



MODERN METHODOLOGICAL MODEL FOR TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT: This article examines a modern methodological model for teaching foreign languages in preschool institutions. The study highlights innovative approaches and pedagogical strategies aimed at developing linguistic competencies, communication skills, and cognitive abilities in young learners. Emphasis is placed on interactive methods, game-based learning, multimedia resources, and situational exercises that enhance children's motivation, speech activity, and practical language usage. The proposed methodological model provides preschool educators with effective guidelines for organizing engaging, developmentally appropriate, and productive foreign language lessons.

KEYWORDS: Preschool education, foreign language, methodological model, interactive methods, game-based learning, communication skills, multimedia, language competency, pedagogical strategies, young learners.

In the context of globalization and increasing international communication, teaching foreign languages at the preschool level has become an essential component of early education. Young children possess natural abilities for language acquisition, including high auditory perception, imitation skills, and rapid memorization. Therefore, the process of teaching a foreign language must be developmentally appropriate, engaging, and based on interactive and communicative methods.

Modern methodological models for foreign language teaching in preschools integrate innovative strategies that combine play-based learning, multimedia tools, situational and role-playing exercises, and communicative approaches. These methods aim not only to expand the child's vocabulary and improve pronunciation but also to develop social interaction skills, creative thinking, and independent language use.

The successful implementation of such methodological models depends on the teacher's professional competence, pedagogical skills, and the ability to create a





stimulating, emotionally rich learning environment. Collaboration with parents further enhances the effectiveness of language acquisition, providing children with opportunities to practice and reinforce their skills both in the classroom and at home.

Teaching foreign languages in preschool education requires a methodological model that takes into account the developmental characteristics, cognitive abilities, and emotional needs of young learners. Preschool children, typically aged 3 to 6, possess a natural ability to acquire new languages due to their high auditory perception, imitative skills, and rapid memorization. Therefore, a modern methodological model should combine pedagogical strategies that are interactive, engaging, and developmentally appropriate to foster both linguistic and cognitive growth.

Interactive and Game-Based Learning. One of the core components of a modern methodological model is interactive and game-based learning. Games provide a natural context for children to use the language, engage actively, and internalize vocabulary and grammar structures without feeling pressured. For example, activities such as matching colors, animals, fruits, or daily objects with their foreign language labels help expand the child's vocabulary. Movement-based games, inspired by the Total Physical Response (TPR) approach, integrate physical actions with language learning, enhancing both memory retention and pronunciation. This combination of cognitive and motor engagement facilitates faster and more accurate language acquisition while maintaining high levels of motivation and attention.

Role-Playing and Situational Exercises. Role-playing and situational exercises are essential for developing communication skills in preschool learners. Activities like "Shopping," "Family," or "Playground" scenarios allow children to practice dialogues, ask and answer questions, and use the target language in real-life contexts. Through role-playing, children learn to construct simple sentences, express their thoughts, and respond to peers, which strengthens their communicative competence. Additionally, these exercises support social and emotional development, encourage creativity, and foster problem-solving skills, all of which are important for holistic early childhood education.

Multimedia and Technological Integration. The incorporation of multimedia resources is another key aspect of the modern methodological model. Videos, interactive applications, animations, and audio materials capture children's attention





and provide rich visual and auditory stimuli. These resources allow children to hear authentic pronunciation, see contextual usage of words and phrases, and participate in interactive exercises that reinforce their learning. Multimedia also encourages independent learning, giving children the opportunity to explore the language outside the formal classroom setting. For instance, interactive flashcards or animated storytelling apps enable learners to repeat vocabulary, follow instructions, and engage in short dialogues in a fun and motivating way.

Communicative Approach. A communicative approach is central to developing linguistic competence. Children are encouraged to use language as a tool for interaction rather than memorization alone. The teacher facilitates small dialogues, collaborative tasks, and guided conversations that require children to express their ideas, ask questions, and interact with peers. By focusing on communication, children develop both receptive and productive skills, which include listening comprehension, speaking, and responding appropriately in social contexts. This approach ensures that language learning is meaningful and relevant, which is particularly effective for preschool learners who thrive in socially rich and interactive environments.

Teacher's Role and Pedagogical Strategies. The success of a modern methodological model heavily relies on the teacher's competence and pedagogical strategies. Teachers must design lessons that are age-appropriate, dynamic, and emotionally engaging. Clear and concise instructions, positive reinforcement, and consistent feedback support children's participation and learning. Individual attention is critical, as each child may progress at a different pace. Teachers also need to create a supportive and stimulating environment where children feel confident to experiment with the language, make mistakes, and practice freely.

Parental Involvement. Parental involvement plays an essential role in reinforcing language learning. At-home practice, such as listening to songs, repeating short phrases, or engaging in simple language games, strengthens the skills acquired at preschool. Collaboration between teachers and parents ensures continuity between classroom and home learning, enhancing children's language exposure and promoting consistent reinforcement of vocabulary and phrases.

Integration of STEAM Elements. Incorporating elements of STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics) into language lessons provides





additional opportunities for cognitive and linguistic development. Activities that combine art, music, or simple scientific experiments with foreign language instructions enable children to use language in diverse contexts. For example, labeling colors in a painting activity, describing actions in a simple experiment, or singing songs with scientific themes promotes vocabulary acquisition while integrating creativity and critical thinking.

Finally, assessment within the methodological model should be formative and supportive rather than purely evaluative. Teachers can observe children during activities, note language use, participation, and responsiveness, and provide immediate constructive feedback. Informal assessments, such as checklists, verbal prompts, and interactive games, help track progress and adjust teaching strategies according to children's needs. This approach maintains motivation and reduces anxiety, allowing preschool learners to engage confidently in language learning.

In summary, a modern methodological model for teaching foreign languages in preschool education integrates interactive and game-based learning, role-playing and situational exercises, multimedia resources, a communicative approach, teacher competence, parental involvement, STEAM integration, and supportive assessment strategies. This comprehensive model creates a developmentally appropriate, motivating, and engaging environment that fosters both linguistic and cognitive growth. Children not only acquire language skills effectively but also develop communication, social, and problem-solving abilities that lay the foundation for future educational success.

The study highlights that implementing a modern methodological model in preschool foreign language education significantly enhances children's linguistic and communicative competencies. Interactive and game-based learning, role-playing, situational exercises, multimedia integration, and the communicative approach effectively develop vocabulary, pronunciation, listening comprehension, and practical speaking skills.

Teachers' professional competence, clear instruction, positive reinforcement, and individualized attention are essential for creating a stimulating and supportive learning environment. Additionally, parental involvement and home practice reinforce classroom learning and improve overall language acquisition. Integrating STEAM





elements and formative assessment strategies further supports children's cognitive, creative, and social development.

Overall, this methodological model fosters an engaging, developmentally appropriate, and effective learning environment, allowing preschool children to acquire foreign language skills naturally while building communication, problem-solving, and critical thinking abilities that will benefit their future education.

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