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THE MAIN FEATURES OF TEACHING PRESCHOOLERS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: EFFECTIVE TIPS AND METHODS

Abstract. The relevance of teaching a foreign language in an early age is shaped by social needs. In recent years, the increasing flow of interethnic communication has made it important for children to learn a foreign language, particularly English, starting from preschool. At this stage, teaching English primarily focuses on developing communication skills. This article discusses teaching young learners a foreign language communication through interactive cognitive methods. According to the article, these interactive cognitive techniques are effective and beneficial for enhancing the communicative abilities of preschoolers during their education. The explanation of the essence of these techniques, providing a detailed analysis of their unique features and methods of application are made. Analyzed methods are effective for preschoolers and primary schoolchildren.

Today, the knowledge of a foreign language is an essential part of the educational system. However, globalization and changes in economic, social and cultural aspects have led to reforms in language education, with new developments, programs and concepts being introduced, aimed at improving foreign language teaching in different types of educational establishments for improving of foreign language level. To achieve professional-level proficiency in a foreign language, it is crucial to start learning it at an early age. In the process of teaching a foreign language, it is important to remember that the simultaneous development of language skills isn't always connected with certain mental and physiological characteristics of preschoolers. The success of teaching preschoolers a foreign language hinges on understanding of their cognitive development stage, effective methodology approach and the personality of the teacher. It's a delicate connection of age-appropriate insight, engaging methodologies and the unique style of the educator.

Keywords: preschool age, a foreign language, communication, educator, speech interaction, development, cognitive, activities, teaching a foreign language.

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ НАВЧАННЯ ДОШКІЛЬНЯТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ: ЕФЕКТИВНІ ПОРАДИ ТА МЕТОДИ

Анотація. Актуальність навчання іноземної мови в ранньому віці зумовлена соціальними потребами. В останні роки зростаюча потреба міжнародного спілкування створила передумови для вивчення іноземної мови, зокрема англійської, дітьми дошкільного віку. На цьому етапі навчання англійської мови основна увага зосереджується на розвитку комунікативних навичок. Ця стаття присвячена навчанню дітей молодшого дошкільного віку іноземної мови за допомогою інтерактивних когнітивних методів. Ці інтерактивні когнітивні методи є ефективними та корисними для розвитку комунікативних навичок дошкільнят під час навчання іноземної мови. У статті пояснено сутність цих методів, проаналізовано їх особливості та способи застосування. Проаналізовані методи є ефективними як для дошкільнят, так і для дітей молодшого шкільного віку.

Сьогодні знання іноземної мови є невід'ємною частиною системи освіти, проте глобалізація та зміни в економічних, соціальних та культурних аспектах призвели до реформування мовної освіти, з'явилися нові розробки, програми та концепції, спрямовані на удосконалення методики навчання іноземних мов у різних типах закладів освіти для підвищення рівня володіння іноземною мовою. Для досягнення професійного рівня володіння іноземною мовою дуже важливо починати вивчати її в ранньому віці. У процесі навчання іноземної мови важливо пам'ятати, що одночасний розвиток мовних навичок не завжди пов'язаний з певними психічними та фізіологічними особливостями дошкільників. Успіх навчання дошкільнят іноземної мови залежить від розуміння рівня їхнього когнітивного розвитку, ефективного методичного підходу та особистості педагога. Це тонкий зв'язок між розумінням вікових особливостей, цікавими методиками та унікальним стилем, яким володіє педагог.

Ключові слова: дошкільний вік, іноземна мова, спілкування, педагог, мовленнєва взаємодія, розвиток, пізнавальна діяльність, навчання іноземної мови.

Statement of the problem. For education to flourish, the spotlight must be aimed at the child, unique thought patterns, aspirations and distinctive mental landscape. Each learner's individuality is the foundation upon which effective learning is built. Every decision a foreign teacher makes regarding methodology should be viewed through the prism of the student's unique identity. During the vibrant years of preschool, a fascinating evolution unfolds within the intricate web of a child's psychological and physiological systems. Perception unfolds like a rich tapestry, woven with intricate layers, each thread representing distinct significance,

intention and thoughtful examination. Conversation wields a powerful influence on the advancement of recognition; through dialogue, children begin to skillfully articulate the names of attributes, symbols and the condition of diverse objects, as well as understanding the intricate relationships that bind them together.

