

## ANALAYZING CONTENT BASED LITERARY STANDARDS IN TEACHING ENGLISH

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**Abstract.** *A solid foundation in oral language development in the early years before a child enters school will promote success in reading and writing in the future. Young children who have rich language and literacy experiences are more likely to be successful in learning to read independently. Language and literacy are major domains of early childhood development. Language is the ability to both use and understand spoken words or signs. It is all about ideas passing from one person to another. Literacy is the ability to use and understand written words or other symbols in order to communicate. Language and literacy learning begins prenatally. When we learn that others have feelings and needs, just as we do, it helps us develop empathy and compassion. Generally, this understanding brings about significant emotional and behavioral developments. These are connected areas, but refer to different things. Language development involves the development of the skills used to communicate with others through languages, while literacy development involves the ability to read and write. Proper speech and language skills give children the ability to understand others.*

**Key words:** *literacy, language development, physical development, development.*

**Introduction.** Language skills are receptive the ability to listen to and understand language and expressive the ability to use language to communicate ideas, thoughts, and feelings. Children's language ability affects learning and development in all areas, especially emerging literacy. Emerging literacy refers to the knowledge and skills that lay the foundation for reading and writing. For infants and toddlers, emerging literacy is embedded in the Language and Communication domain. Language development refers to children's emerging abilities to understand and use language. Physical development is a major domain of early childhood development. It encompasses the biological development of the body such as body growth and organ development - and skills that are performed using the body. Cognitive development is a major domain of early childhood development. Cognition involves operation of the mind, or thinking. This reflects how closely connected these emerging literacy skills are to very young children's beginning receptive, expressive, and vocabulary skills. For preschoolers, Language and Literacy are distinct domains. They reflect children's growing skills as they begin to grasp differences between spoken and written language, as well as how they are connected. Examples of cognitive development in childhood include children learning to distinguish between behaviors that will be

rewarded, versus those that will be punished by their parents, and then making decisions (e.g., to follow directions) based on this reasoning. Emotional and social development are major domains of early childhood development. This type of development is critical to human functioning and rooted in the biology of human beings and a critical one for healthy functioning throughout life. Language and literacy development are major domains of early childhood development. They involve development of the skills used to communicate with others through languages (language development), as well as the ability to read and write (literacy development). An example of language and literacy development in childhood is learning to speak the native language of one's parents and read basic words in that language. Language and literacy skills can develop in any language, and for the most part, they develop first in the child's home language. Supporting development of the home language helps prepare young children for learning English. A plethora of research has been done on this topic and all have proven that early literacy is closely connected to language development in children during the kindergarten years. The link between the two is quite natural because long before a child learns how to read words and recognize symbols, they develop and hone the skills required to understand how language works. Additionally, before the age of eight, children form the foundation for language and literacy development by discovering that speech has patterns and symbols have meaning. As a result, successful language development is a vital part of later achievement in reading. However, many times, owing to different reasons language skill delays happen in children leading to inefficient vocabularies causing them to fall far behind the peers. Therefore, proper exposure to structured and age-appropriate instruction during the formative years of language and literacy development helps bridge this achievement gap.

By 5 years, children know that words are made of different sounds and syllables. When they're listening, they can identify words beginning with the same sound – for example, 'Mummy made magic marshmallows. They can also notice words that sound the same and play rhyming games with words like 'bat', 'cat', 'fat', 'hat' and 'mat'. At 5-6 years, your child might know some or all of the sounds that go with the different letters of the alphabet. This is an important first step in learning to read. At this age, children also learn that single sounds combine together into words. For example, when you put the 't', 'o' and 'p' sounds together, they make the word 'top'.

By 6 years, children start to read simple stories with easy words that sound the way they're spelled, like 'pig', 'door' or 'ball'. They're also starting to write or copy letters of the alphabet, especially the letters for the sounds and words they're learning. By 8 years, your child understands what they're reading. Your child might read on their own, and reading might even be one of their favorite activities. By this age children can also write a simple story. You can talk about things that make sense to them, and during the conversation can use lots of different words and in different

contexts. These can really help your child's overall language development and literacy. The best method to encourage and boost your child's speech and language skills is to do a lot of talking together about things that interest your child. You need to make the interaction with your child interesting, and keep responding to them so that they encouraged with the communication. When your child starts using words, you can repeat and build on what your child is saying. Talking about what's happening in your daily day-to-day life together is a great method of increasing the number of words your child hears.

**Conclusion.** Language development involves the development of the skills used to communicate with others through languages, while literacy development involves the ability to read and write. A solid foundation in oral language development in the early years before a child enters school will promote success in reading and writing in the future. Young children who have rich language and literacy experiences are more likely to be successful in learning to read independently.

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