizontal connections.
- 7) Recognising individual differences.
- 8) One must work hard on oneself.

It is preferable to use different methods in learning foreign languages. As an example, I would like to cite Martin Parrott's strategies of learning as a result of my research. His method is divided into four subgroups. These are:

1) METACOGNITIVE - these relate to the planning and overall organisation of the language learning experience, and entail making choices from a repertoire of options including choices about which other strategies to use in a particular situation and for a particular purpose. For example, learners employ metacognitive strategies when decide to use a dictionary to research the language needed to perform a particular task, or when they choose to focus on contextual clues to ignore unfamiliar language whose meaning is not derivable from context. These, in a sense, are the most sophisticated strategies in that they involve knowledge of language learning behaviour, and of the options available to the learner.

2) COGNITIVE - These involve the direct experience of learning .For example, learners employ cognitive strategies when they consciously apply learned rules in order to construct an utterance or when they focus on contextual clues to understand the meaning of unfamiliar language.

3) SOCIAL - These involve creating opportunities for using language.

4) . COMMUNICATIVE - These involve achieving communication, often when there is a need to use or understand language which is unknown.

In my conclusion, it is natural that learning foreign languages can be difficult,

but if you go further in spite of the hardships, the problems will be solved by themselves and you will achieve your goal in the end.

Used literature

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- 2) Merriam- Webster dictionary.
- 3) Ziyatova, N., Nurmuhamedova, N., & Xakimbayeva, O. K. (2022, July). INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA IBORALI QO'SHMA SO'ZLAR YASALISHIDA METONIMIYANING O'RNI. In Международная конференция академических наук (Vol. 1, No. 24, pp. 39-42).