A preschooler's curiosity sparkles like a kaleidoscope, drawing them into the world around them. Every colorful object and playful activity captures their imagination, inviting them to explore and discover the joy of learning through delightful interactions. The focus transforms into a powerful force, becoming both sharper and unwavering. By nurturing the child's ability to focus, an educator equips him with the tools he needs to take charge of his own attention as he grows. If the moments were infused with deep emotion and left a lasting mark on the child, they could echo in their memory for a lifetime. One of the most captivating aspects of a child's development between the ages of 2 and 6 is that their early concepts and ideas are intricately tied to movement and action. Drawing inspiration from the striking outlines of perception, the imaginative forms of contemplation begin to crave structure. Children become adept at forming fundamental concepts through their experiences with practical actions, gradually weaving these understandings into the form of language or communication with interaction. The foundation for honing clear, consistent thinking is established in the twilight years of early childhood, as a child's awareness begins to bloom and take shape.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The problem of teaching foreign languages for preschooler was analysed by methodologists and scientists such as Gluharieva O., Gergel A., Bilolypetskyi D., Skvarina T., Agoston K., Andersson Th., Brown H. [1], Pinter A. [6], Richards J. [7] and others. Foreign methodologists developed the concept of teaching foreign languages for different age group students. This lack of focus highlights the importance of conducting further scientific research.

The purpose of the article is to analyse methods and technics for teaching preschoolers a foreign language, to find out main features of effective teaching and difficulties for children.

The main part of research. During the preschool years the educator has a great opportunity to embark mastering a new language. At this age, children are particularly attuned to language. They spark a curiosity that leads them to explore the intricate tapestry of words, eager to unravel within their conversations. Their fascination with etymology transforms everyday speech into an enchanting discovery. They effortlessly commit a combination of linguistic gems to memory, reciting them with remarkable precision and flair. As time weaves its intricate tapestry, the once threads of these beneficial elements begin to fray and fade, their brilliance dulled by the passage of years.

Embracing a new language expands the horizons of personal growth, enriching the tapestry of an individual educational development through life. Teaching a foreign language unlocks a child's creative potential, nurturing their

ability to thrive both independently and collaboratively. This process plays a pivotal role in shaping a harmonious, well-rounded identity that embraces diversity and fosters connection. Mastering a foreign language sparks memory, ignites imagination and fosters focus. It cultivates their skills in interpersonal communication, nurtures their ability to lead and hones their self-discipline. The enhancement of dialogue unfolds across several dimensions. The potential for effective communication with others is flourishing, paving the way for our conversations to reshape our thinking. As we exchange ideas, discourse transforms into a powerful tool for mental reconfiguration, guiding our thought processes to new heights. During the enchanting preschool years, a child's vocabulary deepens, each new word or phrase adds new possibilities for a language. The preschoolers need to master the art of phonemic development, wrapping up this essential chapter of their early foreign linguistic knowledge. The arrangement of words and phrases weaves a tapestry of meaning within discourse. Kids effortlessly absorb the way of how words are formed and pieced together. They explore the shapes of language, discovering the rhythmic patterns of word structure and sentence formation.

When considering the unique traits of preschool children, the approach to teaching a foreign language should be guided by the following recommendations: 1) the lessons must be held in a warm and joyful atmosphere, fostering genuine trust and a heartfelt sense of positivity; 2) explore workouts: engaging in mind-bending puzzles and cognitive workouts, embarking on whimsical role-playing adventures, diving into enchanting tales, unleashing creativity through imaginative play and invigorating the body with dynamic physical activities; 3) harness captivating visuals that command attention and intrigue the senses; 4) use audio-visual content, delightful playthings, images, photos etc.; 5) engage in a dialogue with preschoolers, weaving in unexpected surprises that spark curiosity and wonder; 6) be attentive to their assertion of skilled and personalized progress. Rather than simply focusing on the rote memorization of material, we should pay special attention to igniting a genuine desire to learn. It's about fostering a shared understanding of the language, creating a motivation for language learning that inspires curiosity and engagement.

