

THE RELEVANCE AND EXISTING PROBLEMS OF TEACHING THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN THE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION SYSTEM

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Abstract

The article analyzes modern changes in preschool preparation of children in native language. The author investigates the problem of learning reading and writing by preschool children and ways to overcome them. The article outlines the main skills that are needed to teach children to further studying the mother tongue at school, it substantiates the need. The author proposes and organizes didactic means of forming the preschoolers' skills necessary for proper reading and writing, and proves them on the basis of the analysis of foreign and domestic studies. The article highlights some teachers' methodic mistakes in teaching preschool children literacy and gives examples of developing skills of word sound analysis, learning to read and prepare for calligraphic writing. Included in the contents teaching material is designed for use by teachers in preschool educational institutions in preparing children to learn at school.

Keywords: the standard of preschool education; linguistic mistake; the algorithm for reading and writing; entertaining task.

Аннотация

В статье анализируются современные изменения в предшкольной подготовке детей по родному языку. Автором исследуются проблемы овладения дошкольниками грамотой и пути их преодоления. В статье выделяются основные действия, которым нужно научить детей для дальнейшего овладения родным языком в школе, обосновывается их необходимость. Автор предлагает и систематизирует дидактические средства формирования у дошкольников умений, необходимых для правильного чтения и письма, и дает им обоснование на основе анализа зарубежных и отечественных исследований. В статье выделяются методические ошибки педагогов в обучении детей дошкольного возраста грамоте и приводятся образцы формирования способа звукового анализа слова, обучения чтению и подготовки к каллиграфическому письму. Входящий в содержание методический материал предназначен для использования педагогами в

дошкольных образовательных учреждениях в процессе подготовки детей к обучению в школе.

Ключевые слова: стандарт дошкольного образования; языковая ошибка; алгоритм чтения и письма; занимательное задание.

Introduction

In modern Russian education a tendency of preschool subject learning is growing every year. Elementary school teachers expect (often demand) of first graders ability to read, do sound analyses of words, to count, perform simple operations on numbers. In the modern state standard of preschool education there is no requirement of prior subject training children, but it indicates the need for the formation in preschool children knowledge and skills that are in demand in the future (school) education [7]. In addition, in regulations there are more states about continuity between preschool educational institution and elementary school [5,6]. One of these regulation concerns the development of children basic knowledge of the Russian language, and teachers face the problem of teaching preschoolers literacy.

Certainly, there are new education centers offering this service. However, according to the results of observing the teachers' work in these organizations and on the basis of school teachers' assessment of readiness of first graders mastering the Russian language it is possible to conclude that this training is not competent. Preschoolers mix the important concepts of "sound" and "letter", they have trouble with the sound analysis of words, making it difficult mastering reading and writing, children reading mechanically without understanding their mistakes. Teachers must retrain students that psychologically difficult for everyone. So in this situation it becomes necessary to study the content and ways of teaching preschool children literacy. This article examines the main actions that need to teach children to further mastery of the mother tongue in school, the necessity of their formation, suggests appropriate methods of didactic work. Also, the text provides examples of professional activity of teachers on teaching children to read and write.

Main Part

The education of the younger generation is associated with the training of qualified personnel who meet the most modern and promising requirements of the state. Well-known scientists not only of our country devoted their scientific works to this issue. Main part. In order to turn Uzbekistan into a dynamically developing country with a market economy with a high share of intellectual contribution to society, two ministries have been created in our country this year: the Ministry of Preschool Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The creation of the first department is due to the fact that out of 36 million inhabitants of the republic, 64% are young people under 30 who have children of preschool age. And, as you know, it is in preschool educational institutions that the child receives the first skills and knowledge. So far, coverage of preschool education in Uzbekistan has not exceeded 30%, despite the fact that the need for

preschool educational institutions is quite high. The main tasks of this ministry include: definition, development and practical implementation of a unified state policy in the field of preschool education.

The material and technical base of kindergartens is being strengthened, training and retraining of teaching staff is organized, and training programs are being revised. In addition, from January 1, 2018, in the cities of Tashkent, Nukus, and regional centers, new preschool educational institutions will start working on a pilot basis on the basis of public-private partnership. [1]. The creation of the second department is connected with the task of continuous practical introduction of innovations that will ensure qualitative growth in all spheres of the republic's social and economic development and ensure the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of innovation, scientific and technological development. The new department will ensure the mobilization of available resources and funds for the implementation of innovative ideas, developments and technologies with the rational use of budgetary funds. A full-fledged transition of Uzbekistan to an innovative development model is due to the need to create an effective system of state support for innovation in the country and stimulate the practical implementation of innovative ideas, developments and technologies in public administration, priority sectors of the economy and the social sphere, especially in the system of continuous education. At the same time, the improvement of the higher education system is focused on the training of highly qualified specialists for the social sphere and the economy that meet the most modern requirements. The content of higher education in Uzbekistan has also changed. In 2017, for admission to higher educational institutions, the total quota for bachelors and masters was increased by 14%.

