TO STUDY INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING ENGLISH AT EARLY STAGE Shekerbayeva A. N.¹, Talapkerova A.T.² (Republic of Kazakhstan) Email: Shekerbayeva545@scientifictext.ru

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Abstract: Early teaching English today appears as an innovative process that pedagogy is understood as a managed process of creation, perception, assessment, development and use of pedagogical innovations.

The younger school age is characterized by globally operating game motivation at children, and on condition of the correct organization of educational process and the accounting of this factor development of a foreign language by the child will be rather effective.

By the new economic and socio-political conditions of English proficiency is one of the necessary conditions for a genuine nation's competitiveness. English, taking a priority position among other foreign languages, becoming a mandatory component of teaching not only in high schools, secondary, high school, but in elementary school. Starting to learn English, the child has difficulty not in the mastery of them and in the sociopsychological relationship with a teacher or peers. He still lacks communication skills. The aims of the adult – to develop them, to create such conditions that the child wanted to communicate.

Keywords: international experience, English at early stage, advantages and disadvantages of learning English.

ОПЫТ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ЭКСПЕРТОВ В ОБУЧЕНИИ АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ НА РАННЕМ ЭТАПЕ Шекербаева А.Н.¹, Талапкерова А.Т.² (Республика Казахстан)

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Аннотация: сегодняшнее преподавание английского языка представляется инновационным процессом, когда педагогика понимается как управляемый процесс создания, восприятия, оценки, развития и использования педагогических инноваций.

Младший школьный возраст характеризуется глобально действующей мотивацией игры у детей, и при условии правильной организации учебного процесса и учета этого фактора развитие иностранного языка у ребенка будет весьма эффективным.

Новые экономические и социально-политические условия владения английским языком являются одним из необходимых условий для конкурентоспособности подлинной нации. Английский язык, занимающий приоритетное место среди других иностранных языков, становится обязательным компонентом обучения не только в средних иколах, но и в начальной школе. Начиная изучать английский язык, ребенок испытывает трудности не в овладении им, а в социально-психологическом отношении с учителем или сверстниками. Ему все еще не хватает навыков общения. Цели взрослого - развивать их, создавать такие условия, в которых ребенок хотел бы общаться.

Ключевые слова: международный опыт, английский на раннем этапе, преимущества и недостатки изучения английского языка.

Ability to competently teach a foreign language communication junior high school pupils who are not yet fully proficient communicative skills in their native language — a task very difficult and responsibly. Interest in the subject at an early age is very closely linked with the sense of psychological comfort, needs and readiness to communicate, which makes the teacher at a lesson. The success of the teaching and attitudes of students to the subject depends on how interesting and emotionally teacher conducts lessons.

In general terms, the younger someone's mind is, the easier it is to learn a second -or even third- language. If you are thinking about teaching your children a foreign language, find out more about what considerations you should keep in mind [1, c. 8].

<u>The actuality of the research</u> – actuality of the using international experience in teaching English language at early stage in education is stipulated by the following factors:

- The indisputable positive impact on the mental functions of the child: his memory, attention, thinking, perception, imagination, make the child an active participant in the educational process and provide variety and frequent changes of methods and forms of education;

- Promote the interests of children, to develop their desire to learn and thus make a real achievement of academic success and stimulating influence on the general speech ability of the child;

- Early teaching a foreign language gives great practical effect in terms of improving the quality of owning the first foreign language, provides the basis for continuing his studies at the basic school;

- Unique educational and informative value of early foreign language teaching, which manifests itself in an earlier entry of the child to human culture through communication on new language.

English is a language that is spoken around the world. It is the official language of the United States, England and Australia, but it is often spoken in other countries as well. There are many advantages to learning how to speak English, but it is a challenging process. It may be the most difficult second language to learn because of all the idiosyncrasies involved in its construction. However, it is worth it for the wealth of information and opportunity it opens up for a person.

The main disadvantage of studying English is that it is difficult to learn. Spelling in English is a matter of memorization because of various words that sound one way and are spelled another. There are many words that have the same or almost the same meaning, making it difficult at times to know which word to use. Words in a sentence can receive different stresses to change the meaning of the sentence, which is not something that occurs commonly in other languages. Conjugating verbs is also a nightmare for English-as-a-second-language students. Learning how to speak English requires a commitment but there are many options for studying the language and increasing fluency [2, c. 12-14].

The world is going be more cosmopolitan. A lot of people travel, work, and live in foreign countries. The knowledge of languages is becoming very important, especially English. There are many ways to learn languages: take courses in your own country or go abroad. There are good and bad sides to both choices. Scientists have discovered that the child is fluent in his language while he is young. At the same time, the Ministry of Education and Science should pay attention to teaching English to elementary grade. The foundation of young people's education will be solid and strong. And, of course, this is certainly a teacher who makes sure that this is a strong and powerful education. English language teachers are using the best world practices in the field of language teaching, new technologies and techniques to improve the quality of English teaching at the moment.

When kids are still babies, their mind is being constructed and structured every day in order to understand the stimulus that they get from the world around them. Experts say that children who learn a language before their teenage years are more likely than older learners to achieve native-like pronunciation. Furthermore, research has found that kids have an innate ability to acquire the rules of any language – an ability that disappears by adulthood.

Although children's minds are known for being "like a sponge" which absorbs everything, it is recommended to give them enough time to acquire and fully understand one language before introducing another one. Otherwise, they might go through a confused time in which they won't actually know how to express themselves.

At early age, babies and toddlers possess an innate facility which eases the acquisition of any particular language. This facility is known as the Language Acquisition Device (LAD) which is a theory expounded by Noam Chomsky who is also a reputed linguist. This postulated congenital device that resides within the brain of human beings during early stages of life enables the quick acquisition of the vast vocabulary and grammatical system of any natural language such as English, Chinese, French and also our national language, Kazakh. Even so, researchers have shown that the availability and usefulness of this device declines significantly as the child increases in age and he/she also has the tendency to be more resistant to learning a new language. This is the primary reason why it was more difficult for an adult to acquire a new language in comparison to a child who is able to obtain it despite the lack of formal language instruction [3, c. 27].

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