Therefore, when it comes to teaching a foreign language to preschoolers, it's essential to create a vibrant and engaging learning environment. This means utilizing visually appealing materials, hands-on activities and a focus on the children's personalities. A lively, interactive approach infused with emotion will greatly enhance their educational communication. When teaching a foreign language, an educator needs more than just a grasp of the language itself; he/she must also possess insights into the child's developmental linguistic, cognitive and educational progress. Additionally, the ability to weave these elements together into a cohesive learning experience is essential. The child's innate abilities, especially their command of the native language, flourish alongside the formation of their skills in a foreign one.

The aim of fundamental foreign language education is to weave the foundational threads of a secondary language identity into the development of preschoolers and primary school children. This nurturing of linguistic skills equips them with the tools for basic intercultural communication, allowing them to bridge gaps and connect with diverse cultures from an early age. Grasping this objective entails, first and foremost, children mastering the dialect as their primary mode of expression, as well as navigating the intricate process of contrasting foreign languages. Additionally, it encompasses the assimilation of a plethora of extralinguistic element (factors which are indirectly tied to language itself). Lastly, it fosters the development of essential traits vital for effective communication and a harmonious understanding among individuals hailing from diverse cultural backgrounds.

In the realm of applied methodological science, the goals of introducing remote dialects at an early stage are interpreted in a remarkably expansive manner: To introduce preschoolers and younger schoolchildren to a foreign language at a time when they are still free from the mental barriers that often accompany new forms of communication, educators should aim to foster their familiarity and curiosity. This early exploration opens up a world of linguistic possibilities, allowing them to engage with a new language in a playful and unusual and different way. To cultivate a readiness in children for engaging with a foreign language, educators should nurture a spirit of enthusiasm and curiosity about learning it. By fostering a positive attitude towards language acquisition, educators should inspire them to connect joyfully with new cultures and ideas. To cultivate foundational communication skills across the four key language skills (speaking, listening, reading, and writing) educators should aim to immerse children in the rich tapestry of foreign cultures. It will introduce them to captivating tales from distant lands, enchanting melodies and delightful fairy tales, alongside an array of children's literature available in the foreign language. Introduce children to new social experiences by using an accessible yet distinct language, broadening the array of social roles they engage in during playful scenarios typical of family gatherings, daily interactions and educational dialogues. To delve into the vibrant tapestry of communication, an educator must explore the rich features of discourse that weave through both native and foreign languages. This form of learning intertwines with the customs and traditions of the cultures of these languages, creating a captivating link that resonates with preschoolers. To cultivate a rich possibilities of etymological ideas drawn from both native and foreign languages, thereby enhancing the mental agility, communicative progress and cognitive abilities of students. Delving into the intricate objectives of teaching foreign languages remotely reveals a profound truth: it plays a crucial role in nurturing children's ability to express themselves in a language beyond their own. It's not only broadens their communication skills but also opens up a world of cultural understanding and connection. At the intersection of cultures, the way preschoolers express themselves reveals a rich tapestry of

communication skills and intercultural understanding. During preschool period, these budding abilities intertwine to create a foundation for effective dialogue and connection across diverse backgrounds. The layout of communicative competence serves as the practical foundation for establishing objectives[2]. It encompasses a diverse array of knowledge, expertise and abilities. The essence of etymology intertwined with communication delves into the phonetic, lexical and linguistic realms, revealing the intricate rules that govern their transformation. These foundational principles guide how etymological elements evolve into crucial expressions, forming communicative competence. The ability to harness linguistic tools to decode meaning involves not just grasping the intent, context, timing and nuances of communication, but also aligning with the social standing of our conversational partner, a vital aspect of sociolinguistics. The educator has ability to express ideas in meaningful phrases and convey knowledge through well-structured, coherent statements. An exploration of the unique sociocultural nuances of the foreign language, alongside the ability to skillfully shape both verbal and non-verbal communication in harmony with these distinctive traits (sociocultural and cultural ones). The skill to scrutinize and evaluate communication scenarios empowers individuals to shape their conversational tactics effectively. With this understanding, one can deftly navigate their own discourse while also guiding the interactions of their communication partners. Moreover, leveraging personal language experiences becomes a strategic tool in bridging any knowledge gaps in a foreign language, serving as both a compensatory measure and a vital component of effective communication.