The system of selection of applicants is being improved. So, on the basis of the decree of the President of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev from the 2018-2019 academic year, entrance tests for admission to universities will be held from August 1 to 15. Applicants will know the results the very next day. At the same time, admission in the areas of education in the field of culture, art, design, fine and applied arts, art history, music education, sports and physical education, which require special talent from applicants, will be carried out based on the results of creative exams, without entrance tests, which opens the way the most talented young people.

The research of these issues was carried out based on the analysis of foreign and domestic scientific-methodical literature on problems of preschool education and during the observation of teaching preschoolers in Russian pre-school institutions and empiric work in urban centers on preparing children for school. As a result of theoretical and empirical research the following conclusions were made. In preschool age, there is the feature of mastering the language by children: they tend to pay attention to the meaning of the word, and not to its form, so for them the word and what it means, is absolutely the same. In the period of preparation for learning the native language it is the form of the word that the whole work is focused on and not on its meaning [1].

At the beginning of the lesson, students conduct a word game. They choose a letter and find words in advance. The first student says the word, the second student repeats what the first student said and says his own word. The third student repeats both words and says his own

word, so they continue in a chain. Students in the first row return from the end to the front. When the game is over, they write down the translation of the new words in their dictionary notebooks. This game not only increases vocabulary and improves pronunciation, but also strengthens memory. To sum up, properly organized vocabulary work in the classes arouses interest in the language. Regular vocabulary work helps students to increase their vocabulary, develop their speech and, in general, help to develop literate writing skills. Words that are repeated regularly become stronger in memory and help to use them correctly in practice.

The need to significantly increase the quality of communicative competence formed in learning Russian as a foreign language requires the use of new technologies and teaching tools. In addition to the use of traditional types of dictionary work, the article discusses the improvement of the quality and efficiency of education by organizing lessons based on modern pedagogical technology and innovative methods.

In the 21st century, the main factor determining the socio-economic development of each country is the innovative component of higher education. The innovative way of development of higher educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan allows creating such a niche in the socioeconomic environment that can contribute to solving the pressing problems of society and highly complex sectors of the economy, master new modern industries, realize human potential, expand the market for intellectual products, increase the effectiveness of innovative activities in education, technology and culture.

In order to strengthen the scientific and technical base of higher educational institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a harmoniously developed generation is being trained in the system "bachelor's degree - master's degree - doctoral studies" and improving the quality of education through the integration of "education - science - production"; interdisciplinary educational and scientific laboratories are being created to solve a number of problems in industries and sectors of the economy; the entire research infrastructure of higher educational institutions is being modernized. But there are many plans ahead. Among them: the creation and development of innovation and technology centers (technoparks); development of technological capabilities of universities, digital educational and scientific processes - the development of computer information and communication networks and the transition to computerized educational complexes as a means of solving problems for the accelerated development of information and communication networks.

Based on these goals, the system of higher education at the present stage of the country's development solves the following tasks:

- 1) education of worthy youth of the country as competitive specialists with independent thinking and their own views;
- 2) improving the quality of education and training of young teachers;
- 3) deepening the integration of the educational process with research and production activities;
- 4) implementation of applied scientific research that is of practical importance for manufacturing enterprises;
- 5) providing high-quality education based on modern educational programs in accordance with state educational standards;

- 6) improving the training of personnel, based on the prospects for the economic and social development of the country, the needs of society, modern achievements in science, technology, technology, economics and culture;
- 7) introduction into practice of new pedagogical and information technologies, methods and means of self-education and individualization of education;
- 8) introduction into practice of effective mechanisms for integrating higher education with science and production;
- 9) creation of research potential, performance of research work in order to develop manufacturing enterprises, including the development of innovations developed on the basis of their own fundamental and applied research;
- 10) improving the quality and efficiency of research work in the conduct of fundamental and applied research, the implementation of promising innovative developments and projects. [2].

To solve these priority tasks, the necessary conditions are being created and the material and technical base of universities is being strengthened.

Conclusion

This means that the key role in improving the system of training qualified personnel and providing the social sphere with knowledgeable teachers, popular preschool educational institutions, general secondary schools, academic lyceums and professional colleges is played by the pedagogical universities of our republic, whose graduates will be able in the current conditions to educate a harmoniously developed generation - physically healthy and spiritually mature, intellectually rich, with versatile knowledge and creative thinking. It is gratifying to note that the leadership of our republic almost daily makes decisions that affect a cardinal turn in education and other social structures of society.

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