One of the most effective methods for introducing a foreign language to preschoolers is through immersive experiences that create vivid mental images associated with language. By repeatedly exposing them to well-practiced linguistic patterns, educators can help them to internalize the sounds, meanings and peculiarities of the language in a natural and engaging way[4]. Consequently, a monumental emphasis is placed on the art of listening, which brings forth the following transformations: teaching the fundamental principles of English, structuring and enhancing listening abilities, cultivating an internal form of English language structures, fostering an instinctive grasp of the language, equipping preschoolers with practical communication skills for information exchange, encouraging purposeful memorization and active focus, nurturing social skills, initiative and independence, immersing learners in the rich cultures of English-speaking countries. Teaching preschoolers is a world apart from educating older schoolchildren, each requiring its own unique approach and flair. The methods and styles differ dramatically, adapting to the playful curiosity of little ones with vibrant energy. Teaching English to preschoolers unfolds in its own unique way, shaped by the psychological and physical development typical of their age. This stage of growth brings energy and curiosity that educators can harness to make learning a joyful adventure. This intriguing characteristic of their neurological

studies, illuminated by the limitations of the inhibitory system and the malleability of perception, becomes even more pronounced when examining static or unmoving objects. This suggests that a lively, dynamic and engaging approach to learning is essential at the foundational stage (not just to equip children with vital knowledge, skills and abilities, but also to foster their capacity for focused attention). When crafting educational materials, it's essential to remember the fleeting attention spans of children. To keep their minds engaged, educator should frequently switch up the types of activities. A child rarely tires from the flurry of activity itself, rather, it is the monotony and uniformity of their surroundings that drains their energy. Switching up various exercises can be a fantastic outlet for your child to let off steam and relax. Therefore, within the realm of learning a foreign language, it's essential to infuse various teaching techniques, including the changing of dynamic activities. This transforms the class into havens of abundance, allowing the educator to immerse themselves fully in the art of teaching, free from the distractions of institutional restructuring. For preschoolers the world of visual-figurative memory takes the lead, outshining the steady grip of consistent memory. They excel at conjuring vivid images of specific objects, hues and moments from the past. Consequently, the connection between words and specific objects or actions could serve as a vital ingredient in the assimilation of phonetic elements in this context. One defining feature of preschool children's cognitive development is their vivid imagination and tangible thinking. They are particularly drawn to colorful dynamic objects, which captivate their curiosity and fuel their understanding of the world around them.

Engaging children demands visual elements, tangible experiences and impactful instruction that captivates their imaginations while ensuring clarity in every lesson. When it comes to teaching young children, colors and dazzling visuals can serve as fantastic allies in the adventure of learning. A child picks up a new word from a foreign language much faster when it is closely connected to an object, a picture or an action they can see or do themselves. That's why, singing the songs, it's essential to embrace their rhythms, allowing yourselves to dance with melodies and expressions. The meticulous design and thoughtful orchestration of a lesson play a crucial role in enhancing its educational impact. Every aspect of the lesson should be thoughtfully designed and executed with the children's age and cognitive traits in mind. This planning must also reflect the lesson's core objectives, while uniquely addressing the nuances of the foreign language being taught as an educational endeavor. The primary goal of teaching a foreign language to preschoolers is to help them understand clear, accessible communication while nurturing their speaking abilities and conversational skills. Making language learning engaging and playful, we can inspire young minds to express themselves confidently and connect with the world around them. Teaching preschoolers the English language is a fundamental stepping stone that prepares them for their education. It builds a strong foundation for clear pronunciation, expands their vocabulary, enhances their ability to

comprehend spoken language and equips them to engage in simple conversations. This early instruction sets the stage for confident communication and learning in the years to come.

Mastering English in the kindergarten should encompass the following key elements: the ability to skillfully mimic English words from a phonetic perspective as guided by the instructor or speaker (a blend of auditory concentration, phonetic perception and precise enunciation), the collection, integration and activation of vocabulary which is essential for advancing verbal communication, mastery of a selection of basic grammatical structures, enabling the formation of coherent expressions, an attentive engagement with the speaker's discourse, coupled with the appropriate responses to their inquiries. One of the most powerful strategies for teaching a foreign language is through play. For children ages 3 to 6, play is the vibrant heartbeat of their world, igniting their imagination and fueling their adventures. It should be placed at the centre of the educational process, allowing the child not only to discover new words but to truly embrace and remember them. The class will sparkle with excitement as learning transforms into a joyful adventure, capturing the hearts of children eager to dive into their English lessons. The enchanting elements accompanying the play is curiosity, a sense of accomplishment and the desire to learn. Play serves as the heartbeat of childhood, infusing life with joy and discovery. It is through play that children explore the world, weave their imaginations and cultivate essential skills that shape their future. Within sanctuary, an educator should engage in flexible, semi-mobile and serene activities as he/she explores and absorbs new educational material. Distractions can serve a multitude of functions. When delving into the nuances of vocabulary and frameworks of a foreign language, an educator should aim to equip the mind with the skills and abilities necessary for effective verbal expression. This process serves as a vital channel for children to engage free in an foreign language, fostering their ability to communicate confidently. The primary goal of teaching English for preschoolers is to nurture their ability to engage in meaningful conversations. Introducing new vocabulary during the lesson, it's essential to harness the power of visualization.

This suggests that instead of simply teaching to translate an English word, we should inspire preschoolers to cultivate a vivid image or concept in their minds that connects with that word. One engaging approach could involve using a vibrant collection of images and playful toys scattered throughout the classroom. Once the lesson's vocabulary has been revealed, the children should take a moment to vocalize it together, repeating the words to weave them into their minds. This could be accomplished by harnessing a diverse array of play strategies. An educator should decide who can belt out a particular word with the greatest volume, turning language into a joyful contest. This will allow to closely observe how children pronounce words and if it will be necessary to guide them gently toward the correct articulation. It's important to remember that teaching English to preschoolers can be quite the

intricate, demanding a unique and imaginative method to language instruction. Lexical games should be as simple and fair as possible for kids, sparking their curiosity and making learning a joyful game. The highlight of the lesson is a thrilling moment of competition that captivates the children's attention, sparking their curiosity about the topic at hand. It's a delightful opportunity that encourages engagement and enthusiasm for the subject they are exploring. Complicating the learning, an educator should anchor ourselves in the principles of gradual progression, steady consistency and accessible understanding. Children naturally struggle with the idea of sitting still for extended periods, making it essential to incorporate outdoor games into the learning experience. Engaging in activities during English classes can become one of the most cherished and enjoyable experiences for preschoolers. Engaging in a whimsical tale of pixies, where the roles come alive in a flurry of imagination is a delightful triumph for children. Each child revels in the joy of stepping into a fantastical role, crafting stories filled with magic and adventure. Foreign language can also be viewed as a finely crafted expression, intricately designed with purpose. Every lesson should be thought as a step for learning process. As soon as children hear any hint of excitement or purpose, they'll recognize that new, contemporary twist on their lessons has arrived.

Children have a remarkable way of connecting with music, they don't just enjoy it, they embrace it with open hearts. Melodies stick in their minds like sweet candy and they effortlessly weave song lyrics into their everyday conversations, transforming ordinary moments into lyrical exchanges. To enhance children's language skills, a delightful mix of songs and chants in English can be employed. Often, these melodies and songs are accompanied by simple lyrics and straightforward ideas, resulting in a tapestry of familiar phrases woven together. It's also important to remember the rich musical backdrop that enhances the learning experience. Beyond just incorporating themed tunes, it's vital to cultivate a class atmosphere that sparks joy and curiosity about foreign languages. A lively and engaging environment can ignite their imaginations, making the learning experience both enchanting and memorable. Simultaneously, the contemporary vocabulary that kids echo after their educators finds a more enduring place in their memories compared to mere rote repetition. Incorporating images and toys allows educator to weave together metaphorical memories, igniting a spark of creativity and imaginative thought. Audio and video elements enhance the immersive experience, allow to understand and integrate different foreign language learning techniques.

The primary goal of teaching a new language to preschoolers is to spark their curiosity and enthusiasm for learning through play and fun activities. The distraction captivates the child's imagination, offering him a thrilling outlet to showcase his abilities while helping him to remember foreign words and phrases with ease. At this stage of life, children begin to conserve their energy and curiosity[3]. These enriching diversions changes the lessons, creating an environment where learning becomes adventurous and motivating. Expanding upon this idea, the abundance of

enchancing tales serves to weave a tapestry of joy, serenity and unexpected wonder within the class atmosphere. Thanks to the clever use of distraction, the art of speaking flourishes effectively. Words and language combines. Meanwhile, the capacity to listen and engage with spoken dialogue forms, enhancing our communicative process. The diversion sparks a whirlwind of creativity within the child's mind, unlocking a treasure trove of imaginative potential and innovative thinking. Navigating the technic involves a choice of decisions, using the words and mastering the language skills according to the aim. Engaging in playful learning transforms the educational process into an exciting activity, where curiosity thrives and enjoyment takes the lead. The progressive teaching framework for preschoolers encourages educators to embrace a fresh, human-centered perspective that recognizes the child as a burgeoning individual. This approach emphasizes the necessity of understanding and honoring their unique interactions and rights, fostering an environment of respect and empathy. In this context, any efforts to prepare and teach a foreign language should focus on nurturing the child's growth. During the senior preschool years, children experience a remarkable surge in their ability to absorb and imitate new information. This capability stands out as the most important of all. This stems from the essential idea that when teaching a child, it's crucial to embrace the variety of vocabulary and phrases of a foreign language. At this stage, an older preschooler is guided by an instinctual memory framework, one that flows effortlessly without the constraints of a specific goal in mind. The caliber of a child's automatic recall of objects, images and words hinges on the depth of their engagement with these elements. It is influenced by how keenly they observe, reflect upon and categorize what they encounter, weaving together their experiences into knowledge and understanding.

A vital role in enhancing memory unfolds through the emergence of cognitive support activities, where children actively engage in techniques to master their memory. That's why, when diving into the world of rhymes and songs in a foreign language, it's essential to bring the words to life through movements, expressive facial gestures and animated signals. The child shows a keen awareness of the circumstances surrounding the suggested movement, engaging in distinctive actions accompanied by words that guide him in completing the task. For older preschoolers, it's quite a challenge to stay focused on a monotonous, drab task. Yet, when faced with a genuine and pressing situation, they suddenly possess an impressive capacity for sustained attention. During outdoor foreign language classes, an educator should use a lot of activities, printed materials, board games, dramatic performances or play form and immersive role-playing for creating of an engaging language learning. This diverse array of interactions and communication as a basic for language learning ensure that pre-schoolers remain captivated and attentive. Although data shows that by the age of six, a child's cognitive development is on the rise, it remains surprisingly undernourished and in need of further cultivation. Some researches has shown that preschoolers aged five to six can be engaged during activities with

remarkable efficiency and enjoyment only for 10- 15 minutes. It's far more effective to spend the first half of the class immersing children in the presentation and reinforcement of contemporary vocabulary through various engaging scenarios. To keep the focus sharp and the learning impactful, it's best to showcase just three or four new items (toys or images). It's essential not just to label the topic in a foreign language, but also to engage the child's attention to details and emphasize its unique characteristics. This phenomenon can typically be attributed to the remarkable ability of a six-year-old child, who can simultaneously perceive three objects with astonishing clarity and detail. By the time a child reaches the age of six, a remarkable transformation begins to unfold. Their imaginative spirit flourishes and the foundations of their thoughts grow stronger, allowing them to delve deeper into their play. This is evident in the way they extend the duration of their games, exploring a single theme with greater intricacy and thoughtful planning. The world becomes a canvas for their ideas and views as they weave richer narratives and embark on more elaborate adventures[5].

An essential element in nurturing a child's creative potential is the use of unconventional materials. By incorporating everyday objects into play, an educator should not only foster creativity but also enhance visual experiences across various activities. For instance, children can craft animals from natural materials, give them English names, and then breathe life into these creations as characters in imaginative role-playing adventures. This approach transforms simple items into gateways for storytelling and exploration, igniting a world of endless possibilities. It is widely recognized that by the age of six, a child's understanding of the world is shaped predominantly according to their knowledge. His (her) visual acuity sharpens significantly, enhancing his (her) ability to perceive colors and their subtleties with remarkable precision. The organization of visual recognition plays a crucial role in shaping our experience of the world around us. The expansive use of visual aids in foreign language classes transforms the learning experience into an engaging adventure while simultaneously enhancing students' visual recognition skills. Regardless, the unique quirks of the child's perception render him particularly attuned to the subtle strains that arise when engaging with small objects. As preschoolers grow more experienced, their sensitivity to sounds intensifies, deepening their auditory awareness and appreciation. Children possess an enchanting ability to discern a symphony of sounds, effortlessly feeling the rhythm. They can mimic the intricate patterns of a simple rhythmic sequence with impressive precision, creating a backdrop for incorporating musical movements into a foreign language classes. This allows to learn language harmoniously. Regardless, the child perceives melodies and sounds with a sharper clarity than spoken words. This is precisely why the educators's words needed to flow with clarity, brevity and precision, shaping a bridge of understanding for the child. The senior preschool years mark a remarkable phase in language development, where children's communication skills blossom impressively. Simultaneously, the way children aged five to six

engage in conversation reveals itself in a distinctly unique manner. Preschoolers also delve into creative expressions through actions like drawing and sculpting. Given this linguistic environment, it makes sense to thoughtfully arrange the language elements in a foreign language, aligning with their development. As a child's vocal apparatus develops around the ages of five to six, they gain the ability to articulate the sounds of their native language. By introducing a foreign language at this stage, an educator has a unique opportunity to enrich the child's speech culture, enhancing its intonational expressiveness, rhythm and cadence. This can be accomplished through playful activities such as tongue twisters, rhymes, songs and dramatic games. At this stage of development, an exciting transformation unfolds: the enhancement of phonemic awareness. This is the remarkable ability to perceive the intricate sounds of spoken language, allowing children to identify and categorize them as unique units that convey meaning. It's a magical process where auditory sensations are woven into communication, turning sounds into the building blocks of understanding. Experts recognize the remarkable susceptibility of children to phonetic nuances, a trait that enables them to grasp and employ contemporary vocabulary. This process unfolds as they relate new words, sounds and structures to those they have already mastered, skillfully forging connections through familiar patterns. By the tender age of six, a child's grasp of language has begun to develop, unraveling the intricate tapestry of syntax with surprising finesse. The repertoire of familiar phrases spoken by identical individuals is growing as is the variety of both simple and intricate sentences. This linguistic development reflects the evolution of verbal-logical reasoning of preschoolers.

Five-year-olds are especially vulnerable to the enchanting melodies of conversation, while six-year-olds begin to unlock the magic of reading. For this reason, an educator should begin nurturing spoken forms of communication in a foreign language, postponing the reading and writing aspect for a later time. The enchanting age for embarking on learning a foreign language is between 5 and 6 years old. At this stage, young minds are like sponges, eager to soak up the sounds and rhythms of a language with a desire to learn about the life of other people and cultures. When engaging with preschoolers, the approach of modeling behaviors is employed. Preschoolers with their imaginative minds craft metaphorical memories, understanding that the more striking the initial experience, the longer it lingers in their minds. This intricate interplay follows the principle of collective engagement and the guiding coordinates of their learning, where each moment of interaction serves as a building block of their development. In a single engaging lesson, an educator should ignite the curiosity of all the children. Embracing the uniqueness of every child's personality and potential is essential, nurturing each one to find success in every lesson is paramount. An educator should immerse in a language learning, uniting understanding and expression. Furthermore, the main task is engaging a multitude of senses, ensuring that every channel of perception is activated, transforming foreign language learning into experience.

The initiative designed for engaging preschoolers should be harmoniously aligned with the fostering both physical and mental wellness, as well as ensuring children feel secure and loved is paramount. An educator should embrace a holistic approach to education, diving into various disciplines like the arts, languages, natural sciences and ethics etc. The aim is to nurture each child not only as an individual but also as a participant of the community and the world. An educator should protect the uniqueness of every child, guiding them on their self-discovery and meaningful connections.

The defining traits of the various stages of foreign language learning are:

- mindfulness - a way that resonates with children, reveals a world where certain individuals communicate in a foreign language. This framework is defined by the way a child absorbs language, shaped by their fundamental ability to distinguish it from both native speech and external influences, all while navigating their surroundings;

- a profound recognition that there is an underlying thread of similarity weaving through our experiences. Despite the diverse paths, the fundamental principles governing preschoolers existence and communication in subtle ways;

- the ability to perceive the nuances of communication is a delicate thing, it involves not just observing, but also deciphering words and actions;

- expanding the ability to truly understand the situation involves more than just words, it requires interpreting gestures, facial expressions and the subtleties of body language. Errands, often presented as delightful adventures, should be familiar to children. It is essential to compare with explanations;

- the development of vital communication skills of preschoolers;

- fostering a spirit of friendly and patient attitude towards other speakers of different languages, built on the foundation of friendship with people from other countries, enriched by the enchanting tales and relatable experiences found in children's literature. The essence of the educational process depends on their learning experience, where knowledge intertwines with curiosity[7]. Ultimately, a cheerful attitude plays a crucial role in helping pre-schoolers to embark on their foreign language learning. It shapes the way they approach those initial steps, paving the way for more confident language experience. So far, a treasure trove of resources has been amassed in the realm of teaching foreign languages to children in preschool and elementary school. In the world of brain research and teaching strategies, a plethora of studies illuminate the cognitive, academic, psycholinguistic and physiological traits of young learners. These explorations provide a fascinating glimpse into the minds of children during these formative years. Regardless, the realm of educational research concerning the teaching of foreign languages to pre-schoolers lacks a cohesive set of standards. Insights into this topic vary widely, with little consistency in approaches or expectations across the board. As society increasingly values the importance of teaching children a foreign language, it becomes essential for educators to master innovative approaches to early English

language learning. This includes crafting effective strategies for structuring, organizing and guiding the educational process, ensuring that children embark on their linguistic learning with confidence and creativity. A child under the age of nine can become an adept conversationalist, weaving words with a skill that defies their years. Following this phase, the brain's ability to engage in conversation became more rigid, struggling to adapt to unfamiliar circumstances with the same ease it once displayed. By the time one reaches the age of ten, the journey of life presents a tapestry of challenges, each thread an obstacle that must be woven through and conquered. The focus of teaching should not merely be on mastering a multitude of vocabulary words, but rather on igniting a genuine curiosity about the subject matter. It's about nurturing a child's communication skills and empowering them to express themselves with confidence and creativity. It is crucial for children to acquire specific qualities that enable them to effectively engage with language. With a foundational set of vocabulary, these young learners can anticipate a natural growth in their linguistic abilities, allowing them to apply words in context and with purpose. It serves as a fascinating endeavor for the children and an effortless exercise in language for the educator, thanks to which various skills in verbal expression flourish and evolve. Playful activities serve a multitude of roles of child development. They not only enrich the learning experience but also aid in grasping material as it evolves year after year. Moreover, they gently nurture essential skills, weaving them into a child's growth. Ultimately, the child discovers the art of collaboration, unlocking the ability to navigate interactions with others in imaginative ways. During errands that spark a bit of competition, children often find themselves in the thick of a struggle. However, these challenges can turn into valuable opportunities for growth and teamwork, helping them learn how to navigate obstacles together. Ultimately, every shade of animosity casts a shadow over joy, preventing the laughter from bubbling up and dimming the thrill we had hoped to embrace. The excitement plays a vital role in enhancing our ability to express ourselves, both in spoken words and written language. This early exploration sparks their creativity and sharpens their skills, setting the foundation for confident expression in the world around them. In this manner, the components of participation and communication foster the art of socialization. Much like in games, beyond the thrill of competition lies a rich tapestry of collaboration and teamwork, where organization takes center stage. Engaging in diversion assignments equips children with the tools they need to master both spoken and written expression.

Conclusions. A key challenge in teaching a foreign language lies in fostering verbal communication. This essential aspect not only paves the way for showcasing the language's communicative skills but also bridges theoretical knowledge and real-world application. By immersing students in authentic conversational contexts, an educator should ignite their passion for learning a new language, making the experience not just educational, but genuinely inspiring. Engaging students in verbal exchanges can be seamlessly woven into the interactive play. The approach of

playful learning serves as a vital catalyst for igniting the educational and intellectual growth of preschoolers. As a key element of effective teaching a foreign language, it invites contemporary educators to embrace a perspective on the dynamics of early education. This strategy not only entertains but also enriches the learning experience, encouraging children to explore and engage with new languages in a joyful and stimulating environment. The meticulous integration of this component into fundamental educational practices, combined with the energetic application of game-based learning, as research has shown, elevates the conventional learning experience. Recreational activities nurture children's innate desire to learn and grow, fostering an environment where they can freely express their creativity and tackle new challenges. Through these engaging experiences, they develop vital skills such as organization and self-assessment, enhancing their confidence and self-worth. These activities also encourage them to compare, categorize and choose key information while skillfully filtering out the noise, all while utilizing diverse resources to expand their understanding.

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